Famous Women

From a Drawing by George Van Werveke

Aspasia, Theodora, Mary Stuart, Cleopatra

FAMOUS WOMEN

An Outline of Feminine Achievement Through the Ages With Life Stories of Five Hundred Noted Women.

BY

JOSEPH ADELMAN

Author of
"The Wonderful Story of the World"

"I say it is as great to be a woman as to be a man,
And I say there is nothing greater than the mother of men."
— WALT WHITMAN.

ILLUSTRATED

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Dedicated
with love and gratitude
to
Minna Adelman
Friend, Inspirer, Wife.

"Concerning the virtues of women, O Cleanthes, I am not of the same mind with Thucydides. For he would prove that she is the best woman concerning whom there is the least discourse made by people abroad, either to her praise or dispraise; judging that, as the person, so the very name of a good woman ought to be retired and not gad abroad. But to us Gorgias seems more accurate, who requires that not only the face but the fame of a woman should be known to many. For the Roman law seems exceeding good, which permits due praises to be given publicly both to men and to women after death.

"Neither can a man truly any better learn the resemblance and difference between feminine and virile virtue than by comparing together lives with lives."

PLUTARCH.

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INTRODUCTION

The progress of woman, socially as an individual, politically as a citizen, may be divided into four periods, covering the more important part of world history—that is, from about 600 B.C. to the present day. The first and longest period extends through the rise and decay of Greece, the power, decline and fall of the Roman Empire, the invasions of the Northern Barbarians, the Mohammedan Conquests, and the Dark Ages of Europe until about 1000 A. D. During those 1600 years woman was little more than a household drudge, or at best a plaything and ornament for man. She was regarded as of slight social importance, and her political and property rights were very limited. There was little opportunity for her intellectual advancement, and she sat in the background with her children and slaves, while the rude work of the world, the contests between nations, and the struggles of civilization with barbarism, were carried on by the men. There were, indeed, exceptional women like Sappho, the poet, Aspasia, the consort of Pericles, some of the noble Roman matrons, or queens like Cleopatra of Egypt, Zenobia of Palmyra, and occasional learned women like Hypatia of Alexandria. But these superwomen had only a transitory influence, and the fact faces us that during this first period, the vast majority of women, partly because they had so little chance, and partly because they lacked the mental and executive powers, have left comparatively few records of accomplishment and achievement.

In the second period, the Middle Ages, from the year 1000 to about 1450, Chivalry arose, bringing with it a romantic attitude toward women, giving her a much higher social importance in the estimation of man. Though often idealized beyond her ability to respond, woman became a more definite influence in the life of man, and she embraced the opportunity of giving a rough and violent world more character and morality, more grace and refinement of manner, a gentle hand and a loving heart. But her feminine power was only

vaguely stirring, and she was still, to a large extent, either the drudge or plaything of man.

During the third period, from 1450 to 1775, woman became thoroughly awakened, and began to take her rightful place in the world's history, and in the march of human progress. The great events of this period were the invention of printing, the Renaissance, the Spanish Queen Isabella's encouragement of Columbus, leading to the discovery and settlement of America, the brilliant reign of Elizabeth in England with her patronage of Shakespeare, and the rise of woman's social, artistic and political importance in the French courts of Louis XIV and Louis XV. As an individual and social influence, woman had almost advanced to the side of man, but her intellectual growth was still retarded by limited opportunities for education, while her political power could only be exercised in secret, and she was denied the right to stand beside man and have a voice in regulating or deciding affairs.

The fourth period in woman's history, extending to the time in which we now live, has completed woman's enfranchisement in the important civilized countries of the world, and she has at last secured her true position, withheld from her during so many centuries.

The chief factors in bringing about this great event were the American Revolution of 1776, the French Revolution of 1789, and the growth of woman's education during the nineteenth century.

What woman will do with the power she now possesses, remains to be seen. Probably the chief task that lies before her is to succeed where man has failed—to banish from earth the three great evils that oppress life,—war, selfishness, and hate. If women are able to abolish these evils, and substitute peace, justice and love, the men, who have ruled chiefly up to now, will join hands with the women, and the affairs of the world will be mutually directed by both sexes.

From a Statue in the Vatican, Rome

Sappho

FAMOUS WOMEN

CHAPTER ONE

PERIOD 2100 B.C.-A.D. 1135

SEMIRAMIS

SEMIRAMIS, a celebrated queen of Assyria, round whose personality a mass of legend has accumulated. According to Diodorus, the Greek historian, she was the wife of Ninus, the founder of Nineveh, and flourished about 2100 B.C. She is said to have founded Babylon, and made it the most magnificent city of the world, and everywhere through her dominion she left monuments of her greatness. She levelled mountains, filled up valleys, and had water conveyed by immense aqueducts to unfruitful plains. With a vast army at her command, she conquered many nations, and wherever she went she was said to have built cities and to have constructed great works. Ultimately her son plotted against her, and she disappeared in the sixty-second year of her age and forty-second of her reign. Tradition said she was changed into a dove and became a deity. While historians differ in their accounts of her, they generally agree that Semiramis was very beautiful, and possessed an unusual genius for war, government and building.

HELEN OF TROY

Helen of Troy, in Greek legends, the most beautiful woman of her time. She was the daughter of King Tyndareus, and had suitors from all parts of Greece. By the advice of Ulysses, the choice was left to Helen and she accepted Menelaus. Three years after this marriage, she was beloved by Paris, the son of Priam, and fled with him to Troy. The Grecian princes, in accordance with an oath which they had taken when suitors together at the court of Tyndareus, took up arms to restore to Menelaus his wife, and the Trojan war was the consequence (about

1100 B.C.). Paris was killed during the siege, and Helen returned and received her husband's forgiveness. After the death of Menelaus, she was driven into exile, and retired to Rhodes, where the queen of that island, whose husband had been killed in the Trojan war, caused her to be seized while bathing, tied to a tree, and strangled.

The Spartans honored her as a goddess, and built a temple to her at Therapne, which is said to have had the power of conferring beauty upon all women who entered it. The abduction of Helen of Troy, and the war that followed, are the subjects of Homer's Iliad, perhaps the greatest epic poem in literature.

BATHSHEBA

Bathsheba (flourished 1040-1015 B.C.), wife of King David, and mother of Solomon. She was the wife of Uriah, the Hittite, a soldier in King David's army. David, infatuated with Bathsheba's beauty, placed Uriah in the van of the army, where he was soon killed by the enemy. The king then maried Bathsheba, who bore him four sons, and of these Solomon was chosen to succeed David as King. The rabbins describe Bathsheba as a woman of vast information and a highly cultivated mind, to whose education Solomon owed much of his wisdom and reputation, and even a great part of the practical philosophy embodied in his Proverbs.

DIDO

Dido, a Phœnician princess, sister of Pygmalion, King of Tyre. Her husband Acerbas, priest of Hercules, was put to death by Pygmalion, in order that he might have the opportunity of seizing his immense treasures. Dido eluded the cruel avarice of her brother by withdrawing secretly with all her dead husband's possessions. Accompanied by a number of disaffected Tyrian nobles, and after long wanderings, she at last landed on the African coast of the Mediterranean, where, about 850 B.C., she founded the city of Carthage. Later, the inhabitants of this famous city extended their conquests into Europe, established powerful colonies everywhere, and enjoyed the empire of the seas for

more than six hundred years, until Carthage was finally destroyed by the Romans in 145 B.C. After founding the city, Dido was courted by Iarbas, a neighboring chief, who threatened war in case of her refusal. But Dido, having bound herself by an oath not to consent to a second marriage, mounted upon a funeral pile and plunged a sword into her breast. After her death she was deified and worshiped as the goddess of luck. Each year a maiden was offered at her shrine in commemoration of her sacrifice and to insure the continuance of material blessings.

SAPPHO

Sappho, (flourished about 600 B.C.), a Greek poet, native of Lesbos, where she was head of a great poetic school, for poetry in that age and place was cultivated as assiduously and apparently as successfully by women as by men. In antiquity her fame rivalled that of Homer, and she was styled "the tenth Muse" and "the flower of the Graces."

Almost nothing is known of her life, and the legend of her unrequited love for Phaon and of her casting herself down from a promontory into the sea, has no confirmation.

Sappho is for us chiefly a name, a theme for the fervent rhetoric evoked by impassioned contemplation of the few exquisite fragments of her poems that time has spared, a type of the highest achievement of woman in literature.

Prof. John Arthur Platt says: "Her poems were arranged in nine books, on what principle is uncertain; she is said to have sung them to the Mixo-Lydian mode, which she herself invented. The perfection and finish of every line, the correspondence of sense and sound, the incomparable command over all the most delicate resources of verse, and the exquisite symmetry of the complete odes which are extant, raise her into the very first rank of technical poetry at once, while her painting of passion has never been surpassed since, and approached only by Catullus, and by Dante in the Vita Nuova."

Another writer, H. B. Cotterill, says: "Sappho's poetry has the exquisite natural grace and the delicate but distinct outlines of the finest Greek sculpture—such sculpture as we see on the frieze of the Parthenon or on some beautiful

Athenian stele. Both in thought and in language it offers the very greatest contrast imaginable to what is often regarded as the true poetical method of expressing deep emotion. It affects one not by the display of vehement passion, but by impressing on one's mind a picture which haunts the memory and ever afterwards has the power of stirring one's feelings as if it were a real experience."

LUCRETIA

Lucretia, a heroine in early history, whose ill-treatment by Sextus Tarquinius led to the destruction of the kingdom, and the formation of the republic of Rome, about 510 B.C. She was the wife of Collatinus, a near relation of Tarquin, King of Rome. When the Roman army was besieging Ardea the young nobles in their camp fell into a discussion regarding the character of their wives and resolved to ride back and come upon them by surprise. At Rome they found the king's daughters feasting and making merry. They then rode on to Collatia, and it was late in the night, but they found Lucretia neither feasting nor yet sleeping, but she was sitting with all her handmaids around her, and all were working at the loom. So when they saw this, they all said, "Lucretia is the worthiest lady." And she entertained her husband and his kinsmen, and after that they rode back to the camp. But Sextus, one of the king's sons, fired by an ignoble passion, returned secretly to Collatia and in the dead of night, entered Lucretia's room. And he said that if she yielded not to him, he would slay her and one of the slaves with her, and would say to her husband that he had slain her in her adultery. So when Sextus had accomplished his wicked purpose, he went back again to the camp. Then Lucretia sent for her husband and father and their kinsmen, and related what had happened, adding: "If ye be men, avenge it!" And they all swore to her that they would avenge it. Then she said: "I am not guilty; yet must I too share in the punishment of this deed, lest any should think that they may be false to their husbands and live." And she drew a knife from her bosom, and stabbed herself to the heart. At that sight her husband and father cried aloud, but Lucius Junius Brutus drew the knife from the wound, and held it up, and said: "By this

blood I swear, that I will visit this deed upon King Tarquinius, and all his accursed race; neither shall any man hereafter be king in Rome, lest he do the like wickedness."

When the facts were known, the indignant people rose against the Tarquins, whom they expelled from the city, and established the republican government.

The story is told by Livy, though some historians regard it as a legend.

It is the subject of Shakespeare's Rape of Lucrece, and it has been variously adapted by other poets and romancers.

ESTHER

Esther, (flourished about 475 B.C.) a beautiful Jewish queen, the heroine of the Biblical book that bears her name. The character of Esther as she appears in the Bible, is that of a woman of deep piety, faith, courage, patriotism, and caution, combined with resolution; a dutiful daughter to her adoptive father, docile and obedient to his counsels, and anxious to share the king's favor with him for the benefit of the Jewish people. That she was a good wife to the king, her continued influence over him for so long a time warrants us to infer. There must have been a singular grace and charm in her aspect and manners, since she "obtained favor in the sight of all that looked upon her." The Bible story narrates how Queen Esther became an instrument in the hands of God to avert the destruction of the Jewish people, and how the Jews established a yearly feast (Purim) in memory of this deliverance, which is observed among them to this day.

ASPASIA

Aspasia, a Milesian woman who fixed her residence at Athens, during the "golden age" of Greece, about 450 B.C. By her great eloquence, political and literary ability and personal fascination, she at once obtained a commanding position among the leaders of the state, and gained the affections of Pericles, the ruler of Athens, so far that he separated himself from his wife and made Aspasia his consort in private life as well as in political affairs. The fact that the laws of Athens conferred no rights upon foreign women, and

allowed no legitimate marriage with them, has given rise to the impression that Aspasia was a courtesan. The many enemies of Pericles, especially the satirists of the time, also conveyed this idea by their attacks, but it seems to have been without foundation; she was held in universal esteem, and her union with Pericles was as close as the Athenian law allowed, and continued through his life. She is said to have instructed Pericles in oratory, and it is certain that she assisted him greatly in the government, and that her own eloquence was remarkable. Socrates and Phidias were her friends; her house was the resort of the leading statesmen and philosophers of Athens, and in many of their works her great abilities are celebrated.

After the death of Pericles, she attached herself to an Athenian named Lysicles, whom she instructed in oratory, and by her influence raised in position. Her son by Pericles took his father's name, being legitimated by a popular decree, and became a general of high rank.

It has been said that Aspasia belonged to the hetaira, a class of women, who have been variously described by learned writers.

In some respects the position of the ancient Greek hetaira or "free woman," was analogous to that of the Japanese geisha. For the Greeks, the name hetaira meant friend or companion, and the woman to whom the name was applied held an honorable position. The hetairæ "were almost the only Greek women," says Donaldson, "who exhibited what was best and noblest in women's nature." This fact renders it more intelligible why a woman of such intellectual distinction as Aspasia should have been a hetaira. Gomperz in Greek Thinkers, says: "It would be exceedingly strange if three authors—Plato, Xenophon and Æschines—had agreed in fictitiously enduing the companion of Pericles with what we might very reasonably have expected her to possess —a highly cultivated mind and intellectual influence." Havelock Ellis adds: "It is even possible that the movement for woman's right which, as we dimly divine through the pages of Aristophanes, took place in Athens in the fourth century B.C., was led by hetairæ." According to Ivo Bruns "the most certain information which we possess concerning Aspasia bears a strong resemblance to the picture which Euripides and Aristophanes present to us of the leaders of the woman movement." It may perhaps be thought by some

that this movement represented on a higher plane that spirit of revolt and aspiration, which Simmel finds to mark the intellectual and artistic activity of those who are unclassed or dubiously classed in the social hierarchy. Ninon de l'Enclos was not strictly a courtesan, but she was a pioneer in the assertion of woman's rights. As Schurtz has put it: "The cheerful, skillful and artistically accomplished hetaira frequently stands as an ideal figure in opposition to the intellectually uncultivated wife banished to the interior of the house. The Japanese geishas, Chinese flower-girls, and Indian bayaderas, all show some not unnoble features, the breath of a free artistic existence."

Hamerling's semi-historical romance, "Aspasia," gives us an interesting picture of Athenian life in her time.

PHRYNE

Phryne, an Athenian hetaira or courtesan, who flourished in the latter part of the fourth century B.C. She was of very humble birth, but her transcendent beauty attracting rich admirers, she acquired so much wealth that, after Alexander the Great destroyed the walls of Thebes, she offered to rebuild them, if she could be permitted to put up the following inscription: "Alexander destroyed them, but Phryne rebuilt them." Among her lovers were some of the most distinguished men of the age.

Being accused of profaning the mysteries of Eleusis, she was brought before the judges, where the orator Hypereides, perceiving that his eloquence would fail, secured her triumphant acquittal by unveiling her bosom. Praxiteles modelled from her the Cnidian Venus, and Apelles' picture of "Venus rising from the Sea" is said to have been taken from Phryne.

CORNELIA

Cornelia, (flourished about 150 B.C.) a Roman matron. She was of the highest birth in Rome, yet became the wife of T. Sempronius Gracchus, a member of a plebeian family renowned for its popular sympathies and acts. Eminent for gravity and virtue, she had a cultivated mind, and was familiar with the language and literature of Greece. After

the death of her husband she was a central figure of Roman society, and gathered around her all that was noble, learned, and high-minded in the republic. She refused an offer of marriage from Ptolemy, King of Egypt, and lived to extreme old age. Her character is the purest of any woman's mentioned in the historical period of Rome.

CLEOPATRA

Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt (69-30 B.C.), was the daughter of King Ptolemy Auletes, and, by the will of her father, she should have inherited the throne along with her younger brother, Ptolemy, but she was expelled by her brother's guardians, and fled into Syria to raise troops. Here she met Julius Cæsar who had arrived in Egypt with an army in pursuit of Pompey; her charms quickly touched the susceptible heart of Cæsar, he was fifty-one, she eighteen, and he warmly espoused her cause. After having secured her throne again through Cæsar, to whom she had borne a son, she followed her lover to Rome, where she received such honours as were but ill-pleasing to the Roman populace. In the civil war after Cæsar's murder in 44, Cleopatra was in Egypt, and hesitated at first which side to take. After the battle of Philippi the victorious Marc Antony summoned her to appear before him at Tarsus, to give account of her conduct. The "serpent of old Nile" sailed up the river Cydnus to meet him in a gorgeous galley, arrayed as Venus rising from the sea, and accompanied with all the romantic splendor of the East. She was then in her twenty-eighth year, and the perfection of her beauty and wit so fascinated the amorous heart of Antony that he at once flung away for her sake, duty, a Roman's pride, and at last all his ambition and his life.

After living with her for some time, in the course of which she bore him twin children, Antony was compelled to return to Rome to marry for political reasons, Octavia, the sister of Octavianus. But he soon returned to Cleopatra, while his infatuated folly cost him all his popularity in Rome, and weakened his energies for the final struggle with Octavianus. At Cleopatra's instigation Antony risked the great naval battle of Actium, and when she fled with sixty ships, he forgot everything else and flung away half the world to

follow her. Hearing she had killed herself, he fell upon his sword, but learning that the report he had heard was false, he had himself carried into her presence, and died in her arms.

Octavianus now succeeded in making the queen his prisoner, who finding that she could not touch his colder heart, and too proud to endure the thought that her life was spared only to grace her conqueror's triumph at Rome, took poison, or as it is said, killed herself by causing an asp to bite her bosom (30 B.C.). Her body was buried beside that of Antony, and the good Octavia brought up the twin children she had borne to Antony as if they had been her own.

Cleopatra combined rare intellectual gifts with physical charms, and she is immortal as one of the most fascinating women of all time; so that ever since her death she has been a constant theme for artists, dramatists and poets. Perhaps she is best described in that famous line about her in Shakespeare's tragedy: "Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale her infinite variety."

MARY

Mary, distinctively known as the Virgin Mary, the mother of Jesus, is described in the gospel history as a virgin in humble circumstances, but of the stem of David, who lived in obscurity in Nazareth, a city of Galilee, and was betrothed to Joseph, a carpenter. A heavenly messenger broke in upon her solitude, and announced to her that she should bear a son who should be called the Son of God, the long-expected Saviour of the Jews. "How shall this be," she replied, "seeing I know not a man?" The angel informed her that the power of God should overshadow her, and make that which seemed impossible a reality. She bowed in submission to the will of the Supreme—"Behold the handmaid of the Lord: be it unto me according to thy word."

It was in a stable at Bethlehem, whither she and Joseph had come from Nazareth to be enrolled in the census ordered by the Emperor Augustus, that she gave birth to the Saviour.

After the flight to Egypt and the return to Nazareth we hear little of Mary, and to what extent she accompanied Jesus on his journeys we do not know. But she attended Him through all his perilous course to Golgotha with ever

watchful anxiety, for we find her absorbed in silent sorrow at the foot of the cross with the beloved disciple, St. John, to whose care Jesus entrusted her.

There is a tradition that she died at Jerusalem 63 A. D.

Many religious orders have been instituted in honor of the Virgin Mary, among which are the nuns of the Conception, of the Annunciation, of the Visitation, and all the orders of females called by her name.

In Christian art Mary as the Madonna occupies a most important position, and all the chief events in her life have formed the subjects of paintings executed by some of the greatest artists in the world.

ARRIA

Arria, the heroic wife of the Roman Caecina Paetus, who, for treason to the Emperor Claudius, was ordered to end his own life by suicide (in A. D. 42).

When Paetus hesitated, she seized the dagger, drove it to the hilt into her own breast, and then handed it to him, saying calmly, "Paetus, it does not hurt." She fell dead, and the husband at once dispatched himself with the same weapon.

ZENOBIA

Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra (flourished 240-300). She was the daughter of an Arab chief, and was married to Septimius, Prince of Palmyra. When he was killed by his nephew in 266, Zenobia put the assassin to death, and assumed the vacant throne. For five years she governed Palmyra, Syria, and adjoining parts of the East with vigor and judgment, independent of the Roman power, and compelled one of the Roman generals sent against her to retreat with loss into Europe. She assumed the title of Queen of the East, and exacted from her subjects the same adoration that was paid to the Persian monarchs. She maintained her power until 272 when Aurelian defeated her in two pitched battles, and in the following year she was taken captive. She adorned the triumph of the emperor, but was presented by him with an elegant villa at Tibur, where she passed the

rest of her life. Her daughters married into the noble Roman families, and her descendants were still living in the fifth century.

Zenobia is said to have been very beautiful, dark in complexion, with large black, fiery eyes. She spoke Latin, Greek, Syriac, and Egyptian, and wrote for her own use an epitome of oriental history. She was a passionate hunter, and thoroughly inured to fatigue, sometimes walking on foot at the head of her troops.

SAINT HELENA

Saint Helena (247-328), wife of Constantius Chlorus, and mother of Constantine the Great. She was a woman of humble origin, became concubine to Constantius and bore him Constantine, about 274, when she became his wife. According to the somewhat uncertain history of Helena, she was divorced by Constantius when he became Cæsar, in 292, so that he might marry another. In 306 Constantine succeeded his father, recalled his mother to the court, and it is probable that she became a Christian through Constantine's influence. She won the gratitude of the Christian community by her zeal for the advancement of religion and her acts of piety and munificence. Among the public events of her life the most remarkable is the discovery (according to the belief of the Church) of the cross of the Lord during the memorable visit she made to the Holy Land in 326. The church said to have been built by her at Bethlehem still stands. Her festival is celebrated in the Latin Church on August 18.

HYPATIA

Hypatia of Alexandria (370-416), a mathematician and philosopher, one of the most eminent women teachers of antiquity, and one of the ablest of the later Greeks who preached the pagan philosophy. Her father, Theon, was a distinguished scholar of the time, but the daughter, Suidas says, surpassed her father in ability. In spite of her remarkable position and the somber tragedy of her death, few passages relating to her survive, but they uniformly ascribe

to her an exceptional distinction for culture and influence no less than beauty and virtue. Her great eloquence, combined with her intellectual gifts, attracted to her classroom a large number of pupils. Among these was Synesius, afterwards bishop of Ptolemais, several of whose letters to her, full of chivalrous admiration and reverence, are still extant.

She wrote a number of important books, but they have not survived.

It was the custom of the leading persons of the city to visit her, and her friendship with Orestes, the prefect, seems to have led to her lamentable fate. A mob seized her as she was about to enter her chariot, dragged her through the streets to the Cæsareum (then a Christian church), and there barbarously murdered her, and burnt her remains. The cause of the crime is obscure, but it is generally suggested that some of the fanatical followers of Archbishop Cyril blamed Hypatia for the friction that existed between the prefect and Cyril, and there is little doubt that Cyril himself was largely responsible for the murder.

The story of this eminent woman forms the basis of the well-known historical romance Hypatia, by Charles Kingsley, in which the author thus describes her person and her philosophy: "In the light arm-chair, reading a manuscript which lay on the table, sat a woman, of some five and twenty years, dressed in a simple snow-white Ionic robe, entirely without ornament, except the two narrow purple stripes down the front, which marked her rank as a Roman citizen, the gold-embroidered shoes upon her feet, and the gold net, which looped back, from her forehead to her neck, hair the color and gloss of which were hardly distinguishable from that of the metal itself, such as Athene herself might have envied for tint, and mass, and ripple, while her features, arms and hands were of the severest and grandest type of old Greek beauty.

"She has lifted her eyes off her manuscript, and is talking to herself. Listen!

"'Yes. The statues are broken. The libraries are plundered. The alcoves are silent. The oracles are dumb. And yet—who says that the old faith of heroes and sages is dead? The beautiful can never die. If the gods have deserted their oracles, they have not deserted the souls who

aspire to them. If they have ceased to guide nations, they have not ceased to speak to their own elect. If they have cast off the vulgar, they have not cast off Hypatia. . . . Ay. To believe in the old creeds, while every one else is dropping away from them. To believe in spite of disappointments. To hope against hope. To show oneself superior to the herd, by seeing boundless depths of living glory in myths which have become dark and dead to them. To struggle to the last against the new superstitions of a rotting age, for the faith of my forefathers, for the old gods, the old heroes, the old sages who gauged the mysteries of heaven and earth—and perhaps to conquer—at least to have my reward! To be welcomed into the celestial ranks of the heroic—to rise to the immortal gods, to the ineffable powers, onward, upward ever, through ages and through eternities, till I find my home at last, and vanish in the glories of the Nameless and the Absolute One!'"

SAINT GENEVIEVE

Saint Genevieve (420-519), according to popular tradition, was the daughter of peasants, Severus and Gerontia, who lived in Nanterre, near Paris. She was early remarkable for her piety and modesty, and soon devoted herself to a life of holiness and purity. On the death of her parents she removed to Paris, where her active charity, and the extraordinary reputation for sanctity which she acquired, won for her the admiring veneration, not alone of her own people, but even of the heathen and half converted.

In 451 Attila and his Huns were sweeping over Gaul, and the inhabitants of Paris prepared to flee. Genevieve encouraged them to trust in God, and urged them to do works of penance, and added that if they did so the town would be spared. Her exhortations prevailed, the citizens recovered their calm, and Attila's hordes turned off towards Orléans, leaving Paris untouched.

Later, when Clovis besieged the city, Genevieve, with her sisters in religion, set out on an expedition for the relief of the starving people and successfully conveyed to Paris a supply of provisions. After Clovis's conversion the city opened its gates to him by her advice. In 511 she formed

the plan of erecting a church in Paris in honor of Saints Peter and Paul. Genevieve died the following year, and when the church was completed her body was interred within it. This fact, and the numerous miracles wrought at her tomb, caused the name of Sainte-Genevieve to be given to it.

An edifice built in her honor and upon the supposed site of her tomb, now called the Pantheon, contains the famous mural painting of the saint by Puvis de Chavannes.

She is the patron saint of Paris, and the subject of many popular and poetical legends.

THEODORA

Theodora (508-548), a Byzantine empress, wife of Justinian I. She was the daughter of Acacius, the keeper of the wild beasts at the circus of Constantinople, and had already been by turns actress, dancer, and courtesan, when she won the heart of the austere and ambitious Justinian, to become in succession his mistress, his wife, and the sharer of his throne. There was a law which forbade a member of the senate to marry an actress, but Justinian cleared the way by repealing it.

After Theodora's marriage to the emperor, the breath of scandal never touched her name; she became Justinian's trustiest counsellor, bore a chief share in the work of government, and saved the throne by her high courage at the crisis of the Nika riots in 532. "Now every man must die once," she said in council, "and for a king death is better than dethronement and exile."

She lavished her bounty on the poor, and especially upon the unfortunates of her own sex.

Theodora was of less than middle height, and her complexion was pale, but such was her beauty that Procopius tells us "it was impossible for mere man to describe her comeliness in words, or imitate it in art."

The historian, Gibbon, eloquently describes her in his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.

From 650-950, Europe was filled with the gloom, ignorance and superstition of the Dark Ages. During this period Charlemagne and his armies with fire and sword were con-

verting the barbarians to Christendom in the North, while in the South the Mohammedan hosts were conquerors for the time being.

In such an age, woman had no opportunity to express herself, which accounts for this barren period of 300 years.

SAINT ADELAIDE

Saint Adelaide (933-999). She was a daughter of Rudolph II, King of Burgundy. In 947 she married Lothaire II, King of Italy, after whose violent death in 950 she was imprisoned by his successor Berenger II, for declining to marry his deformed son Adalbert. She escaped from prison and solicited the protection of Otho I the Great, who, captivated by her beauty and character, married her in 951. She was crowned Empress of the West in 962, and exerted much influence during the reign of her son Otho II, and as regent during the minority of her grandson Otho III. She was called "the mother of Kingdoms." The latter part of her life was consecrated to works of piety and charity, and she was honored as a saint.

MONKS OF THE MIDDLE AGES

Mrs. Jameson says: "But for the monks, the light of liberty, and literature, and science, had been forever extinguished. For six centuries, there existed for the thoughtful, the gentle, the inquiring, the devout spirit, no peace, no security, no home but the cloister. There Learning trimmed her lamp; there, Contemplation 'preened her wings'; there, the traditions of art preserved from age to age by lonely studious men, kept alive, in form and color, the idea of a beauty beyond that of earth—of a might beyond that of the spear and shield—of a Divine sympathy with suffering humanity.

"To this we may add another and a stronger claim to our respect and moral sympathies. The protection and the better education given to women in these early communities; the venerable and distinguished rank assigned to them when, as governesses of their order, they became in a manner dignitaries of the Church. The introduction of their beautiful

and saintly effigies, clothed with all the insignia of sanctity and authority, into the decoration of places of worship and books of devotion, did more, perhaps, for the general cause of womanhood than all the boasted institutions of Chivalry."

GODIVA

Godiva, according to legend, a Saxon lady of Coventry, in Warwickshire. She was the wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia and Lord of Coventry in the reign of Edward the Confessor (1050). The inhabitants of Coventry were so heavily oppressed by taxes, that they appealed to Lady Godiva to intercede for them, saying that if they paid they must starve. Godiva, sympathizing with the people, went to her lord to plead that, for her sake, the tax might be remitted. Leofric, when she persisted in her entreaties, at last said half jocularly and half contemptuously, that he would grant her request if she would ride naked through the town. Godiva caused it to be made known on what terms the earl had agreed to relieve the people from the tax, and then proclaimed that on a certain day no one should leave his house before noon, that all windows and other apertures in the houses should be closed, and that no one should look out until noon was past. She then, on the day appointed, mounted naked on her palfrey, rode through the town, and returned, upon which Leofric, in fulfilment of his promise, and in admiration of his wife's heroism, freed the inhabitants from the burdens he had imposed on them. Only one "peeping Tom," the story says, attempted to look out, and he was immediately struck blind.

A mediaeval pageant celebrating Godiva's ride was a feature of the Coventry fair for several centuries.

One of Tennyson's graceful short poems, entitled Godiva, deals with this subject.

BAYEUX TAPESTRY

A piece of pictorial needle-work, supposed to have been done by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, and the ladies of her court, representing the events connected with the Norman conquest of England in 1066.

From a Painting by Gerome

Cleopatra before Julius Cæsar

It is worked like a sampler in woolen thread of different colors, is 20 inches wide and 214 feet long, and has 72 divisions, each with a Latin inscription designating its subject. It is of great historical value, since it not only exhibits with minuteness Norman customs and manners at the time of the conquest, but pictures events of which no other record exists. It remained in the Cathedral of Bayeux, in Normandy, for which it was probably wrought, till 1803, when by order of Napoleon it was taken to Paris, where it was exhibited at the national museum, and thence to other large towns in France. It was then deposited in the town hall of Bayeux, where it now remains, preserved under glass in the public library.

CHAPTER TWO

PERIOD 1136-1635

SAINT HILDEGARDE

SAINT HILDEGARDE (1098-1179), a German abbess and mystic, born of noble parents. She founded an abbey near Bingen in 1147, and boldly attacked ecclesiastical abuses. From earliest childhood she was accustomed to see visions, which increased in frequency and vividness as she grew older. Committed to writing by her friend, the monk Godefridus, they now form the most important part of her printed works. By means of voluminous correspondence, as well as by extensive journeys, in the course of which she was unwearied in the exercise of her gift of prophecy, she wielded for many years an important influence on her contemporaries. Hildegarde also organized a school of nurses for service in the hospitals, from which small beginning grew the system of special training for nursing, though it remained in its infancy until the middle of the nineteenth century when the greatest impetus to the movement was given by Florence Nightingale.

HELOISE

Heloise (1101-1164), a French scholar and abbess, famous for her connection with Peter Abelard, the distinguished teacher and theologian. When eighteen years of age, living under the care of her uncle, the canon Fulbert, she was placed as a pupil with Abelard, then almost forty. Fair, but still more remarkable for her knowledge, which extended beyond Latin to Greek and Hebrew, she awoke a feeling of love in the breast of Abelard, and gave her heart and herself to the great scholar. Later she was carried off by her lover to Brittany, where she gave birth to a son. To appease her furious uncle, Abelard now proposed a marriage, under

the condition that it should be kept secret, in order not to mar his prospects of advancement in the Church; but of marriage, whether public or secret, Heloise would hear nothing. She appealed to him not to sacrifice for her the independence of his life, nor did she finally yield to the arrangement, without the darkest forebodings. The secret of the marriage was not kept by Fulbert; and when Heloise, true to her purpose, boldly denied it, life was made so unsupportable to her that she sought refuge in the convent of Argenteuil. Immediately Fulbert, believing that her husband, who aided in the flight, designed to be rid of her, conceived a dire revenge. He and some others broke into Abelard's chamber by night, and perpetrated on him the most brutal mutilation. Thus cast down from his pinnacle of greatness into an abyss of shame and misery, there was left to the brilliant master only the life of a monk and teacher. Heloise, not yet twenty, consummated her work of self-sacrifice, and took the veil. Later she became abbess of a nunnery, and lived amid universal esteem for her knowledge and character, uttering no word under the doom that had fallen upon her youth, but finally expressing all the pent-up emotions of her soul in her celebrated Letters to Abelard, which remain an unsurpassed utterance of human passion and womanly devotion.

On the death of Abelard in 1142 his remains were carried off in secrecy and given over to the tender care of Heloise, who in time came herself to rest beside them in 1164. The ashes of the ill-fated pair made immortal by their love, were shifted more than once afterwards, but they were marvellously preserved even through the vicissitudes of the French Revolution, and now they lie united beneath a beautiful marble monument in the Parisian cemetery of Pére-la-Chaise.

BLANCHE OF CASTILE

Blanche of Castile (1187-1252), Queen of France. She was the daughter of Alfonso IX, King of Castile, and became the wife of Louis VIII, of France. She was the inspiring genius of that king, and on his death assumed the regency during the minority of their son Louis IX. When in

1236 she resigned her power, the kingdom was in a flourishing condition, and had received many important territorial accessions. The young king retained her near him as his best adviser, and when she died she was universally mourned, and has always been regarded as one of the ablest rulers of France during troublous times.

St. Louis of France, through the ingenuity of his mother, Queen Blanche of Castile, wore the first wig that ever graced the head of man or woman. The story goes that when King Louis returned from a crusade to the Holy Land his mother was shocked at seeing that the hardships of the journey, together with the hot climate of Palestine, had robbed her son of all his hair. But, besides being a most devoted mother, Queen Blanche was an ingenious woman, who soon found a way out of her difficulty. Each knight at court, the color of whose hair had even the slightest resemblance to her son's, was bereft of one lock, which, deftly joined, became an ornamental covering for her son's bald head. Thus, though women have been denied the power of invention, even at the dawn of the Middle Ages, a woman founded an industry that became very important in later centuries, and survives to this day.

SAINT ELIZABETH

Saint Elizabeth of Hungary (1207-1231), was the daughter of King Andrew II and his queen, Gertrude. When not yet four years of age, Elizabeth was betrothed to Louis, son of Hermann, landgrave of Thuringia, to whom she was married in 1221. Though Elizabeth was only fourteen she was already distinguished for her piety and tender pity for the poor. Her husband, with whom she lived happily, did not oppose her excessive charities. In 1223 her first child was born, and each of her four children she dedicated to God from infancy. During her husband's absence in Italy in 1226, a dreadful famine devastated Thuringia. Elizabeth did everything that was possible for the relief of the poor and suffering, and nursed the sick and dying with the utmost tenderness. Every day nine hundred persons were fed in the courtyard of the castle, and countless instances are cited of her boundless generosity and thoughtfulness.

She also founded a hospital near the castle, which in 1331, a hundred years after her death, was replaced by a convent, founded in her honor. The district still bears the name of the "Valley of Elizabeth," and a well of pure water where the duchess was wont to wash the clothes of the poor, bears her name to this day.

The following year, in 1227, Louis died while on the way to the holy land, and Elizabeth, in her grief retired to Marburg, which had been conceded to her for life with all its privileges and revenues, in order to be under the immediate guidance of her confessor, Conrad of Marburg. She joined the Franciscans, wore the poorest dress and lived on the scantiest food, spending all her income in works of charity. Here she built a hospital which she visited every day, nursing the patients, and attending those afflicted with loathsome diseases.

At Conrad's behest she gave up her children, dismissed her friends, and so far submitted to him as to receive physical chastisement at his hands.

In 1231 when she was but twenty-four, she died of a fever, her body was carried to the small chapel of St. Francis, and after four days she was buried there in the presence of an immense crowd of people. It is said that many wonderful cures were accomplished at her tomb; the blind, the halt, and those afflicted with diseases were healed by touching it, and by prayers to the good saint.

Elizabeth belongs to the sweetest female characters of the Middle Ages. With a loving heart, capable as well as desirous of absolute devotion, she early felt the drawing from on high and followed it, with a life of deep and sincere piety.

In 1907 a new impulse was given to her veneration in various parts of Europe by the celebration of the seven hundredth anniversary of her birth.

St. Elizabeth is generally represented as a princess graciously giving alms to the wretched poor, or as holding roses in her lap; in the latter case she is portrayed either alone or as surprised by her husband, who, according to a legend, met her unexpectedly as she went secretly on an errand of mercy, and, so the story runs, the bread she was trying to conceal was suddenly turned into roses.

CHIVALRY

This mediaeval institution arose out of the feudal system in the eighth century, and perished with it. It was at its height from the twelfth to the fifteenth century, and did much to refine the manners of western Europe during the Middle Ages. It also elevated the position of woman, and spread abroad a spirit of courtesy and kindliness, which had a powerful and salutary effect upon modern society.

Of the Troubadours, the poets of love and gallantry who flourished chiefly in France and Italy during the twelfth and thirteenth century, Mrs. Jameson says: "The eruptions of the northern nations, among whom our sex was far better appreciated than among the polished Greeks and Romans; the rise of Christianity, and the institution of chivalry, by changing the moral condition of women, gave also a totally different character to the homage addressed to them. It was in the ages called gothic and barbarous,—in that era of high feelings and fierce passions,—of love, war, and wild adventure, that the sex began to take their true station in society. From the midst of ignorance, superstition, and ferocity, sprang up that enthusiasm, that exaggeration of sentiment, that serious, passionate, and imaginative adoration of women, which was the very fountain of all that is most elevated and elegant in modern poetry, and most graceful and refined in modern manners.

"The amatory poetry of Provence had the same source with the national poetry of Spain; both were derived from the Arabians. To them we trace not only the use of rhyme, and the various forms of stanzas employed by the early lyric poets, but by a strange revolution, it was from the East, where women are now held in seclusion, as mere soulless slaves of the passions and caprices of their masters, that the sentimental devotion paid to our sex in the chivalrous ages was derived.

"The poetry of the Troubadours kept alive the tone of feeling on which it was founded, and though their songs exist only in the collections of the antiquarian, and the very language in which they wrote has passed away, and may be accounted dead,—so is not the spirit they left behind; as the founders of a new school of amatory poetry, we are under obligations to their memory, which throw a strong

interest around their personal adventures, and the women they celebrated.

"The tenderness of feeling and delicacy of expression in some of these old Provencal poets are the more touching, when we recollect that the writers were sometimes kings and princes, and often knights and warriors, famed for their hardihood and exploits,—and the extravagance of passion and boundless devotion to the fair sex, which the Troubadours sang in their lays, they not infrequently illustrated by their actions."

BEATRICE

Beatrice (1266-1290), the daughter of a Florentine noble, Folco Portinari, and wife of Simone dei Bardi,—the angelic woman who was the heroine and inspirer of Dante's Vita Nuova, of his Divina Commedia, and of the great poet's whole life. Dante first met Beatrice at the house of her father in 1274. In his own words, "already nine times after my birth the heaven of light had returned as it were to the same point, when there appeared to my eyes the glorious lady of my mind. Her dress on that day was of a most noble color, a subdued and goodly crimson, girdled and adorned in such sort as best suited her tender age. At that moment I saw most truly that the spirit of life which hath its dwelling in the secretest chamber of the heart began to tremble so violently that the least pulses of my body shook therewith." In the "Vita Nuova" is written the story of his passion from its commencement to within a year after the lady's death. He saw Beatrice only once or twice, and she probably knew little of him. But the worship of her lover was stronger for the remoteness of its subject. The last chapter of the "Vita Nuova" relates how, after the lapse of a year, "it was given me to behold a wonderful vision, wherein I saw things which determined me to say nothing further of this blessed one until such time as I could discourse more worthily concerning her. And to this end I labor all I can, as she in truth knoweth. Therefore if it be His pleasure through whom is the life of all things that my life continue with me a few years, it is my hope that I shall yet write concerning her what hath not before been written of any

woman. After the which may it seem good unto Him that my spirit should go hence to behold the glory of its lady, to wit, of that blessed Beatrice who, now gloriously gazes on the countenance of Him who is the master of grace."

On the 9th of June, 1290, aged twenty-four, died Beatrice, whose mortal love had guided Dante for thirteen years, and whose immortal spirit purified his later life, and revealed to him the mysteries of Paradise.

The identity of Beatrice and her allegorical significance in the "Divina Commedia" have been made the subject of an extensive literature.

SAINT CATHERINE

Saint Catherine of Siena (1347-1380), was the daughter of a tradesman, and the youngest of a large family. With the first development of intelligence, her religious passion revealed itself. When a child, she believed herself to have seen a holy vision, and became convinced that God Himself had come to call her to a better life. She gave up childish amusements, and, fasting and praying, even scourging herself, she filled her life with penances in the manner of the grown-up holy men and women about her. Arrived at the age of maidenhood, she cut off her hair to make marriage impossible, and her infuriated mother sought to break her stubborn spirit by compelling her to take the place of a servant, kept for rough work in the kitchen. But Catherine made religious play out of her parents' harshness, and went about diffusing radiance and a sober joy, bewildering those who wanted to see her crushed and penitent. The system of ill-treatment was soon abandoned, her father gave consent to the pursuance of a religious vocation, and Catherine became a member of the order of St. Dominic.

At the age of 18 she began to work in the world by her constant attendance at the hospitals and among the lepers. Gradually she extended her gracious influence to fallen sinners, and unfortunates condemned to death, her smile like some living radiance passing into the hearts of those she looked at. Forestalling the Christian Scientists, she healed the sick by prayer, while her mere enticements brought

about the end of many virulent dissensions among the warlike Sienese.

During fifteen years she continued her noble work as a consoler and peace-maker in a violent age, beloved by the people, and listened to with reverence by popes and cardinals.

At the age of 33, her physical strength exhausted, she died, surrounded by a passion of regret and tenderness, and it is said, her body, until her burial, retained a wonderful beauty and fragrance.

JOAN OF ARC

Joan of Arc, or Jeanne d'Arc, the Maid of Orleans (1412-1431), a French heroine and martyr. She was born in the village of Domremy, close to the border of Alsace, where her father Jacques d'Arc worked his small farm, and her mother Ishambeau was noted for her fine embroidery and needle-work.

In 1424 a part of France was held by the English in favor of Henry VI, and the northern part, with Paris as its centre, was utterly lost to the uncrowned French King Charles VII, while the lands south of the Loire, to which Orleans was the key, were fast slipping from his uncertain grasp. It was from the farthest corner of France that the deliverer came. When the Maid was twelve years of age, she first heard the mysterious "Voices" which were to play so important a part in her career.

She was sitting in the garden at her work, when suddenly there came a light "such as she had never seen before." And out of the light a Voice spoke, the voice of an angel as she firmly believed, and the wondering girl heard the words: "Jeanne, you must go to the help of the King of France, and it is you who shall give him back his kingdom." During the next four years the Voices spoke to her again and again, saying: "You must go to the Dauphin to make him to be crowned King."

In January, 1429, Jeanne started on her journey, accompanied by a few followers, who believed in her mission, and who had provided her with a boy's dress, a suit of armor, a sword, and a horse. When at length she reached Chinon, there was a delay of two days before the careless, pleasure-

seeking Dauphin would grant her an audience. Summoned at last to the great Chamber, filled to overflowing with richly dressed nobles, Jeanne in her travel-stained boy's garb, walked straight up to the Dauphin and delivered her message: "My Prince, I am Jeanne the Maid. The King of Heaven has sent me to conduct you to Rheims that you may be crowned—if you will." Charles VII was a poor creature, infirm of purpose, but it is probable that he was stirred by those simple, convincing words, and though the ecclesiastics and the military commanders were against her, she was, after many delays, given a small army, with which she began the march to Orleans.

The city had been holding out against the English beleaguers, but with no hope of success, for the English were too strong; and now came this young peasant girl who had never seen a siege in her life. At the head of her little army, her banner always gleaming in the forefront of the battle, she attacks the English, and after eight days of fighting, she drives the enemy from the south bank of the river, with Orleans, the key of Southern France, safe after a siege of seven long months. Then with town after town falling before her victorious banner, she leads the way to Rheims, where on July 17, 1429, the great event for which she toiled takes place, and Charles is crowned King of France.

And now, her work accomplished, Jeanne begs to be sent back to her mother and the home in little Domremy, but they will not let her go, and from that moment is dated her failure and her fall. The Voices no longer speak to her, months of inaction follow, the Burgundians are in league with the English, Jeanne gives battle to them, but her good fortune has deserted her, and the Maid is taken prisoner. Her Burgundian captors sell her to the English, and in the whole of France not a blow is struck, not a voice raised on her behalf.

The English took her to Rouen, and placed her, until her trial, in an iron cage, where she was never free from the watch of the coarse soldiers. When the unjust trial began, charged with heresy and witchcraft, she defended herself bravely but without avail, and was condemned to be burnt at the stake.

This deed was enacted in the city of Rouen on May 31,

1431, and as the flames rose up and curled around the white and trembling figure of the Maid, she cried: "My Voices were of God! They have not deceived me!"

Her ashes were thrown into the waters of the Seine, but the English soldiers went to their camp muttering in fear—"We are lost! We have burned a Saint."

The pathetic story of this valiant girl has been made the subject of drama and poetry, while history records her courage and unselfishness, the cruelty of her enemies, and the ingratitude of her countrymen.

QUEEN ISABELLA

Isabella (1451-1504), Queen of Castile, daughter of John II. In 1469 she married Ferdinand of Aragon, and when the kingdoms of Aragon and Castile were united, Ferdinand and Isabella assumed the royal titles of Spain, and by this union the foundation of Spain's future greatness was laid.

Isabella was beautiful in person, of pleasing manners and kindly heart, though of inflexible will, proud, ambitious, and exceedingly punctilious. She was always present in meetings of the council, and insisted on the use of her name with that of Ferdinand in all public documents.

Spain undoubtedly owed to Isabella's clear intellect, resolute energy and unselfish patriotism much of that greatness which for the first time it acquired under "the Catholic Sovereigns." The moral influence of the queen's personal character over the Castilian court was incalculably great; from the debasement and degradation of the preceding reign she raised it to being "the nursery of virtue and of generous ambition." She did much for letters in Spain by founding the palace school, but the very sincerity of her piety and strength of her religious convictions led her more than once into errors of state policy, and into more than one act which offends the moral sense of a more refined age; her efforts for the introduction of the Inquisition, and for the proscription of the Jews, are evidences of her bigotry.

She was a loving wife, and is justly revered by Spaniards as the purest glory of their royal annals.

Queen Isabella's chief title to fame rests upon the well-known part she took in promoting the great project of

Columbus, and in the New World, at least, her memory will be immortal. When all others had heard with incredulity the scheme of Columbus, she recalled the wanderer to her presence with the words, "I will assume the undertaking for my own crown of Castile, and am ready to pawn my jewels to defray the expenses of it, if the funds in the treasury should be found inadequate."

Through her influence, Ferdinand was prevailed upon to assist Columbus, and thus, the discovery of America, one of man's greatest achievements, was made largely possible by the help of a woman.

LISA DEL GIOCONDO

Lisa del Giocondo (1474-?), a beautiful woman of Florence, whose portrait, the "Mona Lisa" of Leonardo da Vinci, is one of the famous pictures of the world. Her maiden name, de' Gherardini, was that of an ancient, noble family of Florentines, though she was born in Naples, where she lived as a girl. In 1495 she married a wealthy Florentine merchant, Ser Francesko del Giocondo, and during the rest of her life, as far as known, she lived in Florence. She seems to have been a happy wife and mother, but of her later years there is no record.

It was probably in the first year of her marriage that she met the great artist, and a friendship began which grew into a platonic affection, and about which many writers have woven the charm of romance. Physically, morally and intellectually, Mona Lisa appealed to Leonardo as no other woman had ever done; he painted her again and again, and how mightily she influenced his work is manifest, for all his chiefest pictures reproduce something of her personality. The Mona Lisa smile greets one everywhere in Northern Italy where works of Leonardo and his pupils are to be seen; she set a fashion in vitality and subtlety of expression absolutely unrivalled.

In 1516 Leonardo da Vinci went to France, to the court of Francis I, who cordially welcomed him, and loaded him with honours. The artist brought with him the portrait, "Mona Lisa," for which the king paid him £4,000, an immense sum in those days. Three years later Leonardo died,

while his famous "Mona Lisa" remained at Fontainebleau for more than a century until Louis XIV took her to Versailles. After the Revolution the painting with "the irresistible enigmatic smile" found its final resting-place on the walls of the Louvre.

In 1910, the artistic world was shocked by the news that the "Mona Lisa" had been stolen, but after a disappearance of several months, it was mysteriously returned, and it now hangs as of old, one of the chief ornaments of the Louvre, and one of the most precious pictures in France.

The "Romance of Leonardo da Vinci" by Dimitri Merejkowski presents a vivid portrait of Mona Lisa.

VITTORIA COLONNA

Vittoria Colonna (1490-1547), an Italian poet, daughter of Fabrizio Colonna, a celebrated military commander. She was born near Rome, her youth was passed among the great literary spirits of Italy, and in that atmosphere she composed her first poems. At 17 she married Francisco, Marquis of Pescara, to whom she had been betrothed since childhood, but in 1525 this happy union was broken by the death of the marquis, while absent on a military campaign.

The shock of her husband's premature death crushed Vittoria for a time and she sought a retreat in the convent of San Silvestro. There she remained for a year, after which she returned to her country home on the island of Ischia, and appears for the first time to have devoted herself seriously to the writing of poetry. Her poems consist almost entirely of sonnets, and of these some hundred and thirty-four are inspired by grief at the loss of her husband, to whom she invariably alludes as *mio bel sole,* "my fair sun."

When Vittoria came to Rome in 1530 she was received with the highest honors, and many wooers sought the hand of the wealthy, beautiful, and noble widow,—but she remained true to the memory of her husband.

It was in the year 1537 that her friendship with Michael Angelo began; the great master was at this time in his sixty-third year, Vittoria in her forty-seventh. A strong sympathy existed between the two, alike honorable to both,

and it lasted uninterruptedly until her death. She obtained great influence over his mind, inspired him in his work, and led him to inscribe many of his poems to her. In one of these he says that she has perfected his character as a sculptor perfects his clay model, by carving it in the hard living stone. And in another he says: "Let me address my verse to you, who have guided my life towards heaven by the most beauteous paths."

The latter years of Vittoria's life were clouded by sorrow, the fortunes of her family were no longer flourishing, and the death of her adopted son, the Marchese del Vasto, was a grievous blow. She died in Rome in February, 1547, and in her last moments was visited by her devoted and affectionate friend, Michael Angelo.

With meekness and humility she desired to be buried without pomp or ceremony, and directed only that her "funeral should be after the manner of those who die in convents." Her wishes were acceded to, and she was laid in the common burial-ground of the nuns of Sant' Anna.

So passed Vittoria Colonna, Marchesa di Pescara, whose intellect and unblemished purity of character, make her a beautiful figure worthy of all reverence in the gallery of Italian women of letters.

MARGARET OF NAVARRE

Margaret of Navarre (1492-1549), a French politician, religious reformer, literary patron, and author, born at Angoulême. She was the daughter of Charles of Orléans, and sister of King Francis I. In 1509 she married the Duke d'Alencon, and two years after his death (1527) Henri d'Albret, titular King of Navarre. Their daughter, Jeanne, became mother of King Henry IV of France.

Margaret was active in politics, in religious reform, and in literature. Of a strong mystical tendency, she favored religious liberty, and during the ascendancy of her influence with her brother, she was an effectual defender and patron of humanists and men of letters. Her little courts were for a time the most brilliant intellectually in Europe. Her affection for her brother was especially beautiful. During his captivity in Spain in 1525, she went to console him and

tried in vain to secure less rigorous conditions of release from Charles V.

Her literary work consists of poems, letters, and the "Heptameron." While her poems are usually written in an easy, flowing style, there hovers over them a veil of mysticism which at times obscures the thought. Her Letters are interesting from the historical or literary point of view. But it is as the author of the "Heptameron" that she is chiefly remembered. This work, constructed, as its name indicates on the lines of the "Decameron" of Boccaccio, consists of seventy-two short stories told to each other by a company of ladies and gentlemen who are stopped in the journey homewards from Canterets by the swelling of a river.

Internal evidence is strongly in favor of its having been a joint work, in which more than one of the men of letters who composed Margaret's household took part. It is a delightful book, and while the sensuality which characterized the period appears in it, it is in a less coarse form than in the great work of Rabelais, and there is a poetical spirit which is generally absent from Pantagruel.

Bigotry and the desire to tarnish the reputation of women of letters have led to the bringing of odious accusations against Margaret of Navarre's character, for which there is not the smallest foundation. Although the poets of the time are unwearied in celebrating her charms, she does not, from the portraits which exist, appear to have been regularly beautiful, but as to her sweetness of disposition combined with intellectual strength, as well as a scrupulous morality free from all prudery, there is universal consent, while she probably contributed more to the renaissance of learning in France than any other individual at that time.

LOUISE LABÉ

Louise Charlin Perrin Labé (1525-1566), a French poet, born at Lyons, daughter of a rich ropemaker, named Charlin. At the siege of Perpignan she is said to have fought on horseback in the ranks of the Dauphin, afterwards Henry II. After her marriage in 1550 to Ennemond Perrin, like her father, a ropemaker, she formed a library and gathered round her a society which included many of the learned men

and women of her day. About this time she met the poet Olivier de Magny, who was passing through Lyons on his way to Italy. As the friend of Ronsard, "Prince of Poets," he met with an enthusiastic reception from Louise, who straightway fell in love with him. There seems little doubt that her passion for Magny inspired her eager, sincere verse, and the elegies probably express her grief at his first absence. His influence is shown in her Sonnets, which printed in 1555, quickly attained great popularity. During Magny's long absence, Louise, despairing of his return, encouraged another admirer, Claude Rubys, when her lover came back unexpectedly. Louise dismissed Rubys, but Magny's jealousy found vent in an ode which ruined her reputation, while Rubys avenged himself in his "True History of Lyons."

This scandal struck a fatal blow at her position, and she retired to her country house, where she died soon after, leaving her fortune to the poor.

She was called La belle Cordiere (the Beautiful ropemaker) and was the most celebrated of the sixteenth century French women poets.

CATHARINE OF ARAGON

Catharine of Aragon (1485-1536), Queen of England, the first wife of Henry VIII and fourth daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, King and Queen of Castile and Aragon. She went to England in 1501 and was married to Arthur, Prince of Wales; never a wife, except in name, Catharine was left a widow by the death of Arthur in April, 1502. A few months later, a second marriage was projected for her by her father-in-law, Henry VII, with his second son, Henry, as yet only a boy of 12 years. This marriage took place in June, 1509, immediately after Henry's accession to the crown as Henry VIII.

The fact that she bore Henry but one daughter and no son that survived, leaving the throne without a male heir, and the advent of Anne Boleyn into the king's life, moved Henry to attempt a decree to nullify his marriage with Catharine, and a marriage with Anne that would bring him a son to secure the succession.

When Pope Clement VII refused to declare the marriage

From a Bronze Statue facing the Rheims Cathedral

Joan of Arc

void, a trial to annul the marriage was begun in England but Catharine with courage and dignity held fast to her rights, and appealed to the Pope for justice. Henry, setting the Pope at defiance, married Anne Boleyn in January, 1533, and the following May Cranmer declared the first marriage void, while Pope Clement pronounced it valid thus bringing about the alienation of Henry VIII from the Roman see.

Queen Catharine did not quit the kingdom, but lived, closely guarded at Kimbolton Castle until her death. In the meantime, although absolutely friendless and harassed by ceaseless persecution, she displayed heroic courage and surprising mental powers, defeating every base design of the king and his agents to induce her to sign away the rights of herself and her daughter Mary.

The character of Catharine was unimpeachable, and her disposition sweet and gentle. She endured her bitter and undeserved misfortunes with extraordinary resolution, and at the same time with great womanly forbearance, of which a striking instance was the compassion shown by her for her fallen enemy, Cardinal Wolsey.

The play of Henry VIII by Shakespeare and Fletcher gives an interesting dramatic picture of Catharine, Henry and Wolsey.

ANNE BOLEYN

Anne Boleyn, Queen of England, one of the wives of Henry VIII, beheaded May 19, 1536. The date of her birth is uncertain, and is placed between 1500 and 1507. She was a daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn, and became attached to the household of Catharine of Aragon. Witty, vivacious and accomplished, it was not long before she attracted the attention of Henry, who obliged Cardinal Wolsey to break off a proposed marriage between Anne and Lord Percy.

After five years' agitation, Henry obtained a divorce from Catharine, and was married to Anne at Whitehall, January 25, 1533. She had already for three years resided in the palace and been Henry's constant companion. On June 1, her coronation was performed with great pomp, and three months later was born the princess Elizabeth, whose subse-

quent reign shed so much splendor upon English history.

The life of the court while Anne shared the throne was gay and easy, and when Henry began to tire of her, it was not difficult to convict Anne of improprieties. She was tried by a commission of peers, and found guilty, though she protested innocence to the last. Her prison hours were spent in alternations of composure and excitement, but on the scaffold she conducted herself with queenly dignity.

John Fox in his "Book of Martyrs" says: "Certain this was, that for the rare and singular gifts of her mind, so well instructed, and given toward God, with such a fervent desire unto the truth, and setting forth of sincere religion, joined with like gentleness, modesty, and pity toward all men, there have not many such queens before her borne the Crown of England."

LADY JANE GREY

Lady Jane Grey (1537-1554), an English martyr, celebrated for her talents, her virtues, and her misfortunes. She was the daughter of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, and was related to the royal family. From her early years she exhibited a quickness and comprehension of mind, that have rendered her one of the prodigies of her sex and age. Roger Ascham has recorded, that, on paying her a visit in her fourteenth year, he found her reading the Phaedo of Plato. She was able at this time to write Greek with facility, and is said also to have acquired not only the French and Italian languages, but the Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic. With all these endowments of the understanding, she possessed the modesty and gentleness proper to her sex.

But the alliance of her family, and their ambition, were too powerful to suffer her to live in seclusion. No sooner was the declining health of Edward VI perceived by his courtiers, than Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, prevailed upon the unsuspecting monarch to settle the crown upon his relation, Lady Jane, and to pass over his sisters, Mary and Elizabeth. When this was effected, the artful favorite married his son, Guildford Dudley, to the future queen, and thus paved the way to the elevation of his own family to the throne. But while others rejoiced in these plans of ap-

proaching greatness, Jane alone seemed unconcerned, and when, at last, on Edward's death, she was hailed as queen by her ambitious father-in-law, Northumberland, she refused the proffered dignity, till the authority of her father, and the entreaties of a husband whom she tenderly loved, wrung from her an unwilling consent. She was, as usual, conveyed to the tower, preparatory to her coronation, and was proclaimed queen in the city, and honored with all the marks of royalty. But this elevation did not last long; at the end of nine days, during which Mary's party had come into power, Jane's father announced to her the necessity of returning to a private station. She expressed herself much better pleased with the act of relinquishing, than she had been with that of assuming the crown. Soon after, Northumberland suffered the just punishment of his treason, while Lady Jane and her husband were arraigned. They were committed to custody, but hopes were entertained that justice would be satisfied without the sacrifice of a victim so involuntarily criminal. This might have taken place, had it not been for an ill-advised insurrection, which was joined by Jane's father and his brothers. After its suppression, it was resolved in Mary's council, that, for the future security of the crown, Lady Jane and her husband should be put to death. She received the notification of this purpose with her accustomed firmness and tranquillity, and prepared herself for the final hour. On the fatal morning, her husband, who was confined separately, having obtained permission from the officers, sent a tender request to take a last farewell of her. This, however, through the apprehension that their resolution might be shaken by such a meeting, she thought it best to decline; and she contented herself with giving him a parting token out of her window as he was led to execution. She saw his remains brought back, and her turn soon followed. With a composed countenance she proceeded to the scaffold, where she made an address to the bystanders, acknowledging her fault in not rejecting with sufficient steadiness the crown which was forced upon her, and expressing her willingness to expiate her crime by death. She assisted her women in adjusting her dress, took leave of the attendants, and saying, "Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit," she laid her head upon the block, and re-

ceived the fatal stroke, February 12, 1554, in the seventeenth year of her age.

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND

Elizabeth (1533-1603), Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. After her mother had been beheaded (1536) both she and her sister Mary were declared bastards, but finally she was placed after Prince Edward and the Lady Mary in the order of succession. In November, 1558, Mary died, and Elizabeth began her memorable reign of 44 years. Her adviser through the whole of it was William Cecil, afterward Lord Burleigh, who had already been a minister under Edward VI, and continued for the rest of his life to be one of the chief councilors and ablest ministers of Elizabeth, to whom he was in many respects a congenial spirit. Her first parliament approached her on a subject which, next to religion, was the chief trouble of her reign, the succession to the crown; they requested her to marry. She replied in a long speech, declaring her intention to live and die a virgin, and although there were many suitors for her hand, among them Philip II of Spain, she never married. Contemporary gossip said that she was debarred from matrimony by a physical defect; and her cry when she heard that Mary Queen of Scots had given birth to a son is the most womanly thing recorded of Elizabeth.

The policy of her ministers, on the whole, was one of peace and economy. No war was undertaken in her reign for the sake of territorial conquest. Her diplomacy was swayed by innumerable changes of mind, but she usually attained her ends. The chief political blunder of Elizabeth's policy was the treatment of Mary Queen of Scots who in 1568 sought refuge in England, and after nineteen years' confinement was condemned and executed in 1587. This led Philip II to make war on England, his pretext being to avenge the death of a Catholic queen, while his chief desire was to restore the Catholic faith. In 1588 his "Invincible Armada" sailed from the Tagus, and meeting the English fleet under Howard and Drake was broken and destroyed.

With the defeat of the Spanish Armada Elizabeth's work

was done, and the last fifteen years of her reign was a period of gradual transition to the conditions of Stuart times. In 1601 a rebellion led by her favorite, the Earl of Essex, was crushed, and Essex was beheaded. Elizabeth never forgave herself his death; he was the last and the most wilful but perhaps the best of her favorites, and his tragic fate deepened the gloom of her closing years.

In the long reign of Elizabeth the true greatness of England begins, for besides its political glories, her reign was the golden age of English literature. If all else could be forgotten, it would be remembered as the age of Shakespeare, Bacon and Spenser.

Under Frobisher, Drake and Raleigh maritime adventure began, and the foundations of the British navy were laid. The Royal Exchange of London was opened, and in the charter to what became later the East India Company may be seen one of the beginnings of the vast colonial British empire.

As a sovereign Elizabeth is entitled to her surroundings, and as an absolute ruler, as to a great extent she undoubtedly was, she must have her share of praise for the good that was done in her name. She may fairly be considered the first constitutional English monarch, and her reign may be said to mark the transition from mediaeval to modern England.

MARY STUART

Mary Stuart (1542-1587), Queen of Scotland from 1542 to 1567, born at Linlithgow Palace, the daughter of James V of Scotland by Mary of Guise. Her father died within a week of her birth, and she was proclaimed queen. Negotiations with France having been concluded for her marriage to the Dauphin, Mary was sent to France in 1548 and at the French Court received her education. Ten years later she married the Dauphin and during his short reign as Francis II she exerted supreme influence. On his death in 1560 Mary returned to Scotland, where her French Catholic training and the new Scottish reformation made her position a hard one. She diplomatically yielded to the force of circumstances and surrounded herself with Protestant advisers, but in 1565 married her cousin, Lord Darnley, hoping to win

by this marriage the English Catholics, with whom Darnley had great influence, and to unite all Catholic claims to the English throne, Darnley being next in succession to Mary. His weak ambition made him the tool of the Protestant plot against David Rizzio, a favorite of the queen, her confidential adviser, an Italian of great ability. On March 9, 1566, Rizzio was brutally dragged from Mary's dining-room, and assassinated in the palace of Holyrood. Mary dissembled her indignation at her husband's treachery, succeeded in detaching him from the conspirators, and persuaded him to escape with her and deny all complicity in their designs. Three months later Mary gave birth to a son, afterwards James I of England. She was apparently reconciled to Darnley, though meanwhile showing more and more favor to James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, a needy and profligate noble. In January, 1567, Darnley fell ill, and Mary brought him to Edinburgh, where he was lodged in a small mansion. Here on February 9th the queen visited him, and left him about ten o'clock in the evening. Early the next morning the house in which Darnley slept was blown up, and his lifeless body was found in a neighboring garden. Bothwell was undoubtedly the murderer, and it is a matter of controversy whether or not Mary was privy to the deed. A mock trial was held, Bothwell was acquitted, and on May 15, 1567—three months after her husband's murder—Mary became Bothwell's wife. This act turned all the nobles against her, she had to abandon Bothwell and surrender herself to the confederated lords who compelled her to sign an abdication in favor of her son. Escaping from her island prison in May, 1568, in spite of the entreaties of her best friends, she crossed into England and threw herself on the protection of Queen Elizabeth, only to find herself a prisoner for life. Fully nineteen years were spent by Mary as a prisoner in various castles, until in April, 1585, she was placed under the care of Sir Amyas Paulet, and here all opportunity was given her to become entangled in the conspiracy of Anthony Babington against Elizabeth. For this she was brought to trial, and though she denied all complicity and conducted the whole of her own defence with courage and ability, she was found guilty, and beheaded on

From a Statue in the Seville Cathedral

Queen Isabella of Spain

February 8, 1587, at Fotheringay Castle, meeting her fate with composure and dignity.

Of great ability and varied accomplishments, reputed to be the most beautiful woman of her time, Mary Stuart's whole life was dramatic, and it has never ceased to interest poets and historians, while numerous dramas have been written about her.

JEANNE D'ALBRET

Jeanne d'Albret (1528-1572), Queen of Navarre, only daughter of Henry II, and Margaret of Navarre. She married Antoine de Bourbon, and was the mother of Henry IV, King of France. She was celebrated for her intellectual strength and personal beauty, and took an active part in the defence of the Protestants in times of persecution. After her husband's death she became ruler of Navarre, where she governed wisely, and introduced the Reformation.

POCAHONTAS

Pocahontas (1595-1617), a celebrated Indian princess, daughter of the chief Powhatan, who figures prominently in the narrative of Captain John Smith, in connection with the part she played in the history of the early English colonists in Virginia. In 1607, in one of the expeditions for food, Smith was taken prisoner, brought before the chief Powhatan, and his head laid on a stone preparatory to having his brains beaten out with clubs. At this juncture Pocahontas, then a young girl, when no entreaty could prevail, got his head in her arms and laid her own upon his to save him from death.

She again saved Smith's life in 1609 by informing him of a plot by her father against him.

Some historians have expressed doubts as to Smith's veracity, but Prof. Edward Arber, in his reprint of Smith's works, holds implicitly to the truth of the story, which he declares is a solid historical fact.

In 1613 Pocahontas was brought a prisoner to Jamestown, and the following year married an Englishman, John Rolfe. She is said to have embraced Christianity, and went

to England with her husband in 1616, where she was received with great enthusiasm, as the daughter of an American king.

Pocahontas and Rolfe had one son, Thomas, who, after living for many years in England, migrated to Virginia. From him many Virginia families, including the Bollings (Mrs. Edith Bolling Galt was married to President Woodrow Wilson in 1915) trace their descent.

In the seventeenth century important progress was made in woman's advancement, especially in the social and literary circles of the brilliant court of Louis XV in France.

At the famous Salons in Paris where the most distinguished persons were accustomed to meet, women began to exercise a powerful social and political influence which extended through the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

MARQUISE DE RAMBOUILLET

Marquise de Rambouillet (1588-1665), a French social leader. She was the only daughter of Jean Vivonne, Marquis de Pisani, and of Julia Savelli, a Roman lady of noble family. Born in Rome, it was to her nationality as well as to her early training that she owed her taste for the beautiful in literature and art which later gave rise to the association of her name with all that was elegant and refined in Parisian society.

After her early marriage to the Marquis de Rambouillet, she began to carry out her project of creating a social circle on lines entirely different to anything she had seen or experienced since her arrival in the French capital.

Henry IV was on the throne, the court was avowedly coarse and corrupt, even among the nobles brutish habits and semi-barbarism were the rule, the women of the period were rough and ill-mannered, and the time was ripe for a strong reaction and a regenerating influence.

Madame de Rambouillet now began her work of founding the first of those famous salons which existed in France during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. She drew up a new code of behaviour, of manners, and of speech, and she encouraged the intellectual appreciation of beauty, and

the study of language and letters. Her beautiful house in Paris, the Hôtel de Rambouillet became the resort of the learned and distinguished men and women of the time, and here its mistress received the continual homage which for thirty years her friends bestowed upon her.

The great influence of Madame de Rambouillet lasted almost into the middle of the seventeenth century, when Louis XIV began to inaugurate the glory of his own court and would brook no social rivalry. The period was a long one for any one woman to hold undisputed sway of all that was most exquisite in the high life of the gay capital, and of all the salons of old France there is none other which possesses the glamor, the coloring, the individuality, the beauty and picturesqueness of that held at the Hôtel de Rambouillet.

CHAPTER THREE

PERIOD 1636-1750

NINON DE L'ENCLOS

NINON DE L'ENCLOS, born in Paris, 1616, died there in 1706 at the age of 90. Her father, a gentleman of Touraine, trained her by precept and example to a life of pleasure. She was skilled in accomplishments, and when an orphan at the age of 15 manifested precocious shrewdness in managing her property, which she so disposed of as to speedily double its value. Being beautiful, witty and fond of cultivated society, she soon became popular in Paris, where she fixed her residence, her favors being sought by many of the most eminent men of the time. She was remarkable for being neither avaricious nor extravagant, and appears never to have depended on any man for pecuniary aid. Distinguished women courted her society, and Mme. de Lafayette, Mme. de Sully, and Mme. Scarron (afterward de Maintenon) were among her friends and visitors. Christina of Sweden, during her residence in France, was warmly attached to her, and wished her to take a place in her court, but Ninon preferred independence. The great Condé and La Rochefoucauld were among her most favored admirers, and the most celebrated poets sang her charms.

She was regarded as a model of refinement and elegance in her manners, and although she led a life of pleasure far into old age, she preserved her beauty and fascination almost to the last.

MME. DE SÉVIGNÉ

Madame de Sévigné (1626-1696), a French writer, celebrated for her Letters, chiefly written to her daughter. Her maiden name was Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, and at eighteen she married the Marquis de Sévigné, by whom she had a son and daughter. The marquis, in 1651, was killed in a duel by a rival in a sordid intrigue, and Mme. de Sévigné at

Queen Elizabeth of England

the moment of her widowhood was but twenty-five, brilliant in her beauty and fascination. Yet she never married again, and without hesitation embraced the holy vocation of motherhood to which she was to give such complete and exquisite impression.

After her daughter's marriage to Count de Grignan, Governor of Provence, Mme de Sévigné began to write those famous letters from Paris which have come down to us; letters unrivaled for their fresh charm, shrewd wit, and easy gayety of heart. They form an almost complete and familiar chronicle of the court and high society of the time (1669-1695), during the reign of Louis XIV.

Thomas Davidson says: "Madame de Sévigné's twenty-five years of letters to her daughter reveal the inner history of the time in wonderful detail, but the most interesting thing in the letters remains herself. In the midst of an age of gilded corruption, her name remains without a stain. Her heart was occupied by an intense devotion to her children, and a warmth of friendship almost beyond example. For no one ever had so many and such devoted friends—no woman ever knew like her how to transform a lover into a friend."

The most brilliant court in Europe during the second half of the seventeenth century was that of the most powerful ruler, King Louis XIV of France. Though a despotic monarch during his long reign of fifty-four years, he was at successive periods deeply influenced by four women,—maternally by Anne of Austria, romantically by Louise de la Vallière, emotionally by the Marquise de Montespan, while during the last thirty years of his life he was mentally and spiritually influenced by Mme. de Maintenon.

ANNE OF AUSTRIA

Anne of Austria (1601-1666), Queen of France, daughter of Philip III, King of Spain. She was married in 1615 to Louis XIII, and in 1638, twenty-three years after her marriage, became the mother of Louis XIV. At the death of Louis XIII, in 1643, the parliament appointed her regent during the minority of Louis XIV, but she permitted Cardi-

nal Mazarin, who is supposed to have been secretly married to her, to rule in her name. When Louis XIV became king in 1661, she continued to exercise a powerful influence at his court until her death, five years later.

LOUISE DE LA VALLIÈRE

Louise Françoise de la Vallière (1644-1710), favorite of Louis XIV of France, born in Touraine, of an ancient and noble family. At an early age she lost her father and was brought to court by her mother, who had married a second time. She was not a great beauty and had a slight lameness, but her amiable and winning manners, and her sweet and tender disposition rendered her very attractive. Her affection for the king seems to have been the genuine passion of an innocent, religious-minded girl, who brought neither coquetry nor self-interest to their relation.

She bore the king four children, of whom two died in infancy. In 1674, after her displacement by Madame de Montespan, she entered the convent of the Carmelites in Paris, and spent thirty-six years there in penance and prayer.

Madame de Genlis and Alexandre Dumas have written historical novels founded on the romance and pathos of her life, and Lebrun executed a penitent Magdalene, of which the face is from her portrait.

A necklace with pendants has been named for her; it is usually spelled lavaliere.

Her Réflexions, lettres et sermons, by M. P. Clement appeared in two volumes in 1860.

MARQUISE DE MONTESPAN

Françoise Marquise de Montespan (1641-1707), favorite of Louis XIV. She was the second daughter of the Duke of Mortemart, and the wittiest and most beautiful member of a family renowned for those qualities.

She soon became the most popular of the queen's ladies in waiting at Versailles, and in 1663 married the Marquis de Montespan. Five years later, she attracted the king's attention and shared his favor with the Duchess de la Vallière, but supplanted her in 1674. For several years she

ruled the king and his court, dictated matters of policy, and was uncrowned Queen of France. Eventually she was superseded by Mme. de Maintenon, whom she had engaged as governess for the children she had borne the king. After leaving court about 1687, she wandered disconsolately over France, and her last years she spent in a convent, where she devoted herself to religious exercises, acts of benevolence, and penitence.

It is said she was a profound believer in witchcraft, and she seems to have been connected with the La Voison poisoning cases, though because of her intimacy with the king, the matter was hushed up.

The better reports of her are that she spent vast sums on hospitals and charities, and that she was a generous patron of letters, and befriended Corneille, Racine and La Fontaine.

Her Memoires appeared in 1829.

MME. DE MAINTENON

Françoise d'Aubigné, Marchioness de Maintenon (1635-1719), second wife of King Louis XIV of France.

Her father, Constant d'Aubigné dissipated his fortune, and in 1652 Françoise had lost both her parents, and was left in poverty to make her way in the world. The comic poet, Scarron, had become interested in the modest and sweet-mannered girl, and to protect her, asked her to become his wife. She accepted his offer of marriage, though only seventeen, and he forty-two and a cripple. She became his secretary and pupil; studied under him Latin, Italian and Spanish, and presided with grace and tact at his literary gatherings, where she met some of the eminent men and women of the time. Scarron died in 1660, leaving his young widow nearly penniless, his pension ceasing at his death. Mme. Scarron petitioned for the recession of her husband's pension but without success until Mme. de Montespan, the king's favorite, hearing of her destitution, procured her an annual allowance of 2000 francs, and in 1669 made her the governess of the children she had had by Louis XIV, much to the dissasisfaction of the king, who at first did not like the extreme gravity and reserve of the young widow. Her talents and wisdom, however, soon attracted his attention,

and she became his confidant and adviser, was made a marchioness, and took the name of Maintenon from an estate at Versailles which the king purchased for her. She probably assisted in bringing about a permanent separation between the king and Mme. de Montespan, and shortly after the death of the queen in 1683, Mme. de Maintenon was secretly married to Louis XIV. From this time until his death Louis was greatly under her influence, though her power over him was exercised with extreme prudence and moderation. She carefully shunned the appearance of meddling with the affairs of state, though in reality nothing was done without her knowledge and consent. After the death of the king, in 1715, she retired to the convent and seminary of St. Cyr, which she had founded, and spent the rest of her life in acts of charity and in devotional exercises.

Writers differ in their estimates of Mme. de Maintenon, but it is generally agreed that she was the most influential woman of French history, and that in the midst of a corrupt court she gave no occasion for scandal.

Dr. John Lord in his "Beacon Lights of History" says: "No woman in modern times, ever rose so high from a humble position, with the exception of Catherine I, wife of Peter the Great." Imbert de Saint-Amand in his "Court of Louis XIV," said of her: "During more than thirty years, Mme. de Maintenon reigned without a rival over the soul of a great king. The monarchy inclined respectfully before her, the whole court was at her feet, soliciting a word, a glance. Here we have a woman who, at fifty years of age, takes possession of a sovereign of forty-seven in all the prestige of victory and power; a woman who, with an ability that borders on witchery, supplants all the fairest, richest, and noblest young girls in the world; a woman who, after having been several times reduced to poverty, becomes, next to Louis XIV, the most important personality in France."

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF SPAIN

Elizabeth, Queen of Spain (1602-1644). She was the daughter of Henry IV of France, and was married to Philip, Infante of Spain in 1615. When her husband in 1621 succeeded to the crown as Philip IV, he surrendered the ad-

ministration to the Count of Olivarez, and gave himself up to pleasure. Elizabeth made vain efforts to rouse him from his supineness, and to counteract the ruinous policy of his minister. In 1640 when Catalonia revolted and Portugal separated from Spain, the queen appealed in person to the Castilians, and succeeded within a few weeks in raising an army of 50,000 men. Then, proceeding to the king's pleasure house, and holding her son by the hand, "Sir," she said, "this boy, our only son, is doomed to be the poorest gentleman in Europe, if your majesty does not forthwith dismiss a minister who has brought Spain to the verge of ruin." Olivarez was thereupon exiled, Philip at the head of his armies endeavored to retrieve his fortunes, while Elizabeth took into her own hands the administration of the kingdom. She displayed equal wisdom and patriotism in her management of public affairs, allayed party strifes by her eloquent appeals, and set the example of generosity by sacrificing her jewels, and reducing her household expenses to the lowest figure.

Her death was mourned as a national calamity.

MADELEINE DE SCUDÉRY

Madeleine de Scudéry (1607-1701), one of the most famous French novelists of her time, born at Havre. She came to Paris in 1630, where her wit and good sense soon won her high rank in the Rambouillet coterie. Later she established a salon of her own, and for the last half of the seventeenth century, was acknowledged as a leading literary spirit, esteemed by people as different in temper and ideals as Racine and La Fontaine, Condé and Madame de Sévigné. Her lengthy novels, greeted with universal admiration, in classic guise depicted French society, and were known and studied in all circles that aspired to literary culture. Her "Grand Cyrus," in ten volumes, is probably the longest novel in the world, and consists of endless conversations of the most refined subtlety.

COMTESSE DE LA FAYETTE

Marie-Madeleine, Comtesse de La Fayette (1634-1692), French novelist, and social leader, daughter of Marc de la

Vergue, Governor of Havre. She studied Greek, Latin and Italian, and inspired in one of her tutors, Gilles de Ménage, an enthusiastic admiration which he expressed in verse in three or four languages. Her union with the Comte de la Fayette was a marriage of convenience, while in 1665 she began an intimacy with the Duc de la Rochefoucauld, then engaged on his Maximes. The constancy and affection that marked this liaison on both sides justified it in the eyes of society, and when in 1680 La Rochefoucauld died Mme. de La Fayette received the sincerest sympathy. Her literary salon was the most aristocratic in Paris. In 1662 her first novel, La Princesse de Montpousier appeared, this was followed by Zayde, and in 1678 she published her masterpiece, "La Princesse de Cléves," which may be called the first of the modern novels of sentiment. The character of her work and her history have combined to give an impression of melancholy and sweetness that only represents one side, for a correspondence brought to light comparatively recently showed her as the acute diplomatic agent of Jeanne de Nemours, Duchess of Savoy, and that she played an important political rôle at the court of Louis XIV.

JEAN MARIE GUYON

Jean Marie Guyon (1648-1717), a French religious writer, remembered for the persecutions she experienced because of her views. Accused of laying too much stress on faith and the quietude of contemplation, she was frequently imprisoned, and finally banished from Paris to Blois, where her retreat became a regular place of pilgrimage for admirers, foreign quite as often as French. Indeed she is one of the many prophetesses whose fame has stood highest out of their own country, though Madame Guyon's bitterest critics bear witness to her charm of manner, her imposing appearance, and the force and eloquence with which she explained her mystical ideas. The religion of Quietism, that swept through France, Italy and Spain during the seventeenth century, was the name given to a tendency shown at various periods in the history of the Church by many classes of mystical religious enthusiasts, to make perfection on earth consist in a condition of uninterrupted contemplation. In

Mary, Queen of Scots

this state of quiet the soul ceases to reason, to reflect either on itself or God, or to form any of the ordinary acts of faith, its sole function being passively to receive the infused heavenly light which accompanies this state of mental inactivity. This type of effort for mystic experience is not confined to Christianity, but pervades all mysticism, being especially visible in Hindu philosophy. In England the Quakers, in their doctrines of the inner light and of silent waiting before God, show Quietistic ideas.

The first of modern Quietists was the Spanish priest Molinos, and its most famous devotee, Madame Guyon, whose gentle but powerful influence at the French court led into the same mode of thought the saintly Fénelon, and other distinguished teachers. Mme. Guyon's views gained so many adherents as to bring her under the notice of the Church leaders, who easily found heretical elements in the movement, and it speedily fell under ecclesiastical condemnation. Bishop Bossuet employed his great talents against it, and as a distinct movement it disappeared; but wherever mysticism arises, Quietism is sure to appear in some form or other.

MARGARET CAVENDISH

Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle (1624-1674), an English writer. She became maid of honor to Queen Henrietta Maria in 1643, and two years later married William Cavendish, afterward Duke of Newcastle.

Her writings, consisting of plays, poems, sketches, letters, an autobiography, and a memoir of her husband, are very interesting.

She died in London and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The famous inscription on her tomb declares that she belonged to a family of which "all the brothers were valiant and all the sisters virtuous."

CHRISTINA, QUEEN OF SWEDEN

Christina, Queen of Sweden (1626-1689), the only legitimate child of Gustavus Adolphus who survived infancy. She was but six years of age when her father died, and she was early separated from her mother. Her tutor was John

Matthiae, the king's court preacher, under whom she learned Greek, Latin and French, while her progress in accomplishments of every kind was remarkable. Her observers at this time declare that she valued nothing but honor and virtue, and predicted that her extraordinary merit alone would make her reign illustrious, independent of foreign conquest and the valor of her armies. At the age of eighteen Christina assumed the exercise of sovereignty, and her reign was begun most auspiciously under the guidance of the great statesman Oxenstiern, but having lost favor with the queen, his influence was eclipsed by unworthy favorites. After ruling Sweden ten years during which her armies achieved many victories, Christina suddenly resolved to abdicate the throne in favor of her cousin Charles Gustavus. Though her hand had been sought by many princes, she resolutely declined a matrimonial alliance, and the latter part of her reign was marred by her capricious and dissolute conduct.

An independent life in other lands was now Christina's great desire, and on June 6, 1654, the abdication took place, the council having assigned her an income of 240,000 rix dollars a year. At the ceremony she appeared in robes of state, with crown and sceptre, and after an address of farewell laid aside the various regalia. When she departed Oxenstiern wept and exclaimed: "She is daughter still of our great Gustavus."

Twelve ships of war had been equipped to convey her across the Baltic; but she took her way by land to Denmark, dismissing all her Swedish attendants except four. On reaching a brook which then formed the southern boundary of Sweden, she alighted from her carriage, and leaping across it, she cried, "Now I am free, and out of Sweden, which I trust never to see again." Carrying with her everything curious or valuable from the palace of her fathers, she abandoned her country as the abode of ignorance and barbarism. She now visited various cities of Europe, often traveling in the dress of a man, and everywhere creating a sensation. In 1656 she went to Paris, and her talents and learning were the wonder of that capital, but she seemed to become more and more unsexed, and her masculine air and libertine conversation kept the women of delicacy at a distance.

In 1660, on the death of the King of Sweden, she went to Stockholm, and began to intrigue for the recovery of the crown, but was compelled to sign another formal act of abdication.

She spent the rest of her life in Rome, in the culture of letters and in correspondence with learned men, made vast collections of works of art and of books, and founded the Arcadian academy. She bequeathed her fortune to Cardinal Azzolini and was interred in the Church of St. Peter, where a magnificent monument was erected in her memory. Her collections of art were sold and scattered about the world. She left some writings, which, says Geijer, the historian, "exhibit a soul ardent and untamed by years, striving in all things after the extreme and the supreme, but submitting at last. The feminine virtues which she despised, avenge themselves upon her good name; yet was she better than her reputation."

ELEANOR GWYNN

Eleanor Gwynn (1650-1690), an English actress, one of the favorites of Charles II. As a young girl she was an orange vendor, and wandered from tavern to tavern, entertaining the company with her songs. In her sixteenth year she went upon the stage, and became one of the most popular actresses of her time in light, humorous parts. Her intimacy with Charles commenced in 1669, and lasted till his death. She was called Madam Ellen, had an establishment of her own, and was admitted to the best society of the period. Her frailty and a tendency to hard swearing seem to have been her chief faults. She was merry and open-hearted, generous to profusion, and in her prosperity ever mindful of her old friends, particularly those of the theatrical profession. She instigated Charles to erect Chelsea hospital for disabled soldiers, and her health used regularly to be drunk by the pensioners on the anniversary of Charles's birthday. The king appreciated her good qualities, and among his last words were, "Let not poor Nelly starve." She is believed to have led a virtuous life after the death of the king, and her funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Tenison, afterward Archbishop of Canterbury. Her

person is thus described by a writer of the time: "She was low in stature, what the French call mignonne and piquante, well-formed, handsome, but red-haired, and rather embonpoint. Airy, fantastic, and sprightly, she sang, danced, and was exactly made for acting light, showy characters, filling them up, as far as they went, most effectually. She had remarkably lively eyes, but so small they were almost invisible when she laughed; and a foot, the least of any woman in England."

ANGELIQUE ARNAULD

Angelique Arnauld (1624-1684), a French abbess and religious influence. She became a nun at Port-Royal-des-Champs in Paris, and later was made abbess there.

During a long period of religious controversy and persecution, she sustained the spirit of the sisterhood by her piety and courage. She was learned without being pedantic, pious without bigotry, gentle to others in proportion as she was severe to herself, and when she died she left behind her a bright and beautiful memory.

ANNE DACIER

Anne Dacier (1654-1720), daughter of the learned Tanneguy LeFèvre, who devoted himself to her education, so that at his death in 1672, she was one of the most accomplished scholars in France. In 1674 she published an edition of Callimachus, and the reputation acquired by this work procured her an invitation to assist in preparing the Delphin edition of Classic authors. In 1683 she was married to André Dacier, a favorite of her father, under whom they had for many years been fellow pupils. This union was called "the marriage of Greek and Latin." Mme. Dacier thenceforth continued to devote herself to literary pursuits, and translated several plays of Plautus, the whole of Terence, the "Iliad" and "Odyssey" of Homer, the "Plutus" and "Clouds" of Aristophanes, and the whole of Anacreon and Sappho. She also assisted her husband in the translation of Marcus Aurelius and Plutarch's "Lives."

She was distinguished for modesty and amiability, and

amid her engrossing literary avocations did not neglect her domestic and maternal duties.

ANNE, QUEEN OF ENGLAND

Anne, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland (1664-1714), the last member of the house of Stuart who sat upon the English throne. In 1683 she was married to Prince George, brother of Christian V, King of Denmark. Of the seventeen children she bore to her husband, only one survived infancy, the Duke of Gloucester, who died at the age of eleven. On the death of King William in 1702, Mary having previously died without heirs, Anne ascended the throne.

Though feeble in character, she pursued the plan of her predecessor against the ambition of Louis XIV, and renewed the triple alliance against France. The most important conquest made by England during her reign was the fortress of Gibraltar, and the great political event was the union of England and Scotland in 1707. After the Treaty of Utrecht was signed in 1713, the new leaders were not harmonious, and the following year, wearied with the wrangling and cabals of her ministers, the queen suddenly died.

Anne was deficient in mental vigor, but amiable. Her reign, distinguished by successful wars, has also been called the Augustan period of English literature. The writings of Addison, Pope, Steele, Swift and Defoe adorned the age, and periodical sheets and newspapers then first came into fashion.

SUSANNA WESLEY

Susanna Wesley (1669-1742), mother of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. She was the youngest child of Dr. Annesley, a prominent dissenting minister, who gave every attention to her education. She learned Greek, Latin, French, logic and metaphysics, and was deeply interested in the absorbing religious discussions of the day. At the age of twenty she married Samuel Wesley, a curate in London, with an income of sixty pounds a year. During the

first twenty years of this marriage which extended over a period of forty-six years, Susanna bore her husband nineteen children, the fifteenth of which was John Wesley, destined to be the most famous preacher of his time. Because of the constant struggle with poverty, the task of educating the ten children who survived was left to Susanna, and for six hours a day through twenty years she continued this work. Her noted son followed her teachings, her will was law to him, her letters through college his oracles, her life his blessed example. In her private meditations she writes: "I do intend to be more particularly careful of the soul of this child, that Thou hast so mercifully provided for, that I may do my endeavor to instil into his mind the principles of Thy true religion and virtue."

In 1710 she began to hold service every Sunday evening in the rectory kitchen for the benefit of her own children and servants. Others asked permission to come until she was preaching to large audiences, and this practice she continued for years in spite of much opposition and prejudice.

After she lost her husband in 1735 she remained to inspire her children until her own death in 1742. At her burial in Bunhill Fields, London, her son John preached one of his most eloquent and impressive sermons. She was his companion, his guide, his ideal woman. She was, says Isaac Taylor: "the mother of Methodism in a religious and moral sense; for, her courage, her submissiveness to authority, the high tone of her mind, its independence and its self-control, the warmth of her devotional feelings, and the practical direction given to them, came up and were visibly repeated in the character and conduct of her son."

MARTHE M. CAYLUS

Marthe Marguerite, Marquise de Caylus (1673-1729), a French woman of fashion, one of the brilliant wits and social leaders of the court of Louis XIV. Her famous Souvenirs with notes and a preface were edited in 1770 by Voltaire who regarded them as masterpieces of candor and wit; and Sainte-Beuve assigned to her a distinguished place in his "Portraits of Celebrated Women."

ANNE OLDFIELD

Anne Oldfield (1683-1730), an English actress, born in London. She played at Drury Lane several years where her personal graces won recognition rather than her abilities. But after her creation of Lady Betty Modish in Cibber's "Careless Husband" in 1704, she was generally acknowledged as the best actress of her time. In polite comedy she was unrivalled, and later she won laurels in tragedy, her list of parts being a long and varied one. The theatrical idol of her day, her exquisite acting was the delight of her contemporaries, while her beauty and generosity found innumerable eulogists.

She was much caressed by people of fashion, and generally went to the theatre in a chair, attended by two footmen, and in a dress she had worn at some aristocratic dinner.

Anne Oldfield kept her powers to the end, and a few months before her death she played the tragic rôle of Thomson's "Sophonisba," acting this last part superbly.

She was buried beneath the monument of Congreve in Westminster Abbey. According to the testimony of her maid, Margaret Saunders, she was interred in a very fine Brussels lace head, a holland shift and double ruffles of the same lace, a pair of new kid gloves, and her body wrapped in a winding sheet. This elicited from Pope the well-known lines:

"Odious! in woolen! 'twould a saint provoke,
Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke;
No, let a charming chintz and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs and shade my lifeless face;
One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead,
And—Betty—give this cheek a little red."

ROSALBA CARRIERA

Rosalba Carriera (1675-1757), an Italian miniature and portrait painter. She was born in Venice, and at first learned lace making from her mother, but later applied herself to the decoration of snuff-boxes under Jean Steve. After studying miniature and pastel with unimportant local masters, she soon became celebrated throughout Italy. In

1720 she visited Paris and painted portraits of Watteau, the Regent, young Louis XV, and the nobles and ladies of the court. She was elected a member of the Academy by acclamation, and while in Paris kept a diary which gives a most entertaining account of her visit there.

She returned to Italy in 1721 and was everywhere received with enthusiasm by rulers and courts. Esteemed as the greatest miniature and pastel painter of her day, her works were compared with those of Correggio. They are delicate in handling and color, graceful in design and vivacious in expression, but often inaccurate in drawing.

Towards the end of her life she became blind through overwork, and died insane.

Her art is represented in many private collections and nearly all the public galleries of Europe.

RACHEL RUYSCH

Rachel Ruysch (1664-1750), a Dutch flower and fruit painter, born in Amsterdam. She married the portrait painter, Jurian Pool in 1695, was later received into the Guild at the Hague, and became court painter to the Elector in Düsseldorf. Her reputation as a flower painter was second only to that of Jan van Huysen. She excelled in painting rare exotic flowers and insects, and her admirable work is represented in some of the leading galleries of Europe, as well as in the Metropolitan Museum, New York.

CATHERINE I, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

Catherine I (1685-1727), Empress of Russia. She was the daughter of a poor Swedish peasant, and left an orphan, received no education, could neither read nor write, and became a servant in the family of a minister named Glück in the town of Marienburg. Here her wonderful beauty and amiable nature attracted many suitors, and at the age of eighteen she married Johan Svendsn, a Swedish dragoon. Six months later the Russians invaded the town, her husband fled, and she became the property of a brigadier-general, named Bauer. He was soon compelled to give her up to his superior, Marshal Sheremetev, who took her in triumph to

his mansion in Moscow, when her beauty attracted the attention of Prince Menshikov, the prime minister. He determined to secure Martha, as she was then called, for himself, and by his powerful influence forced Sheremetev to sell her to him for ten thousand rubles. He surrounded her with luxury and indulged her every whim. One night, at a banquet given by Menshikov, the guest of honor was an ill-dressed, rough boor, but a genius, a builder of empire and civilization—Peter the Great, Czar of Russia.

Captivated by her charms, the greatest ruler then on earth appropriated Martha, and gave her the name of Catherine. It is said that he worshiped her, that she was the one woman who meant more to him than a mere toy. His rough magnetism brought out latent and undreamed of mental powers in her. Beneath her illiterate exterior, she was one of the clearest-headed and tenderest of women, and gradually Peter came to rely upon her in all things.

She bore him three children, and maintained her influence over him by her vivacity, activity and good temper. She shared the troubles and fatigues of his campaigns, and frequently calmed the wild outbreaks of his savage temper. In the war with Turkey, when Peter found himself reduced to the extremity of surrendering his army, Catherine saved him by bribing the Turkish grand vizier with her jewels.

Peter proved his gratitude by acknowledging her as his wife, and in 1724 she was crowned empress in Moscow. When Peter died the following year, he designated her as his worthy successor, and for two years she reigned, absolute sovereign of a mighty empire, until her sudden death in St. Petersburg, May 17,1727.

ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR

Adrienne Lecouvreur (1692-1726), a French actress. She was the daughter of a hatter who established himself in Paris in 1702, and her dramatic genius was evinced by her performances in private theatricals while she was employed as a laundress. For a number of years she journeyed with traveling companies from town to town, acquiring in this rude apprenticeship a thorough knowledge of her art. In 1717 she made her appearance at the Comédie Française and

was soon recognized as the first French actress of her day, excelling both in tragedy and comedy. Among her lovers was Count Maurice of Saxony, and when he needed money to enable him to reconquer Courland, Adrienne raised for him 40,000 francs by selling her plate and jewelry.

She died suddenly, and was said to have been poisoned by the Duchess de Bouillon, another mistress of Maurice; but the truth of this statement has never been established. Burial in consecrated ground was refused to her remains, and Voltaire, in protest, wrote a poem which involved him in trouble, so that he was obliged to leave Paris.

Adrienne Lecouvreur is the most sympathetic figure in the history of the French stage,—as an actress with a delicate, refined style she brought soul to a brilliant but artificial theatre, while as a gentle, lovable woman, her short life and her sad end are filled with tender romance.

In 1849 Scribe and Legouvé made her career the theme of a play, which achieved great celebrity from the representation by Rachel of the character of the heroine.

LADY MARY W. MONTAGU

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (1689-1762), an English author and letter-writer, eldest daughter of the Duke of Kingston. At the age of twenty-one she translated the Encheiridion of Epictetus. In 1712 she married Edward Wortley Montagu, and on the accession of George I she went to London with her husband. There her beauty and wit attracted unusual attention at court, and she was much admired by the wits, especially by Pope. Her husband being appointed ambassador to the Porte in 1716, she accompanied him to Constantinople. Her letters describing her travels form the best known portion of her correspondence, and their novelty, liveliness and wit gave them an immediate reputation.

On their return to England in 1718 the Montagus settled near Pope at Twickenham, and Lady Mary became one of the best-known women in London society. Pope seems to have made a declaration of love to her which was met with a burst of laughter, and the poet afterward satirized her as Sappho in various verses. In 1739, for unknown reasons, she left England, and lived chiefly in Italy, apart from her

family. Lady Mary has another claim to remembrance in her courageous adoption for her own children of the Turkish practice of inoculation for small-pox, and for her energy in promoting its introduction into England, in the face of violent prejudice.

MME. DU DEFFAND

Madame du Deffand (1697-1780), a French social leader, whose salon during her long life was frequented by the most brilliant men and women of her time. Born of parents belonging to noble families of Bourgogne, Marie de Vichy Chamrond was sent at the age of six to a convent in Paris, when she developed symptoms of heresy and scepticism alarming to her guardians and relatives. So determined was she in the line of thought she had chosen that it was at length arranged for her to see the famous preacher Massillon, who accorded her an interview in the hope of converting the young infidel. He found her so clever, vivacious, charming, and full of good sense, that he took his departure from the convent more impressed by her delightful waywardness and wit than shocked by her want of faith. In 1718 she married the Marquis du Deffand, but they soon separated, and she plunged into the gay life of Paris during the early days of the reign of Louis XV. Among her lovers and friends were Philippe d'Orleans, Président Henault, Voltaire, D'Alembert, Horace Walpole, and other distinguished men. Her house became famous for her petits soupers, and for many years she received there the celebrities of every European nationality. Her salon was peculiarly broad and inclusive of all branches of thought; neither the political, the philosophic, nor the literary element dominated. The fashionable and the frivolous were welcomed equally with the learned, the courtly and noble with those who possessed no other wealth than brains enough to help them into prominence.

She found her purpose in life, which was to establish a reputation as an infallible wit, to chase ennui, to entertain all those who succeeded in gaining her good will, to direct the sparkling discourse which, as a vital thread, bound together the ever-changing panorama of individuals, to glide

over and suppress such gloomy topics of conversation as were ever-ready at this hour to burst forth without warning; in short, to cultivate and foster those minor graces of society which are attributes of the perfect hostess and attain to an art which at that day was carried to the supreme point of finesse and elaboration.

In 1750 Mme. du Deffand's eyesight began to fail, and four years later she became totally blind, but she never for a moment relaxed the interest she took in entertaining her friends, and the vacancies which occurred from time to time in her circle were filled up again as they were created.

She was almost eighty-three years of age when she gave the last of her evening receptions, at which La Harpe read his translation of a Sophoclean tragedy.

It has been said of her that she possessed all the gifts but one—the power of turning them to the best advantage; it is certain that she had all but one of the qualities necessary for loving and being loved—and that was to fasten both attributes upon a single individual and achieve reciprocity.

MARQUISE DE POMPADOUR

Jeanne Antoinette, Marquise de Pompadour (1721-1764), a French political ruler, favorite of Louis XV, born of obscure parents, bearing the name of Poisson. She was supposed to be the natural daughter of a wealthy farmer-general of the revenues, named de Tournehem, who at any rate took upon himself the charge of her education. Early noted for her dignity, beauty, intelligence, and wit, she seemed to be born for some uncommon destiny and this idea was confirmed in her childish mind by the prophecy of an old woman, whom in after days she pensioned for the correctness of her prediction. In 1741 she was married to a nephew of her protector and guardian, Le Normant de Étoiles, who was very much in love with her, and she soon became a queen of fashion. It was not until three years later that she first met the king at a masked ball, but the year after that she was already established at court, and Louis XV bought her the estate of Pompadour, from which she took her title of Marquise. La Pompadour as she came to be called soon took her place as the centre of a brilliant intellec-

tual and artistic circle, and the king, a mere puppet, gave her tremendous power. She made and unmade ministers, diplomatists, and generals, and for nearly twenty years her influence was predominant in all important affairs of state. The continuous policy of France since the days of Richelieu had been to weaken the house of Austria by alliances in Germany; but Mme. de Pompadour changed this hereditary policy because Frederick the Great wrote scandalous verses on her; and because Maria Theresa wrote her a friendly letter in which she addressed her as ma cousine, she entered into an alliance with Austria. This brought on the Seven Years' War, with all its disasters, and the loss of Canada.

A bitter enemy of the Jesuits, she was largely responsible for their expulsion from France. She deserves praise for her patronage of literary men and artists.

When she had lost the heart of her lover, she had a difficult task before her; to maintain her influence she had not only to save the king as much trouble as possible, but to find him fresh pleasures.

"My life is a battle," she said, and so it was. With business and pleasure she gradually grew weaker and weaker, and when told that death was at hand she dressed herself in full court costume, and met it bravely on April 15, 1764, at the age of forty-two. Her breath fled on the wings of a playful sally—"Stay, Monsieur Cure," she said to the priest who was leaving her room, "wait a little; we shall go out together."

MARIA THERESA

Maria Theresa (1717-1780), Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, German Empress, and Archduchess of Austria, born in Vienna, was the oldest daughter of the Emperor Charles VI. In 1736 she married Stephen, Duke of Lorraine, who was named joint regent with her after her accession to the throne of Hungary, Austria and Bohemia in 1740. Her reign was filled with many struggles against opposing powers, notably the Seven Years' War between Austria and Prussia.

After peace was restored in 1763 the empress instituted

many reforms in army, justice, and education; opened to trade the ports of Trieste and Fiume, expelled the Jesuits, and abolished legal torture. She was a woman of noble character, strikingly beautiful in her youth. She was the mother of sixteen children, among them the Emperors Joseph II and Leopold II, and the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, Queen of France.

Although a zealous Roman Catholic, she maintained the rights of the crown against the papal power and endeavored to correct some of the worst abuses in the Church. She prohibited the presence of priests at the making of wills, abolished the right of asylum in churches and convents, and suppressed the Inquisition in Milan.

CHAPTER FOUR

PERIOD 1751-1798

MARGARET WOFFINGTON

MARGARET or Peg Woffington (1718-1760), an English actress, of Irish parentage, born at Dublin. After playing a number of years in the Dublin theatres, she went to London in 1740 and became the reigning favorite at Drury Lane and Covent Garden. Her famous part was Sir Harry Wildair in The Constant Couple, the exquisite art of her male characters being especially remarkable. She also played fine ladies, like Betty Modish and Lady Townley, and impersonated most of the heroines who then ruled the stage, in both comedy and tragedy, though with the greater distinction in comedy. Her last appearance was a Rosalind in As You Like it, in 1757, when she suddenly broke down in the epilogue, and was led from the stage.

Countless stories are told of her love affairs, and of her generosity and kindness of heart. She educated her sister Mary, and cared for her pensioned mother. She built and endowed by will some almshouses at Teddington, where she lived quietly after her retirement.

Much of her charming personality is revealed in Charles Reade's novel of Peg Woffington and the play "Masks and Faces."

Augustin Daly, the New York manager, in 1888, published his tribute to Woffington, in which he says: "In her childhood she had run barefooted through the streets and along the quays of Dublin, a bricklayer's orphan and a peddler of fruit and vegetables.

"In her womanhood she was courted by the representatives of the highest circles of London as the first actress of the age, and as a brilliant hostess among the most noted of her time. By people of rank she was esteemed for the sparkle of her wit, the refinement of her tastes and the variety of her accomplishments. When she first came to London

to play in its foremost theatre she had but a single robe for tragedy parts,—yet she lived to set the fashion in gowns for the women of England, and evinced such exquisite taste in matters of attire that, at one time, little that was novel was worn by ladies of quality unless Woffington had introduced it.

"By the poor she was held in affection for her benevolence and charity toward all who needed help. In the number and excellence of her amiable qualities her frailities were forgotten."

COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON

Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707-1791), a patron of the English Methodists. She was the daughter of the Earl of Ferrers, and was married to Theophilus Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. She became interested in the evangelization of the masses, and her house in Chelsea, near London, was the centre of a circle of women of noble rank, who were zealous in the cultivation of piety in an irreligious age. When a demand arose throughout the kingdom for chapels and meeting-houses for the poor, the countess undertook to supply this need. She dispensed with her luxurious equipage, and sold her jewels to obtain the means for carrying out her plans. Halls and theatres were fitted up for chapels, and by her advice a scheme was perfected for supplying destitute districts throughout England with religious instruction. She founded a theological seminary, and at her decease she left £5,000 for charitable purposes, and the rest of her fortune for the support of sixty-four chapels which she had built.

CATHERINE II, EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

Catherine II (1729-1796), Empress of Russia. Born of noble parents and carefully educated she was married at an early age to Peter, heir to the Russian throne. The expectations she may have formed of a life of magnificence and influence as future empress of a great monarchy, soon vanished under the indifference and repulsive treatment of her husband, and Catherine sought consolation in amorous connections which were no secret to any one. When her hus-

Catherine II, Empress of Russia

band in 1762 became czar as Peter III the ill feeling between them became still more embittered, and Catherine was threatened with repudiation. To save and avenge her, various nobles joined her in a conspiracy against the life of Peter which resulted in the czar being seized, and after a few days strangled in prison. To gain pardon for her part in the crime, Catherine made the most splendid promises to the nation, flattered its prejudices, exhibited devotion to the national religion and its priests, and was crowned with great pomp in Moscow. Her reign lasted thirty-four years, in spite of conspiracies against her, and the varied fortunes of many wars; when she died she left her vast empire, greatly enlarged, to her son Paul.

One of her biographers says: "Catherine was possessed of great talents and ambition, with often a manly spirit and energy, but at the same time she was a woman of caprice, a slave of her sensuality and vanity, selfish and cruel. She had numerous favorites, some of them her tools and some her masters. While she had the satisfaction of being called the Sémiramis of the North, her fame was only a transient applause; most of her works came to nothing before she died, and her civilization did more to corrupt Russia than to elevate it." On the other hand, Lord Brougham of England said: "Her capacity was of an exalted order. Her judgment was clear and sure; her apprehension extraordinarily quick, her sagacity penetrating. There have been few abler monarchs in any part of the world."

PRINCESS DASHKOFF

Ekaterina, Princess Dashkoff (1744-1810), a Russian Litterateur, and one of the leaders of the party that raised Catherine II to the throne. Before she was sixteen she married Prince Dashkoff, a prominent Russian nobleman. Her relations with the new empress were not of a cordial nature, though she continued devotedly loyal. Her blunt manners, her unconcealed scorn of the male favorites that disgraced the court, and a sense of unrequited merit, produced an estrangement between her and the Empress, which ended in her asking permission to travel abroad. Her husband having meanwhile died, she set out in 1768 on an extended tour

through Europe. She was received with great consideration at foreign courts, and her literary and scientific reputation procured her the entrée to the society of the learned in most of the capitals of Europe. In Paris she secured the warm friendship and admiration of Diderot and Voltaire. In 1782 she returned to Russia, and was at once taken into favor by the empress, who strongly sympathized with her in her literary tastes, and specially in her desire to elevate the Russian to a place among the literary languages of Europe. She was appointed "directeur" of the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1784 she was named the first president of the Russian Academy, which had been founded at her suggestion. In both positions she acquitted herself with marked ability. She projected the Russian dictionary of the Academy, arranged its plan, and executed a part of the work herself. On the accession of the Emperor Paul in 1796 the princess was deprived of all her offices, and ordered to retire to a miserable village in Novgorod, but after a time the sentence was recalled on the petition of her friends, and she was permitted to pass the closing years of her life on her estate near Moscow.

NICOLE R. LEPAUTE

Nicole Reine Lepaute (1723-1788), a French mathematician. In 1748 she married the celebrated mechanician and clockmaker, Jean André Lepaute, and was the principal author of his Traité d'horlogerie (1775). In 1757 she assisted Clairant and Lalande in calculating the attraction of Jupiter and Saturn on the comet predicted by Halley. Lalande acknowledged her services in his Théorie des Cométes, and Babinet likewise rendered justice to her genius. From 1754 to1759 she edited La Connaissance des Temps, an astronomical annual of the Academy of Sciences. She also wrote other scientific works, and was regarded as one of the most learned women of her time.

MARIE F. DUMESNIL

Marie Françoise Dumesnil (1713-1803), a celebrated French actress. She made her debut in the Theatre Français

in 1737 as Clytemnestra in "Iphigénie," and at once won a high place among dramatic artists at that time. Among her great parts were Athalie, Phêdre, Médéa and Sémiramis. Her imposing appearance and power of tragic expression gave her immense control over her audiences. Once, it is related, those in the front seats were so overcome with horror that they fairly retreated before her, leaving their places vacant, and Voltaire says that in his play "Mérope" she kept the audience in tears for three successive acts.

Her superiority to her rival, Mlle. Clairon, is generally acknowledged, though there were critics who resented the innovations of her forceful genius. She continued upon the stage until 1776, when she retired upon a pension, and died at Boulogne-sur-Mer twenty-seven years later, at the age of ninety.

MLLE. CLAIRON

Mlle. Clairon (1723-1803), a French actress, commonly known as "La Clairon," whose real name was Clair Hippolyte Léris, made her first appearance in 1743 in the Théâtre Français, Paris, as Phêdre. She obtained a veritable triumph, and remained at this theatre for twenty-two years, dividing the honors with her rival Mlle. Dumesnil. Some of her greatest achievements were in the classical rôles of tragedy, and she created many of the parts in Voltaire's plays. She is also remembered as an innovator, who endeavored to bring about a more rational mode of costuming than was at that time conventional upon the stage. In 1766 she retired, and trained dramatic pupils, while in her old age she wrote a book of Memoirs, published in Paris in 1799, which gives many interesting details concerning her art, and is full of lively anecdotes.

Mlle. Clairon was of small stature, but with a beauty both vivacious and dignified, and she was gifted with a remarkable voice. Goldsmith called her "the most perfect female figure I have ever seen on any stage," and Garrick said: "she has everything that art and a good understanding with great natural spirit can give her."

ELIZABETH CARTER

Elizabeth Carter (1717-1806), an English writer of various books of prose and verse, whose poetry exhibits much tenderness, simplicity of sentiment, and expressive sweetness.

She is, however, chiefly remembered for her admirable translation of Epictetus, the first that appeared in English.

Miss Carter was a ripe Greek and Latin scholar, and among her friends were the distinguished men of her time—Dr. Johnson, Burke, Garrick, and Horace Walpole.

She lived to be eighty-eight and retained the vigor of her intellect and the clearness of her judgment unimpaired till the end.

JULIE DE LESPINASSE

Julie Jeanne Éléonore de Lespinasse (1732-1776), a French lady remarkable for her intellectual gifts and accomplishments. During the latter part of the reign of Louis XV, her house became a great centre of attraction for the notabilities of Paris. She enlisted the regard of D'Alembert, Marmontel, La Rochefoucauld, and other eminent literary men, and her unusual qualities, both of the mind and the heart, made a profound impression upon all who were brought in contact with her. The letters of Mme. de Lespinasse were published at Paris in 1809, and her Life by the Marquis de Ségus appeared in 1907.

LOUISE D'EPINAY

Louise d'Epinay, (1726-1783), a French writer, the friend of noted literary men, among them Diderot, D'Alembert and Voltaire. She formed an acquaintance with Rousseau which lasted several years, and his devotion to this fascinating and accomplished woman is described in his "Confessions." Her most celebrated work is "Les Conversations d'Emilie," in which she sets forth the principles of moral instruction for children, with equal elegance and depth of thought. Her Memoirs and Correspondence give a true picture of the refined but corrupt manners which prevailed

Martha Washington's First Reception

among the higher classes in France during the reign of Louis XV.

MERCY WARREN

Mercy Warren (1728-1814), an American writer and patriot. She was the sister of James Otis, the orator, and was married to James Warren, who during the Revolution was Speaker of the House of Representatives. She corresponded with the two Adamses, Jefferson, and other distinguished patriots, who were accustomed to consult her on momentous occasions. Her earliest productions were political satires in a dramatic form, and in 1790 she published a volume of poems and plays. Her most important work, however, was a "History of the American Revolution", prepared from notes taken during the war.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

Martha Washington (1732-1802), wife of the first President of the United States, was born in the county of New Kent, colony of Virginia, and was the daughter of Col. John Dandridge. At seventeen years of age, or in 1749, Miss Dandridge was married to Col. Daniel Parke Custis. The fruits of this marriage were four children, two of whom died early, while a daughter and son survived, Martha dying at Mt. Vernon in 1770, while John perished of camp-fever at the siege of Yorktown, 1781. On the decease of her husband, about 1755, Mrs. Custis found herself at once a very young, and among the wealthiest widows in the colony. It was in 1758 that she met Col. George Washington, who seems to have fallen in love with the charming widow at first sight; after a short engagement, the marriage took place on January 6, 1759, and Col. and Mrs. Washington removed to Mount Vernon on the Potomac, and permanently settled there.

The marriage was a happy one, though childless. During the years of the war for independence, Lady Washington, such being the appellation she always bore in the army, preserved her equanimity, together with a degree of cheerful-

ness that inspired all around her in those trying times. She frequently accompanied the general in his campaigns, and witnessed the siege and evacuation of Boston. After the peace of 1783 Mrs. Washington lived at Mt. Vernon until 1789 when the general assumed his office as the first president, and Martha Washington her place as the first mistress of the White House, where during the next eight years she presided with dignity and grace.

In 1799, two years after their retirement to private life, George Washington died of a cold in Mt. Vernon, and three years later Martha succumbed to a fever, and lies buried beside her distinguished husband.

An early writer says: "Few females have ever figured in the great drama of life, amid scenes so varied and imposing. Identified with the Father of his Country in the great events which led to the establishment of a nation's independence, often at his side in that awful period, Martha Washington's cheerfulness soothed his anxieties, her firmness inspired confidence, while her devotional piety enabled her to discern a ray of hope amid the darkness."

ABIGAIL SMITH ADAMS

Abigail Smith Adams (1744-1818), wife of John Adams, second president of the United States, and mother of John Quincy Adams, the sixth president. She was among the most remarkable women of the Revolutionary period. The zeal and determination with which John Adams uged on the Declaration of Independence was staunchly supported by his brave wife. In her admirable letters to her husband we perceive her clear, advanced views on many questions. Speaking of the negro, eighty-five years before the abolition of slavery, she says: "I wish most sincerely that there was not a slave in the province. It always appeared a most iniquitous scheme to me—to fight ourselves for what we are daily robbing from those who have as good a right to freedom as we have."

And as to the rights of her own sex, a month or two before the Declaration of Independence was made, she writes thus to her statesman husband: "I long to hear that you have

declared an independence. And by the way, in the new code of laws which I suppose it will be necessary for you to make, I desire you would remember the ladies, and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors. Do not put such unlimited power into the hands of the husbands! Remember, all men would be tyrants if they could! If particular care and attention is not paid to the ladies, we are determined to foment a rebellion, and will not hold ourselves bound by any laws in which we have no voice or representation. That your sex are naturally tyrannical is a truth so thoroughly established as to admit of no dispute; but such of you as wish to be happy, willingly give up the harsh title of master for the more tender and endearing one of friend. Why, then, not put it out of the power of the vicious and the lawless to use us with cruelty and indignity with impunity? Men of sense in all ages abhor those customs which treat us only as the vassals of your sex. Regard us, then, as being placed by Providence under your protection; and in imitation of the Supreme Being, make use of that power only for our happiness."

Her lively interest in public affairs was kept up till the day of her death. Her writings show her to have been a woman of keeness, sagacity and geniality, and they throw valuable light on the history and social life of her time.

SARAH BACHE

Sarah Bache, (1744-1808), the only daughter of Benjamin Franklin, and wife of Richard Bache, a Philadelphia merchant. In 1780, when many soldiers of the American army were going barefooted and half-clad, money was collected for their relief and expended for materials, which by the labors of many women were soon made into the needed garments. In this work Mrs. Bache was prominently engaged, and more than 2,000 women were employed by her at one time in sewing for the army. On many occasions she served in the hospitals, and the Marquis de Chastellux, then visiting in Philadelphia, recommended her to the ladies of Europe as a model of domestic virtues and feminine patriotism.

MOLLY PITCHER

Molly Pitcher (1750-1823), an American heroine of the Revolution, born at Carlisle, Pa. While besieged in Fort Clinton along with her husband, she is said to have discharged the last gun against the British, when the enemy began to scale the walls and her husband had fled (October, 1777). She also distinguished herself in June, 1778, at the Battle of Monmouth. As she was carrying water to her husband from a neighboring well, a shot killed him on the spot. She at once took his place at the gun, and saved it from falling into the hands of the enemy. After the battle, covered with blood, she was presented by General Greene to Washington, who made her a sergeant for her bravery, and placed her on the list of half-pay officers for life.

Monuments on Monmouth battlefield and at Carlisle commemorate her action.

BETSY ROSS

Betsy Ross (1752-1836), maker of the first American flag. She was a daughter of Samuel Grisconi, who assisted in the erection of Independence Hall, and was born in Philadelphia. In 1773 she was married to John Ross (died 1776) and after the Continental Congress had decided upon the design for a national flag (June 14, 1777) a committee comprising George Washington, Robert Morris, and George Ross called upon Mrs. Ross and requested her to undertake the sewing of it. She accepted, and offered the suggestion, adopted, that five-pointed stars be used in the design, instead of six-pointed ones. Mrs. Ross received a contract to make all government flags, and her daughter, Mrs. Clarissa Wilson, continued the business until 1857. The Betsy Ross Memorial Association in 1905 converted her old home on Arch Street in Philadelphia into a public property as the American Flag House.

MARIA A. KAUFFMANN

Maria Angelica Kauffmann (1741-1807), a Swiss painter. At the age of fifteen she was taken to Milan and put under

the best masters, and in 1763 she accompanied her father to Rome. Winckelmann, the art critic, spoke in the warmest terms of her many accomplishments, and of her intimate acquaintance with modern languages. She painted many portraits of distinguished people, and in 1765 accompanied Lady Wentworth to England, where she was received with every mark of attention. Upon the establishment of the Royal Academy she was chosen one of the thirty-six original members. In 1781 she married Signor Antonio Zucchi, an artist, and passed the rest of her life in Rome. Many of her works were engraved by Bantolozzi.

She retained her maiden name until her death.

ANNA AMALIA

Anna Amalia, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar (1739-1807). She was married to Duke Ernest of Weimar in 1756. After her husband's death in 1758 she took the reins of government, and held them so well that Saxe-Weimar was able speedily to recover from the effects of the Seven Years' War, and escaped the famine of 1773. In 1775 she resigned the administration to her son, and devoted herself to the cultivation of literature.

For thirty years she lived in the society of Goethe, Herder, Schiller and other men of eminence.

ELIZABETH LINLEY

Elizabeth Linley (1754-1792), an English singer, daughter of the composer Thomas Linley, and wife of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. She sang in public as early as twelve years old, and was not only admired as a rarely exquisite singer, but was universally loved for her delicate and tender beauty, which has been immortalized by the great painters, Reynolds and Gainsborough. She had many suitors, but the brilliant Sheridan gained her heart, and they were married in 1773, after a romantic elopement. Her life with this erratic genius was not always happy, but she was a devoted wife to him until her death.

Elizabeth Linley is spoken of in almost rapturous terms by those who knew her. A bishop declared her to be "the

link between an angel and a woman," and the poet, Thomas Moore said: "There has seldom perhaps existed a finer combination of all those qualities that attracted both eye and heart than this accomplished and lovely person exhibited."

THE AFFAIR OF THE DIAMOND NECKLACE

This celebrated piece of jewelry is described as consisting of five hundred diamonds—ordered by Louis XV as a present for his favorite, Madame du Barry, who was, however, excluded from court on the death of the king in 1774, before the work was finished. The necklace, when completed, was valued at £80,000, but was so costly, that no purchaser for it could be found. Boehmer, the court-jeweler, offered it to Marie Antoinette for £56,000, in 1785; but the queen, although she desired it, feared to incur the expense. The Countess de la Motte, an adventuress about the court, knowing the passion entertained for Marie Antoinette by the wealthy and profligate Prince Cardinal de Rohan, duped him into believing that the queen favored him, and induced him to purchase the necklace and present it to the queen through her secret agency. In this manner, de la Motte obtained the necklace and made way with it. When the time arrived for the first instalment, the Cardinal refused to pay, and Boehmer, having received a forged order from the countess, presented his bill to the queen. Marie Antoinette denied all knowledge of the affair, and in the trial that ensued it was proved that the countess had sold the separate diamonds, and had kept the money.

As a punishment she was branded on each shoulder, and sentenced to imprisonment for life. She escaped, however, within a year, and fled to England, where, soon after, she was accidentally killed while trying to escape from a second-story window, when pursued for debt.

The cardinal was acquitted for intentional complicity.

The queen was falsely accused, by the populace of Paris, of having had a part in the plot, and was taunted with this accusation even on her way to the guillotine.

When Talleyrand heard of the "Affair of the Diamond Necklace," he declared that he should not be surprised if it

overturned the throne of France, and four years later his prediction was fulfilled.

MARIE J. DU BARRY

Marie Jeanne, Countess du Barry (1746-1793). She was the daughter of a seamstress, and was employed in a milliner's shop in Paris, where she led a dissolute life. One of her lovers, Count Jean du Barry, brought her through his valet to the notice of Louis XV, who made her marry the count's brother, after which she was introduced at court. By her beauty and wit she retained the king's affection until his death. She cost France over thirty-five million francs, out of which she provided for her relatives and friends, and also to some extent for charitable works. On the king's death she was banished from court, but later was permitted to live near Paris. In 1793 she was arrested as an enemy of the republic, sentenced to death, and guillotined in Paris.

Thomas Carlyle in his "The French Revolution" says: "She is gone; and her place knows her no more. Vanish, false Sorceress; into Space! for thy day is done. Shut are the royal palace-gates for evermore. Thou unclean, yet unmalignant, not unpitiable thing! What a course was thine: from that first trucklebed (in Joan of Arc's country) where thy mother bore thee, with tears, to an unnamed father; forward, through lowest subterranean depths, and over highest sunlit heights, of Harlotdom and Rascaldom—to the guillotine-axe, which sheers away thy vainly whimpering head! Rest there uncursed; only buried and abolished; what else befitted thee?"

MARIE ANTOINETTE

Marie Antoinette (1755-1793), Queen of France. She was the youngest daughter of Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria, and at the age of fifteen years was married to the Dauphin, grandson of Louis XV and heir to the French crown.

At this early age she assumed her position as Dauphine in the dissolute court of Louis XV, where a woman of ripe years and cultivated intellect would have required the great-

est prudence and caution to steer her way among innumerable difficulties. The memoirs of the time all dwell upon the promises of her yet undeveloped beauty; the noble cast of her features, her brilliant complexion, the golden shade of her beautiful hair, her graceful manner, and the remarkable dignity of her attitude. The scandalous reign of Louis XV ended with his death on May 10, 1774, and when the courtiers announced the event to the Dauphin and his wife, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette burst into tears, and with a joint impulse fell on their knees, exclaiming: "God help us and protect us! We are too young to reign!" The king was not yet twenty; the queen was in her nineteenth year.

The nation, crushed with taxes and reduced to grinding poverty by the vices and shameless extravagance of Louis XV hailed the new reign with hopes and expectations of coming prosperity, but these anticipations could only prove illusive. The awkward, good-natured king was a weak ruler, and his beautiful young queen was thoughtless and pleasure-loving, spending money lavishly at a time when every one felt the necessity of reforms and economy.

The queen's first child, known as Madame Royale, lived until 1851, the second and fourth, a boy and girl, died in infancy, while the third, who became Dauphin, was destined to suffer a dreadful fate.

While the affairs of France were growing more serious, the inefficient reign of Louis, and the frivolous amusements of Marie Antoinette continued, but her mind was soon to be engrossed by other cares—the Revolution was looming in the future, and in July, 1789, it broke forth in the storming of the Bastille. During the next four years the familiar events of the insurrection moved rapidly, leading to the arrest, trial and condemnation of the king and queen. The Dauphin, the nominal heir to the crown of France, was torn from his mother and thrust in a loathesome prison-cell, where he suffered horrible tortures, and died at the age of ten years. King Louis XVI perished on the scaffold in January, 1793, and in the following October Marie Antoinette was summoned before the Revolutionary Court. During the trial she conducted herself with queenly dignity, and received the sentence of death with fortitude. On the morning of October 16, 1793, she was driven in a rude cart to the guil-

From a Painting by Elizabeth Lebrun

Marie Antoinette and her Children

lotine in the place de la Révolution, and there made the heroic final statement for what she had called "errors, but not crimes." The executioner held up the head to the populace. To the deep awe of the spectators the face of Marie Antoinette expressed perfect consciousness, and the eyes looked on the crowd. The expression was that of intense astonishment, as of some wonderful vision revealed.

Carlyle in his "History of the French Revolution" says: "Is there a man's heart that thinks without pity of those long months and years of slow-wasting ignominy; of thy birth, in imperial Schönbrunn, the winds of heaven not to visit thy face too roughly, thy foot to light on softness, thy eye on splendor; and then of thy death, or hundred deaths, to which the guillotine and Fonquier Tinville's judgment-bar was but the merciful end! Look then, O man born of woman! The bloom of that fair face is wasted, the hair is grey with care; the brightness of those eyes is quenched, their lids hang drooping, the face is stony pale, as of one living in death. Mean weeds, which her own hand has mended, attire the Queen of the World. The death-hurdle, where thou sittest motionless, has to stop; a people, drunk with vengeance, looking at thee there. Far as the eye reaches, a multitudinous sea of maniac heads, the air deaf with their triumph-yell! There is there no heart to say God pity thee! But thy path of thorns is nigh ended, one long last look at the Tuileries, where thy step was once so light—where thy children shall not dwell. Thy head is on the block; the axe rushes—dumb lies the world; that wild-yelling world, and all its madness is behind thee."

CHARLOTTE CORDAY

Charlotte Corday (1768-1793), a French heroine. Intellectual, vehement and enthusiastic, she was a republican in feeling, and entertained the most exalted ideas of the duties of patriotism. The assassination of her lover by a mob, the tragic fate of the Girondists, and other victims of the Revolution, filled Charlotte with horror, and on the morning of July 9, 1793, she suddenly left the house of her aunt in Caen, on pretext of a journey to England. On the 11th she was in Paris, where she took a room, not far from

the dwelling of Marat, who was then the most popular and most blood-thirsty of the leaders in the Reign of Terror. For a time her mind was undecided as to whether Marat or Robespierre should fall, when Marat's journal, L'Ami du Peuple, in which he said that 200,000 more heads must be lopped off in order to secure the success of the Revolution, fixed her determination. She addressed a letter to Marat, soliciting an audience, in order to acquaint him with the plots of the Girondists at Caen. After some difficulty she gained admittance to him, and as he listened to her report of the proceedings of the Girondists, he took down their names, and remarked with a smile, "Within a week they will all go to the guillotine." Drawing a knife which she had concealed in her bosom, she plunged it to the hilt in Marat's heart. She was immediately arrested and transferred to the Abbaye prison. Her trial took place on the morning of July 17, she was sentenced to death, and guillotined the evening of the same day. Her courage did not forsake her for a moment, and she declared she had killed one man in order to save a hundred thousand. Her remarkable beauty and her lofty bearing on her way to the scaffold sent a thrill even through the hearts of her executioners. A young enthusiast, Adam Lux, at the execution cried out, "She is greater than Brutus." He wrote a pamphlet suggesting that a statue with such an inscription should be erected to her memory, for which he was arrested and guillotined. André Chénier, who paid a glowing poetical homage to her heroism, shared the same fate.

MADAME ROLAND

Madame Roland (1756-1793), a French patriot. Marie Jeanne Phlipon was born in Paris; her father was an engraver of some talent, her mother a woman of fine qualities, and to whom Marie was deeply attached. At an early age the child gave evidence of an exceptional brain by the wide extent of her reading, which included Plutarch, Greek and Latin classics, and the French philosophers. In the midst of her youthful studies she heard the sound of the muttering thunder which preceded the great storm of the French Revolution, and the condition of the people occupied her thoughts

more and more, as she noted the violent contrast of their miserable poverty to the state and magnificence of their rulers.

In 1779 she married M. Roland, a manufacturer of Lyons, and her life was uneventful until the Revolution broke out ten years later. M. Roland, who held an important government position in Lyons was summoned to Paris to aid the National Assembly, and from that moment Madame Roland began to play a leading part in the drama. Her powers of thought, her clear sight, her vigorous speech, made her a valuable partisan, while her freedom from mere party instincts, her love of the people, and her high moral tone made her the ideal of the purer revolutionary spirit.

Events moved rapidly on, a new Assembly was formed, conspicuous in which were a little band of ardent men, the Girondists, full of zeal for a free Republic, but determined to achieve it by worthy means and to keep clear of violence and bloodshed. With these high-minded men the Rolands threw in their lot, and Madame Roland became the leading spirit of the party. But the lofty ideals of the Girondists which might have saved the Republic could not check the approaching Reign of Terror. Soon after the king and queen were sent to the scaffold, the leading Girondists were placed under arrest, but M. Roland, assisted by his wife, managed to escape. Madame Roland, thinking herself in no immediate danger, and having the care of their daughter, intended to follow later. The next morning she was arrested, and thrown into one of the lowest and most sordid of the prisons. Yet she kept a brave heart, refusing to attempt an escape which was offered by the kindness of her gaoler, for fear of inciting her enemies to greater zeal in the pursuit of her husband.

It was while she lay in prison that Marat was killed by the hand of Charlotte Corday, and this hastened the end of the twenty-one Girondist chiefs who were in captivity. The death-sentence was pronounced on them, and they were led to the scaffold, singing the Song of Liberty with their last breath.

A few days later, at a trial which was but a parody of justice, Madame Roland was declared guilty. She received her sentence with the utmost calmness, saying, "You con-

sider me worthy to share the fate of the great men whom you have assassinated; I shall try to carry to the scaffold the courage they have shown."

The next morning, having mounted the fatal steps cheerfully, she bowed her head to the statue of Liberty which stood near, and said in a firm voice, "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!"

So passed this heroine of the Revolution, the representative of all that was fine and pure and good in that great movement. On learning of her death, her husband died by his own hand.

AGOSTINA

Agostina, the Maid of Saragossa (1788-1857), a Spanish heroine. During the terrible siege of the city in 1808, she traversed the streets, clad in white raiment, with loosened hair, bearing a cross, and urging resistance. When the enemy were breaking through a breach in the walls protecting the city, she seized a lighted torch from the hand of a dying artilleryman, took his place at the cannon, and through her efforts the enemy was driven back, and the city saved.

Lord Byron in the first canto of "Childe Harold" refers to her in the lines:

"Her lover sinks—she sheds no ill-timed tear;
Her chief is slain—she fills his fatal post;
Her fellows flee—she checks their base career;
The foe retires—she heads the sallying host."

MARY W. GODWIN

Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin (1759-1797), an English writer, born near London, and of Irish descent. The brutality of her father after the death of their mother in 1780 compelled Mary and her sisters to leave their home. Mary earned her living as a school-teacher and governess until 1788, when she settled in London and was employed by Johnson, the publisher, as reader and translator.

While at Paris in 1792 she met Gilbert Imlay, an American merchant and author; their intimacy lasted about four

years, when he deserted her whom he terms in a legal document, "Mary Imlay, my best friend and wife."

In 1796 Mary went back to Johnson, the publisher, supporting herself and her child by Imlay. The following year she met the novelist and political writer, William Godwin, and they were married. And now Mary had a season of calm in her stormy existence, while Godwin's admiration for his wife equalled his affection. But their happiness was of short duration. In the latter part of the same year the birth of her daughter Mary, afterwards the wife of Shelley, proved fatal, and she died at the age of thirty-eight, just when happiness had come to her.

Mary Wollstonecraft was the most brilliant of the advanced women of her time, and her most notable work, "Vindication of the Rights of Women" (1792), is a conspicuous landmark in the history of feminism, anticipating the claims for greater freedom, personal, social, and political, that are the marks of the woman's movement of a century later.

In 1851, her daughter, Mrs. Shelley, writes: "Mary Wollstonecraft was one of those beings who appear once perhaps in a generation, to gild humanity with a ray which no difference of opinion can cloud. Her genius was undeniable. She had been bred in the hard school of adversity, and having experienced the sorrows entailed on the poor and the oppressed, an earnest desire was kindled within her to diminish these sorrows. Her sound understanding, her intrepidity, her sensibility and eager sympathy, stamped all her writings with force and truth, and endowed them with a tender charm that enchants while it enlightens."

HESTER LYNCH PIOZZI

Hester Lynch Piozzi (1741-1821), better known as Mrs. Thrale, the friend of Dr. Samuel Johnson, who for eighteen years from 1764 was domesticated at the Thrale's house at Streatham. In 1784, three years after Thrale's death, she married Gabriel Piozzi, an Italian musician, and her friendship with Johnson came to an end. Her "Anecdotes" give a lively description of the famous doctor, and her influence doubtless toned down his eccentricities in dress and man-

ners, while his natural melancholy was neutralized by the presence of this vivacious and charming woman.

She celebrated her eightieth birthday by a ball to six or seven hundred people at Bath, and led off the dances with her adopted son.

Charlotte Corday, her hair being cut before execution

CHAPTER FIVE

PERIOD 1799-1840

HANNAH COWLEY

HANNAH COWLEY (1743-1809), an English dramatist, born in Devonshire, daughter of Philip Parkhouse, a book-seller. When about twenty-five, Hannah married Mr. Cowley, a captain in the East India Company's service. She had been some years married before the idea of writing presented itself to her. When witnessing a performance she said to her husband, in disparagement of the play, "Why, I could write as well!" Her answer to his laugh of incredulity consisted in writing the first act of "The Runaway!" The entire play was finished in a fortnight, and sent to Garrick, by whom it was produced with complete success at Drury Lane in February, 1776. During the next twenty years Mrs. Cowley wrote a number of plays, one of which, the popular "The Belle's Stratagem," was frequently revived by Henry Irving and Ellen Terry.

ANNA L. BARBAULD

Anna Laetitia Barbauld (1743-1825), an English writer. She displayed unusual talent as a child, and her early education was directed with care by her father, the Rev. John Aikin, a Unitarian minister. In 1773 she published a volume of her poems, which the same year ran through four editions. In 1774 she married the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld. During her long life she wrote the life of Richardson, the novelist, and edited Akenside's "Pleasures of the Imagination," and Collins's "Odes" and a collection of the "British Novelists," with memoirs and criticisms. Her writings are distinguished for their pure moral tone, simplicity, and ear-

nestness, and her books for children are among the best of their class.

HANNAH MORE

Hannah More (1745-1833), an English author. At the age of sixteen she composed a pastoral drama, "The Search after Happiness." Garrick brought out her tragedy of "Percy" in 1777. About this time religious impressions induced her to cease her writing for the stage. Among her next productions were "Sacred Dramas" (1782), "Thoughts on the Manners of the Great" (1788) and "Religion of the Fashionable World" (1791). At Bath in 1795 she began a monthly periodical of short moral tales which attained an enormous circulation. In Cheddart she founded several schools, and extended her charitable efforts for the education of the poor into all the surrounding country. After the appearance of her "Strictures on the Modern System of French Education" (1799) she was invited to draw up a plan of instruction for the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and produced "Hints toward forming the Character of a Young Princess" (1805). Her most popular work, "Coelebs in Search of a Wife" (1809), went through ten editions in one year.

She accumulated by her writings about £30,000, one-third of which she bequeathed for charitable purposes.

ISABELLA GRAHAM

Isabella Graham (1742-1814), a Scottish philanthropist. In 1765 she married Dr. John Graham, an army surgeon, and went with him to Canada, where he died in 1774. Returning to Scotland, she taught school in Edinburgh, and in 1789 came to New York, and established a seminary for young ladies. Through her efforts, the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows, the Orphan Asylum Society, the Society for Promoting Industry among the Poor, and the first Sunday School for Ignorant Adults, were established in New York. She systematically visited the inmates of hospitals, and the sick female convicts in the state prison, and distributed Bibles to hundreds of families.

PRISCILLA WAKEFIELD

Priscilla Wakefield (1751-1832), an English writer. She published numerous works, chiefly educational, including "Mental Improvement," "Leisure Hours," "Reflections on the Present Condition of the Female Sex, with Hints for its Improvement," and several volumes of descriptive geography. In 1798 she established at Tottenham, her native town, a bank for the savings of women and children, the first of its kind in Great Britain.

LOUISE, QUEEN OF PRUSSIA

Louise, Queen of Prussia (1776-1810), mother of William I, Emperor of Germany.

She was married in 1793 to the crown prince, who as Frederick William III, became King of Prussia in 1797. She bore ten children during the seventeen years of her happy married life, and was deeply beloved by her husband and her subjects. But Europe was passing through troublous times, and Prussia was over-powered by the triumphant armies of Napoleon Bonaparte. During these trials the queen was the constant helpmate and adviser of her husband, and when she died, Napoleon said: "The king has lost his best minister."

Queen Louise represented the highest type of womanhood, and, while she endured much, was patient in the midst of suffering. Beautiful and gracious, kind to the lowest and the highest, the cultivated friend of poets and statesmen, a devoted wife and mother, she was for many years the inspiration of her country.

JANE AUSTEN

Jane Austen (1775-1817), an English novelist. She was educated by her father, who was a clergyman. In her youth she was beautiful and graceful, but a disappointment in love determined her against marriage.

"Sense and Sensibility," her first novel of importance, was published in 1811, and immediately obtained popularity. "Pride and Prejudice," "Mansfield Park," and "Emma" suc-

ceeded at regular intervals—the last in 1816. Her novels have been widely read, and while her own opinion was that one of her stories was merely "a bit of ivory two inches wide," on which she "worked with a brush so fine as to produce little effect after much labor," the best critics have pronounced her works "distinct delineations of English domestic life, with a delicate discrimination of female character."

JOSEPHINE, EMPRESS OF FRANCE

Josephine (1763-1814), first wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, and first Empress of France. She was born in the island of Martinique, being the eldest of three daughters of Lieut. de la Pagerie. Her beauty and grace, though of a languid Creole style, won the affections of a young officer, the Vicomte de Beauharnais, to whom she was married at the age of sixteen. Of this union, which soon proved unhappy, were borne two children, a son who became later by the favor of Napoleon, Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, and a daughter, Hortense, who married Napoleon's brother Louis and became Queen of Holland and mother of Napoleon III.

When Beauharnais entered into political life at Paris, the beauty and vivacity of Josephine won her many admirers; and after the Revolution during which her husband, as an ex-noble was executed, she became in 1795 one of the queens of Parisian society. In that year she met the young General Napoleon Bonaparte, he was then twenty-six years of age, while Josephine was six years his senior. He was speedily captivated by her charms, while she, on her side, felt very little affection for the thin, impecunious and irrepressible suitor; but eventually she acquiesced, and the civil marriage took place in 1796, two days before the bridegroom set out to take command of the army of Italy.

Bonaparte's letters to Josephine during the campaign reveal the ardour of his love, while she rarely answered them.

The Empire was proclaimed in 1804, and on the eve of the coronation at Notre Dame, Josephine gained her wish that she should be married anew to Napoleon with religious rites.

Soon after this their relations became strained, the childless union grew increasingly unsatisfactory to Napoleon as his ideas of founding a dynasty developed, and in 1809,

after his successful Austrian campaign, he definitely decided upon a divorce, to which Josephine was induced to give her mournful compliance. On the following day the Senate sanctioned the divorce and bestowed upon Josephine Imperial honors and a large annuity. At her private retreat, La Malmaison, near Paris, which she had beautified with curios and rare plants and flowers, Josephine closed her life in dignified retirement. Napoleon more than once came to consult her upon matters in which he valued her tact and good sense. Her character resembled that of other women of her time, who had had the same education and environment. Frivolous and extravagant, she was also kind and affectionate, and her charm of manner, which combined the dignity of the old régime with the ease of the new, fitted her to reign in the society of the Empire.

Her friends, Mme. de Rémusat and others, pointed out that Napoleon's good fortune deserted him after the divorce; and it is certain that Josephine's influence was often used on behalf of peace and moderation both in internal and foreign affairs.

COMTESSE DE RÉMUSAT

Claire, Comtesse de Rémusat (1780-1821), a noted beauty of the court of Napoleon I, and an intimate friend of Josephine. She was married to Comte de Rémusat, court chamberlain, and her position made her thoroughly acquainted with the intimate life of the Napoleonic reign.

She wrote an essay on the "Education of Women," which was honored by the Academy, but her important work was her "Mémoirs," published in 1879, and particularly valuable for the light they throw on the court of the First Empire.

DOROTHY MADISON

Dorothy Madison (1772-1849), an American social leader, remembered as Dolly Madison, the most popular of the "ladies of the White House." She was the daughter of John Payne, a North Carolina planter, and in 1786 her parents moved to Philadelphia, Mr. Payne having sold his planta-

tion and freed his slaves. When nineteen she was married to John Todd, a wealthy lawyer by whom she had two children, but a few years later she lost her husband and baby who were stricken by yellow fever.

As a rich and very attractive young widow, she was now courted by many admirers, and among them was a member of Congress, James Madison, future President of the United States. In September, 1794, they were married at Harewood, the home of the bride's sister in Virginia. The union of the lovable widow of 22, and the scholarly bachelor of forty-three, was most happy and lasted over forty years.

When Madison became President in 1809, his wife showed an unusual fitness for her position. Henry Clay voiced the common sentiment, and said, "Everybody loves Mrs. Madison," to which she replied with truth, "Mrs. Madison loves everybody."

She was an excellent counsellor for her husband, who prized her common sense and good judgment. Her dress, her manner, her language, never gave occasion for criticism, her power of adaptation was marvellous,—and during President Madison's administration, she was said to be the most popular person in the United States.

She lived to be seventy-seven, surviving her husband thirteen years. One of her biographers, Sarah Knowles Bolton says: "Dolly Madison won the heart of the nation. She will ever be remembered as a woman whose loveliness of disposition and cheerful, helpful nature were only equalled by her beauty and her grace."

SARAH SIDDONS

Sarah Siddons (1755-1831), the greatest actress of the English stage, was the eldest of the children of Roger Kemble, the actor-manager, and appeared on the stage when very young. At eighteen she married Mr. Siddons, a young member of the Kemble company. She first appeared in London in 1775 as Portia in the "Merchant of Venice," but failed to produce a decided impression, and at the close of the season was dismissed. During the next seven years she devoted herself to study, while playing at various provincial theatres. On October 10, 1782, she again appeared in Lon-

don at Drury Lane as Isabella in "The Fatal Marriage," and made so profound an impression as to place her at the head of the British stage, where she held her place for thirty years. Her dramatic genius, her personal beauty, and her highly esteemed character combined to make Mrs. Siddons the most eminent woman of her time. Sir Joshua Reynolds painted her as the Muse of Tragedy, and Gainsborough's picture of her in the National Gallery is famous. When she retired from professional life, June 29, 1812, she played Lady Macbeth, and the moment the sleep-walking scene was over, the audience rose, and demanded that the performance should end with that scene.

Sarah Siddons was of medium height, symmetrical and majestic, with corresponding voice and expression, while her countenance was of extraordinary flexibility. Her genius at first inclined to pathetic characters as Isabella, Ophelia, Jane Shore and Belvidera, but later she excelled in more powerful and dignified creations, such as Lady Macbeth, Constance, Volumnia and Hermione.

Talfourd thought her "the greatest tragic actress of whom there is any trace in living memory,"—Fanny Kemble asserted that when Mrs. Siddons read Macbeth or King John it was "one of the grandest dramatic achievements that could be imagined,"—Hazlitt, the most conservative and intelligent of critics, wrote of her: "She embodied, to our imaginations, the fables of mythology of the heroic and deified mortals of elder time. Power was seated on her brow; passion radiated from her breast as from a shrine; she was Tragedy personified,"—and Lord Byron said: "Of actors Cooke was the most natural, Kemble the most supernatural, Kean the medium between the two,—but Mrs. Siddons was worth them all put together."

DOROTHY JORDAN

Dorothy Jordan, known as Mrs. Jordan (1762-1816), an Irish actress. She made her début in Dublin when she was fifteen, and after various vicissitudes as a provincial actress, she appeared in 1785 at Drury Lane, London, as Peggy in "The Country Girl." She speedily won great popularity, exhibiting decided talent in comedy and musical farce, and dur-

ing a period of twenty-five years was the favorite comedy actress of her time. Mrs. Jordan's domestic life was brilliant rather than happy. After being the successive companion of Daly, her first manager, and Sir Richard Ford, whose name she bore for some years, and by whom she had four children, she became in 1790 the mistress of the Duke of Clarence, subsequently King William IV. During her long connection with him, she bore him ten children, all of whom took the name of Fitzclarence and were ennobled. In 1811 the intimacy was terminated by the duke, an ample provision being made for her and the children she had borne him. Some years later she retired to France where she is said to have died of a broken heart in 1816, though there is a suspicion that she lived for seven years afterward in England under an assumed name. A statue of her, by Chantry, was erected by William IV, after his succession.

As an actress in comedy Dorothy Jordan can have had few equals, and no woman of the stage was ever more extravagantly praised by the eminent critics of her time. Hazlitt spoke of her as "the child of nature whose voice was a cordial to the heart, to hear whose laugh was to drink nectar." Leigh Hunt considered her the first actress of the day, and Charles Lamb's praise is not less high. Byron declared her superb, and Mathews the elder called her "an extraordinary and exquisite being, as distinct from any other being in the world as she was superior to all her contemporaries in her particular line of acting." Sir Joshua Reynolds delighted in a being "who ran upon the stage as a playground, and laughed from sincere wildness of delight," and preferred her to all actresses of his time.

ANN RADCLIFFE

Ann Radcliffe (1764-1823), an English romantic novelist, born in London. Her maiden name was Ward, and at twenty-three she married Wm. Radcliffe, who later became proprietor of the weekly English Chronicle.

Her three most famous stories, "The Romance of the Forest, "The Mysteries of Udolpho," and "The Italian," appeared between 1791 and 1797, and from this time she published no more novels—"like an actress in full possession of

her applauded powers," says Scott, "she chose to retreat from the stage in the full blaze of her fame."

In the history of the English novel, Mrs. Radcliffe holds an interesting place. She is too often confounded with her imitators, who vulgarized her favorite "properties" of rambling and ruinous old castles, dark, desperate and cadaverous villains, secret passages, vaults, trapdoors, evidences of deeds of monstrous crime, sights and sounds of mysterious horror. She deserves at least the credit of originating a school of which she was the most distinguished exponent.

While her figures are mere shadows, without touch of reality, and her pages unrelieved by wit or humor, she was dear to the readers of her time, and so sagacious a writer as Dunlop said: "Life has few better things than sitting at the chimney-corner in a winter evening, and reading such absurdities."

LADY EMMA HAMILTON

Lady Emma Hamilton (1765-1815), wife of Sir William Hamilton, the British envoy at Naples, and famous as the mistress of Horatio Nelson, the great English admiral. She was the daughter of Henry Lyon, a blacksmith of Cheshire, and her early life is obscure. It has been said that she was first the companion of Captain Willet Payne, an officer in the navy, and that later she was employed in some doubtful capacity by a notorious quack of the time, Dr. Graham. Soon after she came under the protection of the Hon. Charles Greville, and acquired some education, was taught to sing, dance, and act with professional skill. She was introduced to Romney, the portrait painter, who admired her beauty with enthusiasm. The numerous famous portraits of her from his brush may have somewhat idealized her apparently robust and brilliantly colored beauty, but her vivacity and powers of fascination cannot be doubted. In 1786 she met Greville's uncle, Sir William Hamilton, whom she at once attracted, and in 1791, she was married to him. She soon became a great favourite in the easy-going society of Naples, and Queen Maria Carolina became closely attached to her.

When Nelson returned from the Nile in 1798 Lady

Hamilton made him her hero, and he became entirely devoted to her. Her influence over him became notorious, and brought him much official displeasure. On the death in 1803 of Sir William from whom she inherited a considerable income, she lived with Nelson until his death at the battle of Trafalgar in 1805. Though she and her daughter by Lord Nelson were provided for, her extravagance kept her poor, and in 1813 she was put in prison for debt and remained there for a year. Two years later she went over to Calais for refuge from her creditors, and died there in distressful want, forgotten and neglected by the nation to whose care she was entrusted by the great admiral.

LADY HESTER STANHOPE

Lady Hester Lucy Stanhope (1776-1839), an English traveller. She was the eldest child of Earl Stanhope by Hester, daughter of the great Earl of Chatham. At the age of twenty she entered the family of her uncle, William Pitt, with whom she lived until his death in 1806, acting as his private secretary and sharing his confidences. Indulging in dreams of a great destiny in the Orient, she repaired in 1810 to Syria, and visited Jerusalem, Damascus, and Palmyra. The Arabs, who were struck by her powers and display of wealth, treated her as a queen, and she skillfully acted the part of a modern Zenobia. She established herself in 1813 at the deserted convent of Mar Elias, beside the little village of Jun. Here, wearing the dress of an emir, weapons, pipe, and all, she ruled her guards and servants with absolute authority. The old convent, perched upon an isolated eminence among the wildest scenery of the Lebanon, was soon converted into a fortress, garrisoned by Albanians, and became a refuge to all the persecuted and distressed who sought her assistance. So powerful was the influence which she wielded in the surrounding country, that Ibrahim Pasha, when about to invade Syria in 1832, was constrained to solicit her neutrality. She practised astrology and other secret arts, and promulgated some peculiar religious sentiments which she held to the last. That her mind was diseased on certain points is clear from the fact that she kept in a magnificent stable two mares, on which she fancied

she was to ride into Jerusalem with the Messiah at his next coming.

She died with no European near her, and surrounded by a crowd of native servants, who plundered the house almost before life had left her body. She was buried in the garden adjoining her residence.

Her "Memoirs as related by Herself," were published soon after her death.

DOROTHEA LIEVEN

Dorothea, Princess of Lieven (1785-1857), a Russian diplomatist. Her mother was a favorite of the empress of Paul I, and Dorothea received a brilliant education. At an early age she married the Prince Christoph Lieven, who was ambassador in 1811-12 at the court of Prussia. Here the remarkable aptitude of the princess in dealing with public affairs, and her eminent social qualities found full display, and she not only controlled the main springs of political action in Berlin, but succeeded in shaping the opinions of the court of St. Petersburg by her extensive official and private correspondence. When her husband was transferred to the court of St. James, she became as conspicuous as she had been in Berlin, and until 1834 held a leading position in the highest social and political circles of England.

After the death of her husband, she took up her residence in Paris, and her house became a favorite resort of the chief political, literary, artistic and social celebrities of that metropolis. The principal business of the Russian embassy was done in her boudoirs, and she was on terms of personal friendship with almost every eminent statesman of her time.

C. F. CORNWALLIS

Caroline Frances Cornwallis (1786-1858), an English author. She acquired a thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek, and making herself conversant with nearly every study which occupies thoughtful men, from an early age she carried on a correspondence with many eminent persons. Her first work, "Philosophical Theories and Philosophical

Experience," by a Pariah (1842) was the first of a series of twenty "Small Books on Great Subjects," the subjects including the Connection of Physiology and Intellectual Science, Ragged Schools, Criminal Law, Greek Philosophy, and the History and Influence of Christian Opinions.

Miss Cornwallis also published in 1847, "Pericles, a Tale of Athens."

LUCY AIKIN

Lucy Aikin (1781-1864), an English writer. After having assisted her father and aunt (Mrs. Barbauld) in their literary work, she published a poetical volume in 1810, under the title of "Epistles to Women," modelled after the style of Pope.

Her most important works are her memoirs of the courts of Elizabeth (1818), James I (1822), and Charles I (1833), and her "Memoirs of Addison" (1843). She was regarded as one of the most accomplished literary women of her time, and was also celebrated for her conversational powers and her social qualities.

MARY HOWITT

Mary Howitt (1799-1888), an English author. She was the daughter of a Quaker in Staffordshire, and in 1821 married the writer, William Howitt. During their marriage, extending over a period of fifty-eight years, they wrote many works in collaboration, and are remembered for their untiring efforts to provide wholesome and instructive literature. Mrs. Howitt alone wrote many poems, hymns, and ballads, some novels, and books for the young. She also made translations from Frederika Bremer and Hans Andersen, and her independent publications number 110 distinct works.

ELIZA O'NEILL

Eliza O'Neill (1791-1872), a beautiful young Irish actress, who enjoyed one of the shortest and most brilliant

Josephine, Napoleon and his Officers

careers on the English stage. She was the daughter of a poor actor in Drogheda, Ireland, where she made her first appearance as a child. Later she played in the theatres of Belfast and Dublin, and the reputation of her abilities led to a London engagement. In October, 1814, she made her début at Covent Garden as Juliet to the Romeo of Conway. A success altogether beyond the modest expectations of the management was reaped; the houses were nightly crowded, and Miss O'Neill was hailed with extravagant enthusiasm. For five years she was a reigning favorite, commanding acceptance in Lady Teazle and other comedy parts, but causing a profound sensation in Juliet, Belvidera, Monimia, and other characters belonging to tragedy.

Through her theatrical career an unblemished reputation was maintained, and in 1819 she married an Irish member of Parliament, William Wrixon, afterwards Baron Becher, and left the stage never to return. Lady Becher lived to be eighty-one, and was usually referred to as "the great Miss O'Neill." Macready, speaking of her début says: "Her beauty, grace, simplicity, and tenderness were the theme of every tongue. The noble pathos of Siddons' genius no longer served as the grand commentary and living exponent of Shakespeare's text, but in the native elegance, the feminine sweetness, the unaffected earnestness and gushing passion of Miss O'Neill the stage had received a worthy successor of her."

MADAME DE STAËL

Anne-Louise-Germaine Neckar, Baronne de Staël-Holstein (1766-1817), a French novelist and miscellaneous writer, born in Paris. She was the daughter of Neckar, minister of finance to Louis XVI, while her mother was mistress of one of the most popular salons of Paris. Germaine was an extraordinarily precocious child, figured at receptions at eleven, and grew up in an atmosphere of admiration. Already in her girlhood she wrote romantic comedies, tragedies, novels and essays. In 1786 she married Baron of Staël-Holstein, ambassador from Sweden. On the outbreak of the French Revolution she had to flee, but returning later pub-

lished a noble defense of Marie Antoinette. Her historic quarrel with Napoleon seems to have begun in 1804, and for about ten years she was totally banished from Paris. After the fall of Napoleon her brilliant salon in the metropolis was reopened, and she spent the last few years of her life, surrounded by a happy domestic circle, esteemed and courted by the most eminent men of the capital.

She had three children by her first husband who was seventeen years her senior, and who died in 1802. In 1811 she was privately married to M. de Rocca, a young officer of hussars, who was twenty-three years her junior.

Thomas Davidson says: "The deepest feeling of her heart was a woman's craving for love, and hardly less deep was the desire to shine and please, and this she gratified to the full as a society-queen in the brilliant world of the Paris of her day. She lacked the special charm of beauty, she was careless of dress, impulsive and abrupt in manners, but her vast capacity for enthusiasm and the passionate intensity of her affections gave force and color to her rich and versatile character and combined to form a personality whose influence was irresistible. Society and conversation were a necessity of her nature, and called forth from the depths of her heart that flowing impromptu eloquence that subdued all hearers into admiration. Words and ideas flowed from her lips in a kind of glorified improvisation that suggested at once the exalted inspiration of the prophet, the refined sensibility of the woman, and the clear understanding of the thinker."

In judging her as a writer, George Saintsbury says: "Mme. de Staël occupies a singular position in French literature. Her faults are great; her style is of an age, not for all time; her ideas are mostly second-hand and frequently superficial. But nothing save a very great talent could have shown itself so receptive. To have caught from all sides the floating notions of society and of individuals, to reflect them with such vigor and clearness, is not anybody's task. Her two best books are Corinne, a striking exposition of a certain kind of aestheticism, and De l'Allemagne, perhaps the most remarkable account of one country, by a native and inhabitant of another, which exists in literature."

NANCY HANKS

Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln. She was a handsome young woman of lowly condition, but possessing qualities of intellect and character above the average. In June, 1806, she married Thomas Lincoln, a carpenter by trade, and the couple settled in Hardin County, Kentucky. From this union came three children: the oldest a daughter; the second, named Abraham, born February 12, 1809; the third, a son who died in infancy. The Lincolns were plain people and the log-cabin they lived in was a true home. The father could not read or write, he was always poor, and is described as shiftless. The mother could read, but not write. A woman of piety and excellent judgment, she left an indelible impress on her son. From her he inherited the serious temperament, brightened by the spirit of playfulness that was so prominent a trait of the man throughout his troubled career. She died in 1818, and the boy of nine deeply mourned her loss. In later years he said: "All that I am, and all that I hope to be, I owe to my angel mother."

COMTESSE DE GENLIS

Stéphanie, Comtesse de Genlis (1746-1830), a French writer and educator. She entered the Palais Royal in 1770 as lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Chartres, and acted with such energy and zeal as governess to the daughters of the family, that in 1781 she was appointed governeur to the sons, among whom was the future King Louis Philippe. To carry out her ingenious theories of education, she wrote several works for their use, among them a collection of short comedies for young people. Sainte-Beuve tells how she anticipated many modern methods of teaching. History was taught with the help of magic lantern slides and her pupils learnt botany from a practical botanist during their walks. When the Revolution broke out, she fled to Switzerland, but later returned to Paris, and was given a pension by Napoleon.

During this period she wrote largely, and produced, in addition to some historical novels, her best romance, "Mademoiselle de Clermont." In 1822 she published "Baron

d'Holbach's Dinners," in which she set forth with much sarcastic cleverness the intolerance, the fanaticism, and the eccentricities of the "Philosophes" of the eighteenth century. Mme. de Genlis survived until 1830, and saw her former pupil, Louis Philippe, seated on the throne of France.

CAROLINE L. HERSCHEL

Caroline Lucretia Herschel (1750-1848), a German-English astronomer, sister of Sir William Herschel, was born at Hanover, and lived there till 1772, when she joined her brother William, who had established himself as a teacher of music at Bath, England. At once she became a valuable co-operator with him both in his professional duties and in the astronomical researches to which he had already begun to devote all his spare time. When her brother accepted the office of astronomer to George III, she became his constant assistant in his observations, and also executed the laborious calculations which were connected with them. While discharging her duties in this position she found time for a series of independent observations with a small telescope made for her by her brother. Her special business was to sweep the heavens for comets, eight of which she discovered, five of them with unquestioned priority. Several remarkable nebulæ and clusters of stars included in William's catalogues were described from her original observations.

In 1828 the Astronomical Society, to mark their sense of the benefits conferred on science by such a series of laborious exertions, unanimously resolved to present her with their gold medal, and in 1835 elected her an honorary member of the society.

During the whole of her distinguished brother's career, she shared his labours, and on his death returned to her native country. She was then seventy-two years of age, but she lived to be ninety-eight, retaining all her faculties to the last.

MADAME D'ARBLAY

Madame d'Arblay (Frances Burney), an English novelist (1752-1840). She was the daughter of Charles Burney, a

From a Painting by Gilbert Stuart

Dolly Madison

musician. Dr. Johnson was her father's friend, and Garrick his frequent guest, and the brilliant social circle in which he moved afforded rich material for genius to work upon. In 1778 Miss Burney's novel "Evelina" was published, and its marvellous success at once classed her among the first writers of fiction. In 1782 her next novel "Cecilia" was also very successful.

In 1793 she married Alexandre d'Arblay, a French officer, whom she survived twenty-two years. She wrote other novels, etc., but her literary fame rests upon "Evelina" and "Cecilia," her earliest work.

COUNTESS OF ALBANY

Louise Marie, Countess of Albany (1753-1824), wife of the last of the Stuarts, and celebrated for her association with the Italian poet, Alfieri. She was the daughter of Prince Gustavus Adolphus, who fell in the battle of Leuthen. In 1772 she became the wife of Charles Edward Stuart, grandson of James II, and pretender to the British crown, known as the Count of Albany, who was her senior by thirty-three years. The marriage was said to have been arranged with the hope of menacing the English sovereign with a legitimate heir to the rival Stuart dynasty. It proved most unhappy. She was young, refined, intellectual; he old, coarse and intemperate. They lived at Florence, where she became acquainted with the poet Alfieri, and it was under her guidance that he began to write his tragedies. About a year after her husband's death (1788) she is said to have been secretly married to Alfieri, but they never appeared in public as husband and wife, though he was constantly in her society at Paris, London and Florence, where she was received with distinction in the highest circles. After the death of Alfieri (1803) the countess resided chiefly at Florence.

Alfieri says in his autobiography that without her inspiring influence he would have achieved nothing. She was buried in the church of Santa Croce at Florence, in the same tomb with Alfieri, which is adorned with a monument by Canova.

MARIE L. E. LEBRUN

Marie Louise Elizabeth Lebrun (1755-1842), a French painter. Her father, M. Vigé, was a painter, and her stepfather was a goldsmith, who exhibited in his shop her earliest portrait, which attracted much attention. She was patronized by Marie Antoinette, and was a favorite in fashionable society. She was admitted to the academy of painting, from which females were subsequently excluded. Her marriage in 1775 with Jean Baptiste Lebrun, the art critic and amateur, was not a happy one, and they lived most of the time apart.

In 1789 she went to Italy, where she was received with great distinction, and painted a remarkable portrait of Lady Hamilton in the character of a bacchante. While in London (1802-1805) she painted portraits of the Prince of Wales and of Lord Byron.

She was in Switzerland in 1808-1809, and painted Mme. de Staël as Corinne, one of her best portraits.

Notwithstanding many disappointments and reverses, she retained her artistic and social prominence to extreme age, and in her eightieth year executed a portrait of her niece, which showed no decline in power.

She wrote "Souvenirs de Mme. L. E. Vigé-Lebrun" (three volumes, Paris, 1835-1837), which contains lists of more than 650 portraits, 200 Swiss and English landscapes, and 15 other pictures.

JULIANE KRÜDENER

Juliane de Vietinghoff, Baroness Krüdener (1764-1824), a Russian novelist and mystic. She was carefully educated in the house of her father, Baron Vietinghoff, one of the wealthiest proprietors in Livonia, and was early remarkable for intelligence and for a tendency to revery and melancholy. At the age of eighteen she was married to a Russian diplomatist, Baron Krüdener, whom in 1784 she accompanied to various cities of Italy and France. Of a singularly romantic character, she was guilty of numerous indiscretions, which led to a separation from her husband in 1791. After an adventurous life, with a reputation for beauty and wit, in

different cities of Europe, she went to Paris in 1803 and published her novel "Valérie," marked by a vague melancholy and light and graceful style, which secured a brilliant success. Returning to Russia, and remaining for a time in retirement, she resolved to change her manner of life, and to devote herself solely to the conversion of sinners and the consolation of the wretched. At Paris in 1814 she held religious assemblies in her house, which were frequented by the most important personages. She passed the latter part of her life preaching to the poor and sick, and joyously sacrificing herself for the solace of the wretched.

The formation of the Holy Alliance, that strange moral-political movement led by the Czar of Russia, was largely influenced by Baroness Krüdener.

GUIDITTA PASTA

Guiditta Pasta (1798-1865), an Italian singer of Jewish origin. She received her musical education in the Conservatory of Milan, and began her public career in 1815. She appeared in Paris in 1821 and was remarkably successful. Her triumph in London was scarcely less brilliant, and for several years she continued to sing alternately in Paris and London. At Milan Bellini wrote for her "Norma" and "La-Somnambula." Her last engagement, from which she received $40,000, was with the opera in St. Petersburg, after which she retired to her villa near the Lake of Como.

MARY ANNE LAMB

Mary Anne Lamb (1765-1847), an English author, sister of Charles Lamb, with whom she resided constantly until his death, except when fits of insanity obliged her removal to the asylum. She wrote a few slight poems, but her principal work, deservedly popular, is "Tales from Shakespeare" (1807) written in conjunction with her brother. The stories by her are, as Charles delighted to insist, the best of the collection. When well, she was remarkable for the sweetness

and placidity of her disposition, and the mutual devotion of brother and sister was beautiful and pathetic. On Charles Lamb's death the East India Company granted to her the pension to which a widow was entitled, and her brother had besides made her comfort secure by his own savings. She survived Charles thirteen years, and was buried beside him at Edmonton.

DOROTHY WORDSWORTH

Dorothy Wordsworth (1771-1855), an English writer, sister to the poet William Wordsworth. In 1794 they determined that it would be best to combine their small capitals and that Dorothy should keep house for the poet. From this time forth her life ran on lines closely parallel to those of her great brother, whose companion she continued to be till his death. Her principal writings are her invaluable "Journal of the Wordsworths' Life at Grasmere," and her "Recollections of a Tour in Scotland."

She had a serious illness in 1829, and after 1836 was not considered to be entirely in possession of her mental faculties. Edmund Gosse says: "It would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of Dorothy Wordsworth's companionship to her illustrious brother. He has left numerous tributes to it, and to the sympathetic originality of her perceptions. When Wordsworth and Coleridge refashioned imaginative literature at the close of the eighteenth century, they were daily and hourly accompanied by a feminine presence exquisitely attuned to sympathize with their efforts, and by an intelligence which was able and anxious to move in step with theirs."

"S. T. C. and my beloved sister," William Wordsworth wrote in 1832, "are the two beings to whom my intellect is most indebted."

It is not merely by the biographical value of her notes that Dorothy Wordsworth lives. She claims an independent place in the history of English prose as one of the very earliest writers who noted, in language delicately chosen, and with no other object than to preserve their fugitive beauty, the little picturesque phenomena of homely country life.

LADY SYDNEY MORGAN

Lady Sydney Morgan (1780-1859), an Irish novelist, born in Dublin, daughter of Robert Owenson, an actor. She began her career with a precocious volume of poems, and collected Irish tunes, for which she composed the words, thus setting a fashion adopted later by Thomas Moore and Stevenson. Her first novel "St. Clair," in which the influence of Goethe and Rousseau was apparent, at once attracted attention, but the book which made her reputation and brought her name into warm controversy was "The Wild Irish Girl" (1806) in which she appeared as the ardent champion of her native country, a politician rather than a novelist, extolling the beauty of Irish scenery, the richness of the natural wealth of Ireland, and the noble traditions of its early history.

Having secured a high position in fashionable and literary life, she removed from Dublin to London, and in 1812 was married to Sir Charles Morgan, an eminent physician.

But books continued to flow from her facile pen, and in 1817 she published her elaborate study of France under the Bourbon restoration. It was attacked with fury in the Quarterly, and the author took her revenge indirectly in the novel Florence Macarthy, in which a Quarterly reviewer is insulted with supreme feminine ingenuity.

Lady Morgan wrote many other books and was one of the most vivid and hotly discussed literary figures of her generation.

SUSAN E. FERRIER

Susan Edmonstone Ferrier (1782-1854), a Scottish novelist, born in Edinburgh. She was an intimate friend of Sir Walter Scott and some of the most eminent literari of her day. Scott himself gave Miss Ferrier a high place among novelists of her time. In his diary (March 27, 1826), criticising a new work which he had been reading, he says, "The women do this better. Edgeworth, Ferrier, Austen, have all given portraits of real society far superior to anything man, vain man, has produced of the like nature."

Miss Ferrier wrote three novels: "Marriage," "The Inheritance," and "Destiny," all vigorous and lively pictures of

Scottish life and character, written in clear, brisk English, with an inexhaustible fund of humor.

FELICIA D. HEMANS

Felicia Dorothea Hemans (1793-1835), an English poet, born in Liverpool. She was distinguished for her beauty and precocity, and her first volume of poems was published when she was only fifteen years old. In 1812 she married Captain Hemans, an Irish soldier, but the marriage was unhappy, and they separated six years later. Mrs. Hemans, though in poor health, now devoted herself to the education of her children, to reading and writing, and spent the rest of her life in North Wales, Lancashire, and latterly at Dublin, where she died at the age of forty-two. One of her best friends was Sir Walter Scott, with whom she and her boys often stayed at Abbotsford.

Mrs. Heman's poetry is the production of a fine imaginative and enthusiastic temperament, but not of a commanding intellect or very complex or subtle nature. It is the outcome of a beautiful but singularly circumscribed life, a life spent in romantic seclusion, without much worldly experience, and warped and saddened by domestic unhappiness and physical suffering. An undue preponderance of the emotional is its prevailing characteristic. Scott complained that it was "too poetical," that it contained "too many flowers" and "too little fruit." Without great originality or force, she is yet sweet, natural and pleasing. Though her range was limited, she was a woman of true genius, and some of her little lyrics, "The Voice of Spring," "The Better Land," "Casabianca," "The Graves of a Household," "The Treasures of the Deep," and "The Homes of England," are perfect in pathos and sentiment, and will live as long as the English language. These are found in almost every school collection, and this early familiarity with her sweet and simple lyrics has helped to keep her memory green.

MARIA F. MALIBRAN

Maria Felicia Malibran (1808-1836), a Spanish singer, born in Paris. She was the eldest daughter of the singer and

instructor, Manuel Garcia, by whom she was taken when nine years old to England. Her father instructed her in singing and by her seventeenth year she had acquired so great a facility that she was enabled to make her début successfully in London. In the autumn of 1825 she accompanied her father to America as prima donna of an opera company of which he had assumed the direction. She appeared in New York in the part of Rosina, the occasion being memorable in musical annals as that which witnessed the introduction of the Italian opera into the United States. Her reception was enthusiastic, and she appeared successively in a number of parts, each of which subsequently became a perfect creation in her hands. In 1826 she was married to Eugene Malibran, a French merchant of New York, from whom she separated the following year. On her return to Europe, her career was prosperous and brilliant, during the few remaining years of her life. The French courts having pronounced her marriage with M. Malibran void, she was married in March 1836 to De Bériot, the celebrated violinist. In April following she was injured by a fall from her horse, but made light of the matter. In September she went to the musical festival in Manchester, England, and, contrary to the advice of her physician, took part in the performances. A nervous fever set in, which soon proved fatal.

Mme. Malibran was one of the world's great singers, and her dramatic ability was scarcely less remarkable. Her voice, a mezzo-soprano approaching a contralto, of great volume and purity, had been brought to almost absolute perfection by the severe training of her father. Her range included some of the finest operatic rôles, and she also sang with wonderful effect the sublime music of Handel's oratorios. Her intellect was of a high order, and her personal qualities accorded with her lyrical genius, few women having been more beloved for their amiability, generosity, and professional enthusiasm. She composed several songs, nocturnes, and romances, some of which have been published.

CATHERINE MACAULEY

Catherine Macauley, known as Mother Macauley (1787-1841), an Irish philanthropist, founder and first superior

of the Sisters of Mercy. In childhood she was adopted by a wealthy Protestant family, who allowed her to remain in the church of her father, the Roman Catholic, and left her a large fortune which she used for the benefit of the poor. The religious order was begun in Dublin in 1831, and the works which the members perform are visiting the poor, sick, and imprisoned, teaching, establishing hospitals, orphanages, homes for the friendless and other works of mercy. There are houses of her order in nearly all parts of the world, and in the United States there are about six thousand members.

MARIE TUSSAUD

Marie Tussaud (1760-1850), founder of the famous "Madame Tussaud's Exhibition" of wax figures in London. She was born in Berne, Switzerland, and learned the art of wax modelling from her uncle, with whom she came to Paris. She became such an adept that she early modelled many of the great people of France, and the modelling of wax figures became a popular craze. During the Reign of Terror she was called upon to model the heads of many of the prominent leaders and victims of the Revolution, and was herself for three months a prisoner. Later, she secured permission from Napoleon to leave France, and took with her to London the collection of wax figures she had made and gathered, and which with various additions have been successfully shown for many years in the English metropolis.

MARIA EDGEWORTH

Maria Edgeworth (1767-1849), an Irish novelist, daughter of Richard Lovell Edgeworth, the writer. Her stories represent a distinct step in the development of fiction in English and are the progenitors of similar productions including Sir Walter Scott's novels of Scottish life. Miss Edgeworth was also the first to give attention to peasant life, and Turgenev confesses that his studies of the Russian peasant were suggested by her work. In 1802 she established her reputation as an author by "Castle Rackrent," a novel of Irish life, in which the manners and customs of a by-gone generation are most graphically and humorously described.

This was followed by: "Moral Tales," "Popular Tales," and "Tales of Fashionable Life," all written in clear and vigorous style, and highly entertaining. After her father's death in 1817 she occupied herself with completing his Memoirs, and in later years her production was less, though she worked to the last, and in 1846 labored strenuously for the relief of the famine-stricken Irish peasants.

MARIE ANNE BOIVIN

Marie Anne Boivin (1773-1841), a French midwife. She spent three years in the study of anatomy, and on being left a widow with a child and without fortune, she undertook the office of midwife at the Maternité Hospital, and in 1801 was appointed chief superintendent of the institution, to which at her suggestion a special school of accouchment was added. An order of civil merit was conferred upon her, and she received the degree of M. D. Her "Mémorial de l'Art des Accouchments," published in 1824, passed through many editions.

ANGELICA CATALINI

Angelica Catalini (1785-1849), an Italian singer. When only seven years old she attracted general attention by the power and purity of her voice. In 1802 she made her début in opera in Rome with marked success. She next appeared in Madrid, Paris and London, when her singing created the greatest enthusiasm. In 1830 she withdrew from the stage, and established a free singing school for girls in Florence. During her career she amassed a large fortune.

MARY SOMERVILLE

Mary Somerville (1780-1872), a British physicist, born in Jedburgh, Scotland. She was the daughter of Vice Admiral Sir William Fairfax, and chiefly through her own efforts acquired a thorough education, particularly in mathematics. In 1804 she married Samuel Greig, then Russian Consular Agent in London, where she went to reside. Left a widow in 1807, she returned to Edinburgh, and in 1812

married her cousin, William Somerville, M. D., and removed to London.

Here she attracted attention by some experiments on the magnetic influence of the violet rays in the solar spectrum, the results of which were published in the "Philosophical Transactions" of 1826. Lord Brougham then suggested that she should prepare for the "Library of Useful Knowledge" a summary of Laplace's work, which was published under the title "Mechanism of the Heavens" in 1831. This work led to her election as an honorary member of the royal astronomical society, and her bust by Chantrey was placed in their hall. In 1834 she published "The Connection of the Physical Sciences," and the following year received a pension of £200, subsequently increased to £300. Soon afterward she went to Italy on account of the health of her husband, and there resided during the rest of her life, principally in Florence, Rome, and Naples.

Her next work was "Physical Geography" (two volumes, 1848), a history of the earth in its whole material organization, and of animal and vegetable life. Her last publication was "Molecular and Microscopic Science."

Mrs. Somerville was a member of many foreign societies, —in 1869 she received the Victoria medal of the royal geographical society, and in the same year the first gold medal ever awarded by the Italian geographical society.

In her ninety-second year she read books in the higher mathematics four or five hours daily, solved the problems, and to the day of her death was occupied in the revision and completion of a treatise on the "Theory of Differences."

During the last few years she noted down some memoirs of her long and remarkable career, which were published by her daughter, Martha, in 1873.

JEANNE F. J. RÉCAMIER

Jeanne Francoise Julie Récamier (1779-1849), a French social leader, one of the most beautiful and best beloved women of her time. She was born at Lyons, but when she was seven years old, her parents moved to Paris, where her father Jean Bernard was appointed collector of customs. Her mother, a handsome woman, of great strength of mind

and business capacity, amassed a fortune in speculation, and held it through the horrors of the Revolution.

When Julie, or Juliette, as she was usually called, was about twelve years old, she accompanied her mother to a reception at Versailles, where her graceful beauty and charm of manner attracted the attention of Queen Marie Antoinette, and when her career as a social favorite began. Twice a week Mme. Bernard gave suppers at her home, where she welcomed all clever people. Among the visitors was M. Récamier, a rich banker, attractive, well educated, agreeable and generous. He was forty-two and Juliette fifteen when he asked her in marriage. He had been kind to the child and had given her pretty playthings. He was proud of her girlish beauty, and she regarded him as a father. They were married in April, 1793, when the Reign of Terror was at its height. For four years Juliette Récamier lived a quiet, uneventful life, till order was somewhat restored in distracted France. She had become very beautiful, and her presence was solicited at subscription balls and other public places. In 1798 began her life-long friendship with Madame de Staël. A year later at a fête she met Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul, whose constant gaze made her very uncomfortable. In 1804 when he had become Emperor, he sent a message asking Mme. Récamier to attach herself to his court as a lady of honor. She refused the position, and incurred the displeasure of Napoleon, which lasted until his fall.

In 1806 her husband's banking-house failed, and her home and jewels were disposed of to help pay the debts. The sympathy for Mme. Récamier was universal, and her popularity excited the envy of Napoleon, who in 1811 found political reasons for her exile from Paris. Poverty and exile, however, could not disturb the lasting friendships she had established with some of the most famous men and women of Europe, among them princes and victorious generals, who sought her hand in marriage, urging her to break her loveless union with M. Récamier. But she remained faithful to her husband, and returned to Paris, after an exile of three years. Napoleon had fallen, her husband had somewhat regained his fortune, she had come into possession of her mother's property, and her salon now became the centre of society.

In 1817 a great sorrow came to Madame Récamier in the death of Madame de Staël, and the most important influence come into her life. By the bedside of her friend she made the acquaintance of the man to whom she was thereafter to give the first place in her heart, a man of brilliant talents, a statesman, and the foremost French author of the age, M. de Chateaubriand.

A year later M. Récamier again failed in business, losing part of his wife's money. She now felt that she must lead a separate and personal life, and sought an asylum in the Abbaye-aux-Bois. With the rest of her fortune she supported her husband, who lived near by, until his death in 1830. The Abbaye soon became a centre of meeting for the distinguished men and women of France. Her financial reverses made no difference in the hearts of those who loved her.

Here came Sir Humphrey and Lady Davy, Maria Edgeworth, the Duke of Wellington, Alexander von Humboldt, the Duchess of Devonshire, and other famous persons. For many years she remained the social attraction of Paris, and in 1840 when a subscription-soiree was given at the Abbaye, in aid of suffering in her native city Lyons,—Madame Récamier was called the most beautiful person present, and she was then sixty-three years of age. Chateaubriand came every day to the Abbaye, between two and three in the afternoon. For an hour they talked alone, and then other visitors were admitted. About this time a cataract began to form in one of Madame Récamier's eyes, which eventually resulted in total blindness during the last two years of her life, though the brilliancy of her eyes remained unchanged. In July 1848 Chateaubriand died, and by her tearless grief and strange pallor, it was evident that she would soon follow him. Eight months later, on May 10, 1849, she was stricken with cholera, and after twelve hours of suffering, died the following day. "We shall meet again," she said to her niece. After death she seemed more beautiful than ever, with an angelic expression. She died as she had lived—beloved by all who knew her.

Lamartine, in speaking of her, said: "One look at her face sufficed to bind your heart to her forever."

Saint Beuve said: "France can never forget her."

By Sir Joshua Reynolds

Sarah Siddons as the Tragic Muse

CHAPTER SIX

PERIOD 1841-1859

EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

THE period of preparation from 1830 to 1865 was a time marked by a ferment of new ideas both here and in Europe. In the United States it was the period of Jacksonian democracy and westward expansion, of transcendentalism in literature and thought, of the anti-slavery agitation and the early women's rights movements. In Europe it was the period of the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, of the emancipation of the serfs in Russia, of the winning of Italian independence, and of wide political, economic, and social reforms in England. In such an age belief in the higher education of women was an outgrowth of other beliefs held to be far more important.

The substantial beginnings made in the United States are to be fully appreciated only when viewed against the background of the scattering and superficial education commonly given to girls of the day. Before 1830 Emma Willard and Catherine Beecher had made striking protests against the accepted type of education for girls, and had established schools to carry out their ideas. In 1834 Mary Lyon began her personal campaign throughout Massachusetts for funds with which to establish a seminary on a non-proprietary basis, governed by a board of trustees and buttressed by invested funds,—and 1837, the year in which Mount Holyoke Seminary was opened by her, is a significant date in the history of the higher education of women.

From this time on, the founding of seminaries and academies for girls went on apace. The founding of Vassar College in 1865 fufilled Mary Lyon's dream and effort of thirty years before. In 1870 Wellesley College was chartered, and a year later Smith College, endowed by the will of Sophia Smith of Hatfield, Mass., with nearly $400,000.

The last of the colleges for women to be largely endowed was Bryn Mawr College founded by Joseph W. Taylor, of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends.

Since then many universities have opened their doors to women, and co-education has been accepted as a matter of course.

MARY LYON

Mary Lyon (1797-1849), an American teacher. Under great difficulties she acquired by persevering effort such an education as she judged necessary to qualify her as a teacher, and for several years was engaged in teaching in different schools.

In 1837 at South Hadley, Mass., she opened the Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, upon a plan which she had been maturing for many years. The peculiar feature of which was the combination of domestic labor with the highest moral and intellectual culture. She presided over this institution with great success until her death; and many of her pupils have since established schools upon a similar plan.

Mary Lyon may be called the first great pioneer of female education in the United States, and the work she did paved the way for the later efforts of Catherine Beecher and Emma Willard.

EMMA HART WILLARD

Emma Hart Willard (1787-1870), a leader in the American movement for the higher education of women, founder of the Troy Female Seminary, and active in the great national revival of common schools in the United States. She was born at Berlin, Conn., and was the sixteenth of a family of seventeen children. She began her career as a teacher in 1803, and in 1809 was married to Dr. John Willard. In 1814, at her home in Middlebury, Vt., she opened a boarding-school for girls in which she introduced various improvements in methods of instruction and also taught subjects hitherto not included in the curriculum of girls' schools. Desiring a broader field for the development of her ideas of education, she addressed to the New York Legislature in

1819 a treatise entitled "A Plan for Improving Female Education." It was an able exposition of excellent ideas and found favor with Governor John Clinton, resulting in the establishment in that year of a seminary for girls at Waterford, N. Y., which was incorporated and was partially supported by the State. Mrs. Willard removed to Troy, N. Y., in 1821 where she was presented by the city with a suitable building, henceforth known as the Troy Female Seminary, which served as the Vassar College of New York State a half century before the establishment of the institution at Poughkeepsie. The seminary not only gave women collegiate education, but it trained large numbers of women teachers. After conducting this school for seventeen years, Mrs. Willard resigned her duties into the hands of her son, and gave herself to educational missionary work. During the years 1845-1847 she travelled 8,000 miles by packet boat, stage coach, and private carriage through the States of the South and West, agitating and counseling in the matter of public education.

Her European influence extended to the founding of a school for girls in Athens, Greece, and in 1854 she was present at the World's Educational Convention in London.

Emma Willard is one of the most prominent figures in the history of higher education for women in the United States. She was not only an advocate of advancement but a practical worker for it, and brought to her task great earnestness of purpose, coupled with high abilities and executive capacity. Her school-books were widely used and were translated into European and Asiatic languages. She also wrote some excellent verse, which includes the famous "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep."

A statue was unveiled to her memory at Troy in 1905.

CATHERINE BEECHER

Catherine Esther Beecher (1800-1878), a pioneer in the movement for the higher education of women in the United States. She was the daughter of Lyman Beecher, and the sister of Henry Ward Beecher and of Harriet Beecher Stowe. Her knowledge of domestic science and its educational value was due to the fact that she was "the eldest of

thirteen children, all but two trained to maturity, and most of them in a good degree under my care through infancy and childhood," as she tells in her reminiscences. At the age of nineteen years she was betrothed to Professor Fisher of Yale, who shortly after lost his life at sea. She never married but dedicated herself to the advancement of woman's education, opened a school at Hartford in 1822, and in 1832 one for young women in Cincinnati. For many years she traveled through the South and West, by her lectures stimulating interest in the higher education of her sex. She was called upon to supply teachers for the schools of the West, and her books on domestic science were the first of their kind published in America. In 1852 she organized the Women's Educational Association, "to aid in securing to women a liberal education, honorable position, and remunerative employment in the appropriate professions by means of endowed institutions on the college plan of organization—these institutions to include all that is gained by normal schools, and also to train women to be healthful, intelligent and successful wives, mothers, and house-keepers."

LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY

Lydia Huntley Sigourney, (1791-1865), an American writer, born in Norwich, Conn. She was one of the first women in America to plan for higher female education, and in 1809 established a girls' school in Norwich. Later she directed a school in Hartford, Conn., until her marriage in 1819 to Charles Sigourney, a merchant of that city. She was a prolific writer on many subjects, producing about fifty volumes of prose, poems and selections, many of which attained wide popularity.

SARAH M. GRIMKÉ

Sarah Moore Grimké, (1792-1873), an American philanthropist and writer. Her father was an eminent lawyer and scholar in Charleston, S. C. From early youth Miss Grimké felt a strong repugnance to slavery, and on receiving slaves by inheritance immediately set them free. About 1828 she removed to Philadelphia and joined the society of

Friends. In 1836 she began to lecture against slavery, and her addresses had great influence on public opinion. In 1837-1838 she visited Massachusetts, making many public speeches, and wrote for Garrison's "Liberator," a series of letters on "The Equality of the Sexes," which were afterward published in a volume. In these letters all the principles and nearly all the arguments since advanced by the woman's rights party were anticipated.

ANGELINA E. GRIMKÉ

Angelina Emily Grimké (1805-1879), sister of the preceding, and associated with her in the anti-slavery movement. She married Theo. D. Weld, one of the leaders of the Anti-slavery Society. In 1854 she and her sister established a large coeducational institute near Perth Amboy, N. J., which became noted for the independent and enlightened spirit pervading it.

A. VON DROSTE-HÜLSHOFF

Annette von Droste-Hülshoff (1797-1848,) one of the most gifted and original of German women poets. She received a more liberal education than in those days ordinarily fell to a woman's lot, but after some years spent among the intellectual circles at Coblenz, Bonn and Cologne, she retired to the family castle, and passed her life largely in seclusion. As a lyric poet, she holds a high place, and her narrative poetry belongs to the best of its kind. She was a strict Roman Catholic, and her religious poems, published in 1852, after her death, enjoyed great popularity.

ANNE S. SWETCHINE

Anne Sophie Soymanov Swetchine (1782-1857), a Russian mystic and social leader, born at Moscow. She settled in Paris in 1816, where, until her death, she maintained a famous salon remarkable no less for its high courtesy and intellectual brilliance than for its religious atmosphere. Her husband, General Swetchine, was a quiet, inoffensive man, twenty-five years her senior; she herself was small and

plain, with a Calmuck nose and ill-matched eyes; yet she possessed a spiritual beauty and a charm of personality of altogether unusual kind, that won her the admiration and worship of a group of admiring friends. The Church had granted her the rare indulgence of a private chapel in her house, and from the play of intellect in the salon she passed easily to spiritual communion with God.

Her letters and writings show subtle thought and elevation of tone.

IDA PFEIFFER

Ida Pfeiffer (1797-1858), an Austrian traveler, born at Vienna. She began her career by a trip to Palestine and Egypt when she was forty-five years old. In 1846-1848 she made an expedition to South America, China, India and Persia, and in 1851-1855 she made a journey to Africa and Australia, resulting in valuable acquisitions for the Museum of Natural History, Vienna.

Her works, which have been translated into English, include: "Journey of a Viennese to the Holy Land," "Journey to the Scandinavian North," and a "Woman's Journey round the World."

ANN FRANCOISE MARS

Ann Françoise Mars (1779-1847) a French actress. Her parents were actors, and she made her appearance on the stage in her childhood. She made no decided impression upon the public until her personation in 1803 of a deaf and dumb girl in "the Abbé de l'Epée," soon after which she assumed the position of the first comic actress of the day. For thirty years she was without a rival in genteel comedy, every new part attempted by her being a success down to that of Mlle. de Belle-Isle in Dumas's drama of that name, produced in 1839, in which, although sixty years of age, she appeared like a young woman of twenty. Although some of her greatest triumphs were achieved in modern plays, she greatly preferred the dramas of the old school, especially the

Maria F. Malibran

comedies of Molière. Her personations of the fashionable lady or coquette of the old régime are among the most cherished traditions of the French stage. Mlle. Mars amassed a considerable fortune, and after taking leave of the stage in 1841 spent the latter years of her life in retirement, where she daily received visits from persons eminent in literature and the arts.

HENRIETTA SONTAG

Henrietta Sontag, Countess Rossi (1806-1854), a German opera singer, born at Coblenz. She was the daughter of actors, and made an early public appearance, when her precocity, appearance, and vocal gifts at once created a great impression. After singing in Berlin in 1825, her career was one unbroken triumph. She made her début in Paris, became a favorite, and returned to Germany with heightened prestige. Everywhere her beauty, charming voice, and exquisite vocalisation combined to excite an admiration amounting to frenzy. At Göttingen her post-chaise was thrown into the river by the ardent crowd, no mortal being counted worthy to make use of it after her.

When she married Count Rossi in 1829 she definitely bade farewell to artistic life, and for twenty years remained lost to the musical public, though occasionally she would sing for public charities. Her married life was very happy but the disorders of 1847-1848 compelled her to return to the stage, and in 1849 she appeared as Linda at Her Majesty's Theatre, London. Though she was now forty-three her voice and charms were unimpaired, and she united to youth and freshness the qualities of a finished artist. During the next five years she sang with brilliant success in Europe and the United States. Her last appearance was made in "Lucrezia Borgia" in Mexico, in 1854. She was attacked by cholera, and a brief illness cut short a life of unchequered prosperity.

Henrietta Sontag, as a singer, had the qualities of unsurpassed sweetness, fabulous agility, and perfect intonation. Limited in dramatic power, she appeared to highest advantage in works of a light and placid style. She won the special favor of eminent musicians and connoisseurs in every

country, and it fell to her lot to achieve an international popularity never before accorded to a German singer.

ANNA B. JAMESON

Anna Brownell Jameson, (1794-1860), an English writer, born in Dublin. At sixteen years of age she became governess in the family of the Marquis of Winchester, and in 1825 she married Robert Jameson. The union proved uncongenial, and Mrs. Jameson devoted herself to literary work, while her husband went to fill a government position in Canada.

The first work which displayed her powers of original thought was her "Characteristics of Women" (1832). These analyses of Shakespeare's heroines are remarkable for delicacy of critical insight and fineness of literary touch. They are the result of a penetrating but essentially feminine mind, applied to the study of individuals of its own set, detecting characteristics and defining differences not perceived by the ordinary critic and entirely overlooked by the general reader.

Mrs. Jameson's other important work was her series of "Sacred and Legendary Art," a storehouse of delightful knowledge, as admirable for accurate research as for poetic and artistic feeling. She recognized the extent of the ground before her as a mingled sphere of poetry, history, devotion and art. She infected her readers with her own enthusiastic admiration, and produced a book which thoroughly deserved its great success.

Besides writing many other books on travel, biography and art criticism, Mrs. Jameson took a keen interest in questions affecting the education, occupations and maintenance of her own sex. To her we owe the first popular enunciation of the principle of male and female co-operation in works of mercy and education. Sisters of charity, hospitals, penitentiaries, prisons and workhouses all claimed her interest—all more or less included under those definitions of "the communion of love and communion of labor" which are inseparably connected with her memory. To the clear and temperate forms in which she brought the results of her convictions before her friends in the shape of private lectures, may be

traced the source whence later reformers and philanthropists took counsel and courage.

ANNA SWANWICK

Anna Swanwick (1813-1899), an English writer, translator, and philanthropist, born in Liverpool. She early studied German, Greek, and Hebrew, and her translations of Aeschylus, and of Goethe's Faust rank as standard works. She also wrote several original books, though chiefly known by her translations.

Miss Stanwick was interested in many of the social and philanthropic movements of her day. She helped in the higher education movement, signed John Stuart Mill's petition of Parliament for the political enfranchisement of women, and her career was notably stimulating to the feminism of her time. Her work was acknowledged by the University of Aberdeen, which bestowed on her the degree of LL.D.

SARAH FLOWER ADAMS

Sarah Flower Adams (1805-1848), an English poet. Her longest work was a fine lyrical drama, "Vivia Perpetua," having as its subject the early life of the Christians. It is probable that Mrs. Adams will be best remembered as the author of several beautiful hymns, among which are "Nearer my God to Thee" and "He sendeth sun, He sendeth shower."

MARY RUSSELL MITFORD

Mary Russell Mitford (1787-1855), an English novelist and dramatist. She retains an honorable place in English literature, as the author of "Our Village," a series of sketches of village scenes and characters, which possess charm, grace, and humor akin to Jane Austen's. Miss Mitford's life was largely devoted to her father, Dr. George Mitford, a curious character, who lived on the proceeds of his daughter's literary industry. Among her dramatic works, five in number, "Rienzi" was most successful; in

America it became popular with Charlotte Cushman as Claudia.

Her "Recollections of a Literary Life" is a series of causeries about her favorite books. She also published a number of poems, and stories for children. Her talk was said by her friends, Mrs. Browning and Hengist Horne, to have been even more brilliant and amusing than her books, and her "Life and Letters," show her to have been a delightful letter-writer.

ELIZA ACTON

Eliza Acton (1799-1859), an English writer. During her early years she wrote poetry, but she is remembered as one of the first women to prepare a cook-book. Her popular work "Modern Cookery," published in 1845 has gone through numerous editions. In 1857 she brought out her last work, "The English Bread-Book," treating of the various ways of making bread, and of the constituent parts of various bread-stuffs.

MARY W. SHELLEY

Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley (1797-1851), an English author, the second wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley, born in London. She was the daughter of William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, and from the time she eloped with Shelley in 1814, until his death in 1822, her life was bound up with that of the great poet. When she was in Switzerland with Shelley and Byron in 1816 a proposal was made that various members of the party should write a romance or tale dealing with the supernatural. The result of this project was that Mrs. Shelley wrote "Frankenstein," a remarkable performance for so young and inexperienced an author; its main idea is that of the formation and vitalization, by a deep student of the secrets of nature, of an adult man, who, entering the world thus under unnatural conditions, becomes the terror of his species, a half involuntary criminal, and finally an outcast whose sole resource is self-immolation.

This romance was followed by others, written after the

death of Shelley, for whom she had a deep and enthusiastic affection.

In 1838 she edited Shelley's works, supplying the admirable notes—in large part biographical—that throw such invaluable light on the subject.

Those who knew her intimately valued Mary Shelley for her nobility of character, even more than for her fine intellect.

SARA COLERIDGE

Sara Coleridge (1802-1852), an English writer, only daughter of Samuel Taylor Coleridge. In 1829 she married her cousin Henry Nelson Coleridge, and later published "Pretty Lessons for Little Children" which was primarily designed for her own children, but speedily passed through several editions. On the death of her father, her husband was appointed his literary executor, and after the death of her husband she took upon herself the whole of the important duty. She edited the "Aids to Reflection," "Notes on Shakespeare and the Dramatists," and "Essays on his own Times," and the elaborate discourses on weighty matters which she affixed to these works manifest both her erudition and her critical and logical ability.

The nineteenth century was destined to be, not only the most productive in the world's history, but also the most important in the history of woman. The barriers of prejudice and custom were at last thrown down, and women were allowed to take a much larger share in the activities of the world. In England the long reign of Queen Victoria, the literary genius of Elizabeth Barrett Browning and George Eliot, and the philanthropic war-work of Florence Nightingale, were significant factors,—while in the United States the splendid efforts of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe and others, advanced the cause of woman's political enfranchisement.

ELIZABETH FRY

Elizabeth Fry, (1780-1845), an English philanthropist. She was the daughter of John Gurney of Norwich, and her

family belonged to the society of Friends. In 1800 she was married to Joseph Fry, and in 1810 she became a minister. After her first visit to Newgate prison in 1813, she began efforts which resulted in establishing a school and manufactory within the prison, organized a ladies' association for the reformation of the prisoners, and devoted all her energies to the promotion of prison reform. Within a few years her influence was apparent in most of the jails, houses of correction, lunatic asylums, and infirmaries of the United Kingdom. From 1837 to 1842 she made several journeys in France and in Northern and Central Europe, visiting prisons, and rendered valuable service by expounding her plans of improvement to the public authorities.

The noble work of this humane and kindly woman is described in "Memoirs of Elizabeth Fry, edited by Two of her Daughters" (two volumes, London, 1847).

EMILY BRONTË

Emily Brontë (1818-1848), an English novelist. Her portrait is drawn by her sister Charlotte in "Shirley." She had great gifts both as a novelist and a poet. Having in mind, doubtless, her story "Wuthering Heights" (1847) and her poems, Matthew Arnold declared that for passion, vehemence, and grief, Emily Brontë had had no equal since Byron.

ANNE BRONTË

Anne Brontë (1820-1849), an English novelist, the youngest of the three famous sisters, who began their literary ventures in 1846 with a book of poems, by Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell, which names disguised the identity of Charlotte, Emily and Anne Brontë. The failure of the poems did not deter the authors from further effort, for they had each a novel to dispose of. Anne wrote two stories, "Agnes Gray," and "The Tenant of Wildfell Hall," and as a hymn writer she still has a place in most religious communities, though she does not hold the high place of her two sisters.

CHARLOTTE BRONTË

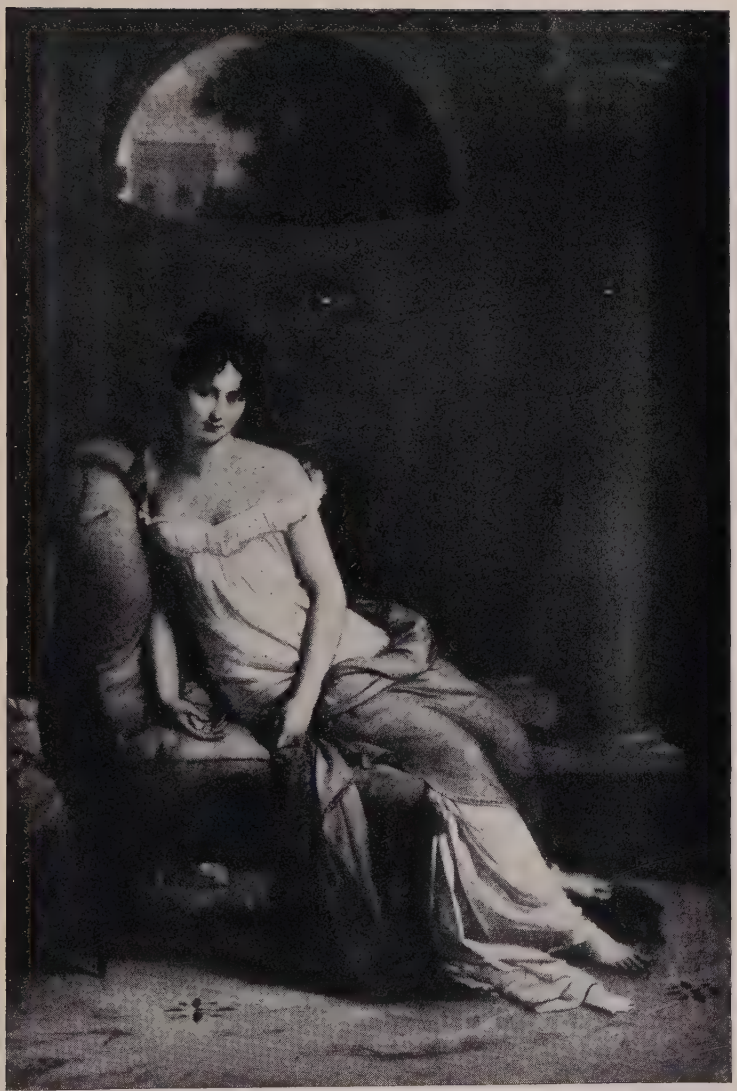
Charlotte Brontë (1816-1855), an English novelist, the author of "Jane Eyre." Public interest in Charlotte Brontë was first aroused in 1847. In October of that year there appeared in London a novel that created a sensation, the like of which had not been known since the publication of "Waverly." Its stern and paradoxical disregard for the conventional, its masculine energy, and its intense realism, startled the public, and proclaimed to all in accents unmistakable that a new, strange and splendid power had come into literature. And with the success of "Jane Eyre" came a lively curiosity to know something of the personality of the author. This was not gratified for some time. There were many conjectures, all of them far amiss. The majority of readers asserted confidently that the work must be that of a man; the touch was unmistakably masculine. At length the mystery was cleared, and the curious world knew that the author of "Jane Eyre" was the daughter of a clergyman in the little village of Haworth, and that the literary sensation of the day found its source in a nervous, shrinking, awkward, plain, delicate young creature, thirty-one years of age, whose life, with the exception of two years, had been spent on the bleak and dreary moorland of Yorkshire, and for the most part in the narrow confines of a grim gray stone parsonage. There she had lived a pinched and meagre little life, full of sadness and self-denial, with two sisters more delicate than herself, a dissolute brother, and her only parent —a stern and forbidding father. This was no genial environment for an author, even if helpful to her vivid imagination. Nor was it a temporary condition; it was a permanent one. Nearly all the influences in Charlotte Brontë's life were such as these, which would seem to cramp if not to stifle sensitive talent.

Her mother died when Charlotte was five years old, and her father, eccentric and solitary in his habits, was ill fitted to replace a mother's love. In 1824 Charlotte and two older sisters, Maria and Elizabeth, went to a school at Cowan's Bridge. It was an institution for clergymen's children, a vivid picture of which appears in "Jane Eyre." It was so badly managed and the food was so poor that many of the children fell sick, among them Maria Brontë, who died in

1825. Elizabeth followed her a few months later, and Charlotte returned to Haworth where she endeavored, together with her sister Emily, to establish a school at home. But pupils were not to be had, and after some years of struggle, and of service as a governess, Charlotte turned her thoughts to literature. Her first novel was "The Professor," and the day the manuscript was returned to her, she began writing "Jane Eyre." She finished the story in 1847, and it was accepted by the publishers promptly upon examination. After its publication, she continued her literary work quietly, and unaffected by the furore she aroused. A few brief visits to London, where attempts were made to lionize her,—very much to her distaste—a few literary friendships, notably those with Thackeray, George Henry Lewes, Mrs. Gaskell and Harriet Martineau, were the only features that distinguished her simple life at Haworth. "Shirley" was published in 1849, and in 1853 appeared "Villette," her last finished work, and the one considered by herself the best. In June, 1854, she married her father's curate, A. B. Nicholls. It was a happy union, and seemed to assure a period of peace and rest for the sorely tried soul, but in a few months fate snapped the slender threads of her life, and the sad episode of her existence was ended. She died in March, 1855, of an illness incidental to childbirth.

Thackeray describes her personal appearance: "I remember the trembling little frame, the little hand, the great honest eyes. I fancied an austere little Joan of Arc marching in upon us, and rebuking our easy lives, our easy morals. She gave me the impression of being a very pure and lofty, and high-minded person. A great and holy reverence of right and truth seemed to be with her always."

Among literary critics, Frederick Harrison says: "With all its faults, its narrowness of range, its occasional extravagances, 'Jane Eyre' will long be remembered as one of the most creative influences of the Victorian literature, one of the most poetic pieces of English romance, and among the most vivid masterpieces in the rare order of literary 'Confessions,'—Charlotte Brontë painted not the world, hardly a corner of the world, but the very soul of one proud and loving girl. That is enough; we need ask no more. It was done with consummate power."



From a Painting by Gerard

Madame Recamier

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING

Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806-1861), one of the great poets of England. She early displayed precocity, eagerly read books beyond the comprehension of most children, and when about eleven years old, composed "The Battle of Marathon," an echo of Pope's "Iliad." Taking up the study of the classics in the original, she read widely in Greek literature. In 1826 she published anonymously "An Essay on Mind and Other Poems," and in 1844, published "Poems," including "The Cry of the Children," and "Lady Geraldine's Courtship," in which she praised Robert Browning's verse. In May, 1845, she first met him, and on September 12, 1846, they were married against her father's wishes. The married life of these brilliant poets was singularly happy, and their mutual influence is clearly seen in their verse. Proceeding to Italy, they made Florence their home and there in 1849 a son was born, Robert W. B., who became known as an artist and a poet. In 1850 appeared a collected edition of Mrs. Browning's poems, containing a translation of the "Prometheus Bound" of Aeschylus, and in 1856 "Aurora Leigh" a romance, partly autobiographical, in blank verse.

During her early girlhood she had a spinal affection, her lungs became delicate, and all her life she was more or less an invalid. In 1860 her health began to fail, and she died in Florence June 30, 1861. Her husband who tended her alone on the night of her decease, wrote to a friend: "With the most perfect expression of her love to me, smilingly, happily, with a face like a girl's, she died in my arms, her head on my cheek. There was no lingering, nor acute pain, nor consciousness of separation, but God took her to himself as you would lift a sleeping child from a dark uneasy bed into your arms and the light."

Nathaniel Hawthorne thus describes her appearance: "A pale, small person, scarcely embodied at all; at any rate, only substantial enough to put forth her slender fingers to be grasped, and to speak with a shrill, yet sweet, tenuity of voice. She is a good and kind fairy, sweetly disposed towards the human race, although only remotely akin to it. It is wonderful to see how small she is, how pale her cheeks, how bright and dark her eyes. There is not such another

figure in the world; and her black ringlets cluster down into her neck, and make her face look the whiter by their sable profusion."

The literary estimates of Mrs. Browning's poetry differ widely, though it is generally agreed that she holds a high place among the masters of poetic verse. In "Aurora Leigh" there are many fine moments, as in these lines:

"Nothing is small.
No lily-muffled hum of summer bee
But finds some coupling with the spinning stars;
No pebble at your foot but proves a sphere;
. . . Earth's crammed with Heaven,
And every common bush afire with God;
But only he who sees, takes off his shoes."

The Sonnets from the Portuguese, which were in reality original compositions, written after her engagement to Robert Browning, are unrivaled, of their kind, in the English language as an exquisite expression of pure yet passionate love.

Edgar Allen Poe claimed she had done more, in poetry, than any woman, living or dead,—William Sharp thought that "no more impassioned soul ever found expression in rhythmical speech," while Lilian Whiting said: "There are passages in her work which surpass anything that has been given to the world since Shakespeare." Perhaps the more conservative opinion of Alice Meynell is nearest the truth: "The place of Elizabeth Barrett Browning in English literature is high, if not upon the summits. She had an original genius, a fervent heart, and an intellect that was, if not great, exceedingly active. She seldom has composure or repose, and while the impassioned peace of the greatest poetry is not hers, there is in her poetic personality a glory of righteousness, of spirituality, and of ardour that makes her name a splendid one in the history of an incomparable literature."

LUCY ANDERSON

Lucy Anderson (1790-1878), an English pianist. In spite of the weakness of sight from which she always suffered, she

made rapid progress in her studies and appeared as a solo player at a very early age. She was soon engaged at the principal London concerts, and in 1820 married Geo. F. Anderson, the violinist. As a teacher she was much sought after, and numbered amongst her pupils the queen and other members of the royal family. Mrs. Anderson was the first female pianist who appeared at the Philharmonic concerts, and the first to introduce into England many of the great works of Beethoven and other composers. After amassing a considerable fortune, she retired from public life in 1862.

LOUISE A. BERTIN

Louise Angelique Bertin (1805-1877), a French poet and composer. She cultivated successively painting, poetry and music. She wrote the operas "Guy Mannering" (Opera Comique, 1827), "Faust" (Italiens, 1831), and "Esmeralda," text by Victor Hugo (Grand Opera, 1836). According to Halévy, she had "an abundance of ideas and often revealed a rare power of expression." Her volume of poems, entitled "Les Glanes" (1842) received the prize of the Academy.

MARIA TAGLIONI

Maria Taglioni (1804-1884), an Italian dancer, born at Stockholm, Sweden, daughter of the ballet master, Filippo Taglioni who trained her, and who is said to have been pitilessly severe.

She made her début in Vienna in 1822, and, five years later, at her appearance in Paris at the Opera, she aroused a furore of enthusiasm by her marvellous grace. Her style was termed "ideal," and was chaste and refined in distinction to the realistic dancing of her predecessors.

After a brilliantly successful career in Europe and England, she retired in 1847 with a fortune.

In later years, having lost her savings in speculation, she supported herself in London as a teacher of deportment, especially in connection with the ceremony of presentation at court.

Taglioni is frequently mentioned in the novels of Balzac; and Thackeray, in "The Newcomes," says that the young

men of that epoch "will never see anything so graceful as Taglioni in La Sylphide."

FANNY ELSSLER

Fanny Elssler (1810-1884), an Austrian dancer, born in Vienna. From her earliest years she was trained for the ballet with her sister Therese. She first appeared in Naples in 1827 which led to an engagement in Berlin in 1830. This was the beginning of a series of triumphs for her personal beauty and charm, and for her skill in dancing. After captivating many hearts in Berlin and Vienna, she appeared at the Opera in Paris in 1834, a step to which she looked forward with much misgiving on account of Taglioni's supremacy on that stage. The result, however, was the temporary eclipse of Taglioni, who, although the finer artist of the two, could not compete with Fanny's personal fascination. In 1840 she sailed with her sister to America, where they excited unwonted enthusiasm. After two years of unmixed success they returned to Europe, and in 1845, having amassed a fortune, Fanny Elssler retired from the stage, and was almost seventy-five when she died in Vienna in November, 1884.

THERESE ELSSLER

Therese Elssler (1808-1878), sister of the above, was less graceful, but also exhibited great strength, boldness and agility. She almost invariably danced with her sister, and used to efface herself in order to heighten the effect of Fanny's more brilliant powers.

In 1850, after having retired from the stage, she became the wife of Prince Adalbert and was made Baroness von Barnim.

FREDERIKA BREMER

Frederika Bremer (1801-1865), a Swedish novelist. Her father was a wealthy merchant, and Frederika was carefully educated. She began at the age of eight years to write verses, and in 1824 published at Stockholm her first novel,

"The Neighbors." It was very successful, was soon translated into French, Dutch and Russian, and in 1842 into English by Mary Howitt, who also translated her subsequent novels.

In 1849 she visited the United States, where she was cordially received. Her observations were recorded in a work entitled "The Homes of the New World," which was published simultaneously in Sweden, England, and the United States in 1853, and was exceedingly complimentary to this country and to her American friends. On her return to Europe she travelled extensively in Switzerland, Italy, Palestine, Greece and Turkey, and wrote an interesting description of her travels.

MARGARET FULLER

Margaret Fuller, Marchioness Ossoli (1810-1850), an American critic and essayist, born at Cambridgeport, Mass. She received a broad education and early felt a deep interest in social questions. In 1835 she began to teach school near Boston, and formed an acquaintance with eminent literary men, including Emerson, Hawthorne and Channing. She possessed an almost irresistible power of winning the intellectual and moral confidence of those with whom she came in contact, and it was more as a conversationalist than as a writer that she earned the title of The Priestess of Transcendentalism. In 1840 she became editor of The Dial, a poetical and philosophical magazine, and in 1844 she removed to New York, and wrote literary criticisms for the Tribune. Two years later she went to Europe, and resided for some time in Rome where she married the Marquis Ossoli, by whom she had one child. She took an active part in the Italian struggle for independence and served heroically in the hospitals during the siege of Rome. On May 17, 1850, she sailed for America, but on approaching New York the vessel was wrecked in a fog off Fire Island Beach, and she with her husband and son was drowned.

In a letter to Emerson in 1847 Carlyle said: "Margaret is an excellent soul; since she went, I have been reading some of her Papers in a new Book we have got; greatly superior to all I knew before; in fact the undeniable utter-

ances of a true heroic mind; altogether unique, so far as I know, among the Writing Women of this generation; rare enough, too, God knows, among the Writing Men. She is very narrow, sometimes; but she is truly high."

Josephine Lazarus in 1893 in the Century said: "Despite her Puritan conscience and discipline, Margaret Fuller was perhaps, a bacchante, with something lawless, chaotic, and unregulated. For so complex a nature as hers, what was needed was some large, unifying principle that could co-ordinate all the facts of life, and bring them into harmony and accord; in other words, some deep spiritual conviction, that inner vision and touch of the divine which opens out horizons always luminous, and deeps where there is forever peace. Lacking this, her ideals were always human, her kingdom was of the earth, and she never gained that full mastery and knowledge of the truth which alone can make us free. Nevertheless, her destiny, though incomplete, was a high one, and worthy to be crowned with martyrdom."

MARGUERITE J. GEORGES

Marguerite Josephine Georges (1787-1867), a French actress. Some juvenile performances of hers at Amiens attracted the notice of the actress Rancourt, by whose influence she was brought to Paris and educated. Her imposing beauty and powerful acting produced a great sensation at her first appearance as Clytemnestra, and led to successful engagements in other European cities. In Russia the Emperor Alexander I became so infatuated with her that he would not consent to her returning to France, but later Napoleon, one of her warmest admirers, procured her re-appearance at the Théâtre Français, where Talma imparted great finish to her style. From 1821 to 1847 she was connected with the Odéon and the Port St. Martin theatres, sustaining her reputation as an impassioned and majestic tragedian, in such rôles as Semiramis, Agrippina, Lucrezia Borgia, and Catherine de Medici.

She received costly presents from emperors and princes, and from a host of other admirers; yet on retiring from the stage her poverty impelled her to become a teacher at the conservatory.

RACHEL

Rachel (1821-1858), the greatest tragic actress of France, was the daughter of a Jewish peddler named Jacob Felix, and was born at the village inn of Mumpf, Switzerland. She was one of a large brood of children, and before the age of ten she and her sister Sarah sang and danced for coppers at the street-corners in Paris. She attracted the attention of Choron, who in 1831 began to give her instruction in music, but as she showed a great talent for the stage, he transferred her to the care of Saint Aulaire, under whom she made rapid progress in elocution. In 1837 she appeared at the Gymnase Theatre in an indifferent play, without attracting notice, but after studying under Samson, she produced a sensation as Camille in Corneille's "Les Horaces" at the Théâtre Français, June 13, 1838. Her signal success marked an epoch in the history of the French stage, and her revival of the long neglected classic plays suddenly stemmed the rising tide of the Romantic Movement. As Jules Janin, the foremost dramatic critic of that time, said: "A slip of a girl, quite ignorant, without art, without training, drops into the world of our old tragedies, blows on their august ashes and compels flames and life to burst from them."

Having, before the age of twenty, captured Paris with her genius, she appeared in London in 1841 and achieved a similar triumph in society as well as on the stage. "She is completely the rage," writes Fanny Kemble, "all the fine ladies and gentlemen crazy after her, the queen throwing her roses out of her own bouquet, and the nobility driving her about the town."

During the next ten years the fortunes of Rachel were at their height, enormous sums were paid to her, and in Russia in 1853 she received 400,000 francs, besides many costly gifts from the czar and czarina.

In 1855 she appeared in New York and other American cities, and then went to Havana to regain her strength; but all attempts to arrest the progress of consumption proved unavailing, and she died in Southern France, at Cannet, January 3, 1858.

As a woman, Rachel was selfish, rather common, and often insincere, but in view of the circumstances of her up-bringing, it could hardly be otherwise. She came, as has been

said, to the stars from the gutter, and she was not very careful to brush the mud of the gutter from her skirts on her arrival. Most of her love-affairs were either passing caprices or stepping-stones to social and professional advancement. She died unmarried and a Jewess, leaving two sons, who were educated as Catholics.

As an actress, Rachel stands among the great dramatic artists of the world. She excelled most in the impersonation of lofty classical heroines and in the delineation of the fiercer emotions, and was celebrated for the magnetism of her gestures and voice, her singular air of distinction, dignity, grace and repose, and her wonderful identification with the characters she represented.

Charlotte Brontë wrote, on seeing Rachel act in Brussels in 1848: "The strong magnetism of genius drew my heart out of its wonted orbit; I had seen acting before, but never anything like this: never anything which astonished Hope and hushed Desire; which outstripped Impulse and paled Conception; which disclosed power like a deep, swollen winter river, thundering in cataract, and bearing the soul, like a leaf, on the steep and steel sweep of its descent."

Margaret Fuller Ossoli says: "I went to see Rachel in Paris seven or eight times, always in parts that required great force of soul, and purity of taste, even to conceive them, and almost invariably I found her a true artist, worthy Greece, and worthy at many moments to have her conceptions immortalized in marble. Her range even in high tragedy is limited. She can only express the darker passions, and grief in its most desolate aspects. Nature has not gifted her with those softer and more flowery attributes that lend to pathos its utmost tenderness. She does not melt to tears, or calm or elevate the heart by the presence of that tragic beauty that needs all the assaults of fate to make it show its immortal sweetness. Her noblest aspect is when sometimes she expresses truth in some severe shape, and rises, simple and austere, above the mixed elements around her. On the dark side, she is very great in hatred and revenge, and I admired her more in Phêdre than in any other part.

"The French language from her lips is a divine dialect; it is stripped of its national and personal peculiarities, and be-

Elizabeth Barrett Browning

comes what any language must, moulded by such a genius, the pure music of the heart and soul. Yet, had I never heard her speak a word, my mind would be filled by her attitudes. Nothing more graceful can be conceived, nor could the genius of sculpture surpass her management of the antique drapery. Only it seems as if she could not live long; she expends force enough upon a part to furnish out a dozen common lives."

SOPHIA SMITH

Sophia Smith (1796-1870), an American philanthropist, founder of Smith College. She was born at Hatfield, Mass., and the greater part of her life was spent in retirement in her native town. Having been early impressed with the need of women for opportunities for higher education, it was her privilege to establish the first woman's college in New England by means of a fortune left her by a brother, Austin Smith, in 1861. Smith College was established in Northampton, Mass., in 1875, according to plans outlined by her. In her own words its object was to furnish women "means and facilities for education equal to those which are offered in our colleges for young men."

At her death, she left for its foundation nearly $400,000, and also endowed a preparatory school for the college.

ABIGAIL GIBBONS

Abigail Gibbons (1801-1893), an American philanthropist, daughter of Isaac T. Hopper, born in Philadelphia. In 1833 she married James Sloan Gibbons, the author and abolitionist. She greatly assisted her father in the formation of the Isaac T. Hopper Home for discharged prisoners. During the Civil War she rendered valuable service in the Federal camps and hospitals. On account of her prominence as an abolitionist her home in New York was sacked in the riots of July, 1863. In 1871 she helped found an infant asylum, and it was chiefly through her instrumentality that the New York State reformatory for women and girls was established by the legislature.

CAROLINE CHISHOLM

Caroline Chisholm (1810-1877), an English philanthropist. She married Captain Chisholm, an officer of the Indian army, with whom she went to Madras, where she established a school for the orphans of British soldiers. In 1838, she removed with her husband to Australia where she found a new call upon her exertions in the numerous young women landed there in destitution from emigrant ships. Between 1841 and 1845 she procured employment for 11,000 persons, to whom she had lent £1,200, the whole of which, excepting £16, was repaid to her. With thanks and a testimonial from distinguished citizens of Sydney, she returned to England in 1846, and continued to relieve emigrants of the poorer classes.

DOROTHEA LYNDE DIX

Dorothea Lynde Dix (1802-1887), an American philanthropist, born at Hampden, Maine. Her parents were poor and shiftless and at an early age she was placed with her grandmother in Boston, where she was reared in a Puritanical atmosphere. About 1821 she opened a school in Boston, which was patronized by the well-to-do families; and soon afterwards she also began teaching poor and neglected children at home. But her health broke down, and for some years she was chiefly occupied with the writing of books of devotion and stories for children. Her "Converstations on Common Things" (1824) had reached its sixtieth edition by 1869. About 1841 she became interested in the condition of gaols and almshouses, visited many institutions, and investigated especially the treatment of the pauper insane. By 1847 she had travelled from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico, and had visited eighteen state penitentiaries, three hundred county gaols and houses of correction, and over five hundred almshouses. Her labors resulted in the establishment of insane asylums in twenty states and in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and in the founding of many additional gaols and almshouses conducted on a reformed plan. In 1854 she secured the passage by Congress of a bill granting to the states 12,250,000 acres of public

lands, to be utilized for the benefit of the insane, deaf, dumb and blind; but the measure was vetoed by President Pierce.

After this disappointment she went to England for rest, but at once became interested in the condition of the insane in Scotland, and her report to the home secretary opened the way for sweeping reforms. She extended her work into all the important European countries, even to Japan where asylums for the insane were established through her influence. At the outbreak of the Civil War she gave her services to the Federal Government, and after the war, continued her labors on behalf of defectives. She died at Trenton, N. J., on July 17, 1887.

In 1903 a bill was favorably received in Congress appropriating $10,000 for a monument to her at her birthplace. The report of the House Committee declares: "Miss Dix occupies a conspicuous place in history as a philanthropist. Certainly no other woman in modern times has done more to earn the gratitude of the people of this country than this self-sacrificing and devoted woman. Her services during the Civil War as chief of the hospital nurses of the United States, and her wonderful success in establishing institutions for the insane throughout the country, place her among the noblest examples of humanity in all history."

JANE WELSH CARLYLE

Jane Welsh Carlyle (1801-1866), the wife of Thomas Carlyle. She was descended through her father from John Knox and on her mother's side claimed relationship with William Wallace. When only fourteen she had written a tragedy, and for years continued to write poetry. She became a private pupil of Edward Irving, and their friendship would have culminated in marriage had it not been for Irving's previous engagement to Miss Martin. In 1821 Irving introduced her to Carlyle, but it was not until four years later that she was married to him, and for forty years these two lived together, not always happy, and she no doubt often sorely tried by the uncertain temper of the great genius. His dyspepsia, the interference of his family, and her critical disposition which it is said was stimulated by jealousy and narcotics, all these gave cause for jarring notes,

but on the whole, she was proud of her distinguished husband and her criticisms were of much service to him, while his letters to her show a deep fondness. A few days after her death, he writes: "The stroke that has fallen on me is immeasurable, and has shattered in pieces my whole existence, which now suddenly lies all in ruins round me. In her name, whom I have lost, I must try to repair it, rebuild it into something of order, for the few years or days that may remain to me. If I but can, that should be my way of honouring her, whose history on earth now lies before me, all bathed in sorrow, but beautiful exceedingly, nay, of a kind of epic grandeur and heroic nobleness, known only to one heart now."

ELIZABETH C. GASKELL

Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell (1810-1865), an English novelist and biographer, born in Chelsea, London. Her mother died when she was only a few weeks old, and the babe was brought up by her aunt in Knutsford, Cheshire, the village she afterward idealized in "Cranford." She later went to school at Stratford-on-Avon, and in 1832 married the Rev. William Gaskell, a Unitarian minister. In her earlier married life Mrs. Gaskell was mainly occupied with domestic duties—she had seven children—and philanthropic work among the poor. In 1848 she published "Mary Barton: A Tale of Manchester Life," a powerful and moving story of the industrial poor, as she herself had observed them in Manchester. After a number of other stories came the incomparable "Cranford," the most popular of her books, an idyll of village life, largely inspired by girlish memories of Knutsford and its people. Having established her reputation as a novelist, she also gave evidence of her great talent as a biographer by her "Life of Charlotte Brontë" which appeared in 1857.

Since Mrs. Gaskell's death in 1865 she has continued to be widely read. "Cranford" has been published in many forms with many illustrators, while the "Life of Charlotte Brontë" is accepted as a standard work.

Richard D. Graham in his "Masters of Victorian Literature" says: "In Cranford Mrs. Gaskell lovingly sets forth

the genteel poverty, the innocent self-respecting pride, the quaint humours, and the gentle charities of a society of elderly spinsters and widows without children. Nothing could be done more simply, exquisitely, or with a higher air of truth. To have read Cranford is to have personally known the sleepy old place, and to have come forever under the power of its charm."

Clement K. Shorter, who was himself a biographer of Charlotte Brontë, pays this tribute: "In the whole of English biographical literature there is no book that can compare in wide-spread interest with the Life of Charlotte Brontë by Mrs. Gaskell, and it still commands a place side by side with Boswell's Johnson and Lockhart's Scott. All those literary gifts which made the charm of her volumes of romance were employed upon a romance of real life, not less fascinating than anything which imagination could have furnished. It is quite certain that Charlotte Brontë would not stand on so splendid a pedestal to-day, but for the single-minded devotion of her accomplished biographer."

HARRIET MARTINEAU

Harriet Martineau (1802-1876), an English author. She was descended from the Huguenots, a party of whom, after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, settled in Norwich, England, where Harriet was born. She received a liberal education, and at an early age, being afflicted with a constantly increasing deafness, found her chief recreation in literary composition. When her father died in 1826 he left his family destitute, and Harriet was compelled to rely upon her pen for support. Another sorrow at this time was the death of a young minister to whom she was engaged to be married. During these days of poverty she worked all day long with her needle, and at night with her pen, earning very little in both ways. For two years she lived on fifty pounds a year. She offered her sketches to editors of magazines, and publishers, and they were scarcely looked at. Under the guise of fiction she wrote books on religion, political economy, property, taxes, wealth, labor, and subjects pertaining to good citizenship. After five years of struggle, during which she was compelled to solicit subscriptions for her own

books, her talents at last won pronounced recognition, and she was besought on every side to take up various subjects for treatment.

She was now thirty years of age, and moved to London, where a life of fame and honor in the great world began. She met and enjoyed the most noted people of her time, among them Southey, Coleridge, Florence Nightingale, Charlotte Brontë, Sydney Smith, Landseer, Browning and Carlyle. Her books were read and talked about everywhere. In 1834 she visited the United States, and met socially the most distinguished persons, among them Webster, Clay, Chief Justice Marshall, Garrison and Emerson. "She is the most continual talker I ever heard," said Hawthorne, "it is like the babbling of a brook, and very lively and sensible too; and all the while she talks, she moves the bowl of her ear-trumpet from one auditor to another, so that it becomes an organ of intelligence and sympathy between her and yourself."

She came to America for rest, and yet such a woman could not help studying our institutions and our people. On her return to England she wrote her work called "Society in America," in which she showed a wonderful knowledge of our plan of government, our politics, our charities, indeed our whole country, with its unsolved problems. In this book, published in 1837, she advocated suffrage for women.

After a long illness, she bought, in 1845, two acres of land, and built her pretty graystone cottage, near Ambleside, on Lake Windermere, where she lived until her death. Here she met the aged poet Wordsworth, and here she wrote numerous books on many subjects, always with a clear head and a brave heart.

Her death caused mourning throughout England, and on this side the ocean the sorrow was not less genuine and the honor not less universal.

A statue of her in white marble was unveiled in Boston in 1883, on which occasion in his last public speech, Wendell Phillips said: "In an epoch fertile of great genius among women, it may be said of Miss Martineau, that she was the peer of the noblest, and that her influence on the progress of the age was more than equal to that of all the others combined."

GEORGE SAND

George Sand (1804-1876), the nom de plume of Armandine L. A. (Dupin) Dudevant, a French novelist, born in Paris. Her earlier years were spent at Nohant, one of the loveliest districts of France, where she imbibed that passion for rural life which always characterized her. She was persuaded by her parents in 1822 to marry Casimir Dudevant, a country squire. Nine years she endured, what was to her, matrimonial martyrdom; then a formal separation was agreed upon, and she proceeded to Paris with her two children, to whom she was devoted.

She now became associated with Jules Sandeau, from the first half of whose name her pseudonym was taken, and in 1832 she brought out her first important novel, "Indiana," which created a furore of interest, and had a brilliant success, though it excited much criticism by its extreme views on social questions. From now on, during a period of forty years, this most prolific of woman writers poured forth a steady stream of literary production, her complete works, when published in Paris amounting to about 120 volumes. She wrote with the rapidity of Walter Scott and the regularity of Anthony Trollope. For years her custom was to retire to her desk at ten P. M., and not to rise from it till five A. M.

Her life was as strange and adventurous as any of her novels, which are for the most part idealized versions of the multifarious incidents of her career. In her self-revelations she followed Rousseau, her first master in style, but while Rousseau in his "Confessions" darkened all the shadows, George Sand is the heroine of her story, often frail and faulty, but always a woman more sinned against than sinning. Her curious existence has been described as "a youth of dream, a womanhood of racket and license, and an old age of laborious calm."

She was more or less intimately associated at various times with a number of famous men, notably Alfred de Musset, the poet, and Frederic Chopin, the composer. She died at Nohant where she had spent her girlhood. To a youth and womanhood of storm and stress had succeeded an old age of serene activity and then of calm decay. Her nights were spent in writing, which seemed in her case a re-

laxation from the real business of the day, playing with her grandchildren, gardening, conversing with her visitors—it might be Balzac or Dumas or Matthew Arnold—or writing long letters to Sainte-Beuve or Flaubert.

George Saintsbury, the English critic, says: "The popularity of George Sand like that of most very voluminous authors, has sunk considerably since her death. Nor have critical estimates invariably agreed about her. The one thing which both friends and foes accord her is the possession of a most remarkable style, and to this gift may be added a faculty of imagination which always idealised the subject and treatment to the point necessary to fix the work as literature."

Sainte-Beuve, her intimate friend for more than thirty years, but never her lover, wrote: "In the great crises of action her intellect, her heart and her temperament are at one. She is concerned for universal happiness and takes thought for the improvement of mankind—the last infirmity and most innocent mania of generous souls. Her works are in very deed the echo of our times. Wherever we were wounded and stricken her heart bled in sympathy, and all our maladies and miseries evoked from her a lyric wail."

EMILIA CARLÉN

Emilia Carlén (1807-1892), a Swedish novelist, noted for her stories of seafaring people, fishermen, and smugglers, with whom as a child she came in frequent contact. Her first novel, "Waldemar Klein," (1838) was followed by her marriage (1841) to Johan Gabriel Carlén, a lawyer and poet of Stockholm. She wrote many popular tales and her salon was the literary centre of the capital. Mrs. Carlén founded charitable endowments in aid of students and of teachers, and of fishermen and their widows. Many of her works have been translated into English, and she also wrote an entertaining autobiography, "Reminiscences of Swedish Literary Life" (1878).

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910), an English philanthropist, and founder of the modern nursing system. Born of wealthy parents, highly educated, her favorite study was

From a Statue by Francois Girard

George Sand

the methods of caring for the sick, and while a girl she visited numerous hospitals. In 1851 she took charge of a sanatorium for infirm and invalid governesses in London, and soon brought it to a high state of efficiency. In 1854 when British soldiers were dying of neglect in military hospitals and the nation was startled with the horror of the cry of the perishing at Scutari, Florence Nightingale answered the cry, and accompanied by forty women nurses, went out to the Crimean War. From her inspiration have grown all the Red Cross societies of the world. She scourged corruption and uncleanness from the hospitals, she gave food to the starving, clothes to the naked, comfort to the sufferers. She made the hospital a place of healing, not a foul couch on which famished, feverished victims were thrown to death. And the wonderful work of this quiet, scholarly woman from a secluded English drawing-room was done against the wishes of her friends and against public opinion.

Even the doctors and officers objected, and met her ideas with scorn, but the authority with which she was armed enabled her to go on. She worked twenty hours a day, received the wounded, and dressed their wounds until the surgeons could take them in hand. She washed and clothed and comforted them. She sat with them, encouraging them before an operation, and made them feel that mercy had come on angel wings into their bitter lives. She stayed the winter at Scutari and made a revolution. Whereas the deaths had averaged forty-two in every hundred they were now down to about two in every hundred.

In the midst of her work she was struck down with fever, but would not go home until the last British soldier had left the hospital and the war was over.

She returned to England in 1856 with broken health which was never fully restored. Queen Victoria sent her a jewel and a letter of thanks, a fund of £50,000 was raised to found a school for nurses under her direction, and the soldiers of the Crimean war made a penny contribution to raise a statue in her honor, which she would not permit.

She lived to be ninety years old, but never recovered from the hardships and overwork of earlier days, and kept out of sight of the public, while cabinet ministers would go to see her, and architects building new hospitals or barracks or

schools consulted her. From all lands appeals came for her help, and she denied her aid to none.

During the Crimean War, it was said of her: "When the long day's work was done she would go to her little stuffy room to begin her correspondence; then, after a time, when the surgeons had retired and the wards and corridors were dark, she would take her little lamp and steal quietly through the silent rooms among the sick and dying men. She would kneel by bed after bed to speak a word of comfort; she would give medicine here, food or drink there. And the men worshipped her, and called her the Lady with the Lamp, —a lamp destined to shine for ages."

She described nursing as "an art; and if it is to be made an art it requires as exclusive a devotion as any painter's or sculptor's work; for what is the having to do with dead canvas or cold marble compared with having to do with the living body, the temple of God's spirit? Nursing is one of the fine arts; I had almost said the finest of the fine arts."

GUILIA GRISI

Guilia Grisi (1811-1869), a famous dramatic soprano, daughter of one of Napoleon's Italian officers, born in Milan. She came of a family musically gifted, and made her stage début in 1828. In 1832 she appeared in Paris with great success, and from 1834-1849 she was the unquestioned prima donna of the Parisian and London operatic stage. She was a particularly fine actress, and in London her association with such singers as Lablache and Mario was long remembered as the palmy days of Italian opera. She married Mario, the tenor, with whom she visited America in 1854.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN

Charlotte Saunders Cushman (1816-1876), a distinguished American actress, born in Boston, a descendant of Robert Cushman, one of the Puritan founders of the Plymouth Colony. Having a fine contralto voice, she made her début as a singer in 1834, but her voice failing, in 1835 she undertook her first dramatic part, Lady Macbeth, which remained one of her greatest rôles. She now began an en-

gagement at the Park Theatre, New York, which lasted a number of years, and during which she played many parts, her most startling success being made in the old gypsy, Meg Merrilies, in a stage version of Sir Walter Scott's "Guy Mannering." Miss Cushman's uncanny charm, wealth of picturesqueness, and depth of senile feeling, made this a portraiture of terrible effectiveness.

In 1844 she visited England and met with great success; while there she played Romeo to her sister Susan's Juliet. She returned to America in 1849, but revisited Europe several times. In 1856 she went to Rome, where she had a home for some years. She was honored in the most cultivated society of Europe and America, not only as a great artist, but as a good woman. During the Civil War she showed her patriotic spirit by giving performances for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, contributing in this way over $8,000.

In her later years she was known as a public reader, with singular interpretative powers.

Her last appearance on the New York stage, November 7, 1874, when she played Lady Macbeth, was a memorable occasion. When the curtain fell, a body of eminent citizens, with William Cullen Bryant as spokesman, came upon the stage and presented the actress with a laurel crown.

Charlotte Cushman never married, and died in Boston, February 18, 1876.

Lawrence Barrett said of her: "A plain face, but of a noble expression; her form tall and elastic, her gait majestic. Her acting was of the restless type,—repose she never attained to nor seemed to desire. When reproached by a friend for her constant action, she replied that Siddons was so beautiful of feature that she could well be content to stand still and be gazed at. But it was not so with herself; she must occupy the eye with action and movement, for if she were still her beauty would suffer from criticism and half her influence be lost.

"She was the greatest Lady Macbeth of her age, and Meg Merrilies will forever be associated with her name.

"Charlotte Cushman left the stage better than when she found it, and her influence upon the time has been felt in the better taste which is apparent to all who study the drama's history."

ELLEN TREE KEAN

Ellen Tree Kean (1805-1880), an English actress, wife of Charles John Kean. After playing in Bath and Birmingham, she made her London début at Drury Lane in 1826 as Violante in "The Wonder." In 1829 she made her first appearance at Covent Garden where she became a favorite, and where she was seen in many parts, including Romeo to the Juliet of Fanny Kemble. From 1836 to 1839 she acted in America and on her return to England she appeared as the original Countess in Sheridan Knowles's "Love." On January 29, 1842, she married in Dublin, Charles Kean, playing the same evening Juliana in "The Honeymoon."

Her history now became merged in that of her husband, with whom, long previous to her marriage, she had been in the habit of acting. During the twenty-six years of their marriage, they appeared together as Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean in all parts of the world. She accompanied him to America, and on all his country tours, enacting the heroines in the pieces in which he appeared. On Kean's death in 1868 she retired from the stage.

Like her husband, Mrs. Kean met with much opposition in her early career, but later she was recognised as an actress of high position. She was essentially womanly in her art, and her Viola, Constance, and Katharine were fine performances.

Westland Marston declared that in sympathetic emotion, as distinguished from stern and turbulent passion, no feminine artist of her time surpassed her. As a woman, Helen Faucit said of her: "She had in youth much beauty and fascination, and in riper age was handsome and intellectual. An admirable wife, she supported her husband through all difficulties, exercising over him a constant and affectionate vigilance that warded from him many shafts and disarmed much prejudice."

ADELAIDE KEMBLE

Adelaide Kemble (1814-1879), an English opera singer and author. Of a famous dramatic family, being a daughter of Charles Kemble, niece of Mrs. Siddons, and the sister of Fanny Kemble, she devoted herself to musical studies.

After a short though brilliant career as an operatic singer, she married Edward Sartoris, an Italian gentleman of fortune, and retired to his estate in Italy.

Her "A Week in a French Country House" is a bright and humorous story. In 1874, her son, Algernon Charles Sartoris, married the daughter of President Grant.

FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE

Frances Anne Kemble, known as Fanny Kemble (1809-1893), an English actress and author, born in London, daughter of Charles Kemble. She made her first appearance on the stage in 1829, in the character of Juliet, reviving the fortunes of the Covent Garden Theatre under her father's management. This was followed by a series of brilliant successes in Portia, Beatrice, Lady Teazle, and other parts, till she was compared with her famous aunt, Mrs. Siddons.

Her crowning triumph was as Julia in Sheridan Knowles's play, "The Hunchback," written expressly for her. In 1832 she accompanied her father to the United States, and met with an enthusiastic reception in the chief cities. Two years later she married Pierce Butler, a Georgia planter, and retired from the stage. The union proved unhappy, and in 1849 she secured a divorce.

About that time she commenced in Boston a series of Shakespearian readings which drew crowded audiences. During the following years she gave public readings from Shakespeare and other dramatic authors in the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain, an occupation she much preferred to regular acting.

During the War of the Rebellion she resided in England and contributed valuable articles to the London Times on the evils of slavery. She was a prolific writer, and her various volumes of reminiscences contain much valuable material for the social and dramatic history of the period.

Fanny Kemble was a beautiful woman of magnificent presence, with a fine dramatic intelligence, and a flexible, harmonious voice. She inspired Longfellow's sonnet, written after hearing one of her readings from Shakespeare:

"O Precious evenings! all too swiftly sped!
Leaving us heirs to amplest heritages
Of all the best thoughts of the great sages,
And giving tongues unto the silent dead!
How our hearts glowed and trembled as she read,
Interpreting by tones the wondrous pages
Of the great poet who foreruns the ages
Anticipating all that shall be said!
O happy Reader! having for thy text
The magic book, whose Sibylline leaves have caught
The rarest essence of all human thought!
O happy Poet! by no critic vext!
How must thy listening spirit now rejoice
To be interpreted by such a voice"!

JENNY LIND

Jenny Lind (1821-1886), a Swedish vocalist. From infancy she manifested an unusual talent for singing. When nine years old she entered the musical academy at Stockholm, where she made such progress that at the end of a year she was deemed fitted for the stage. For two years she performed to the delight of Stockholm audiences, when the upper notes of her voice became clouded and harsh, and the idea of preparing her for grand opera was abandoned. For four years she remained in obscurity, forbidden to exercise her voice, and finding her chief enjoyment in studying instrumental music.

When about sixteen years of age, accident brought her upon the stage one night, temporarily to assume an unimportant part in one of Meyerbeer's operas, and she discovered that her voice had returned to her with more than its former purity and power. She now became the reigning prima donna of the Stockholm opera, and in 1844 sang before a Berlin audience. Thenceforth her reputation increased with every performance, and in Vienna and other musical cities she was received with great enthusiasm.

In May, 1847, she made her début before a London audience, and excited a sensation almost without a parallel in the history of the opera in England. In September, 1850, she came to America, under an engagement with P. T. Barnum

to give a series of 150 concerts. Her first concert in New York excited the wildest enthusiasm, and hundreds of dollars were paid for choice seats. Her share in the proceeds of this concert, amounting to about $10,000, was bestowed upon local charities.

In Boston she was married to Otto Goldschmidt, a young pianist who had accompanied her on a part of her American tour. Returning with him to Europe, she definitely retired from the stage, and after residing for a while at Dresden, removed to London, where she frequently sang in concerts and oratorio, generally for charity.

The entire proceeds of the American tour, amounting to more than $100,000, were devoted by Jenny Lind to various benevolent objects. From the days of her early girlhood it had been her chief delight to use for the good of others the wealth which her genius brought her. She was ever ready to sing for a hospital, or a college, or a poor fellow-artist, or for the chorus, orchestra, or scene-shifters of the theaters where she appeared. "Is it not beautiful that I can sing so?" she exclaimed when she was told that a large number of children would be saved from wretchedness by a concert she had given for their benefit.

The Swedish nightingale, as she was called, had a soprano voice, embracing a register of two and a half octaves, not less remarkable for sweetness and purity of tone than for its sympathetic power. In the interpretation of many varieties of music, from the oratorios of Handel to the rondos of Rossini or Donizetti, or simple national ballads, she was without a rival.

A bust of the great singer was unveiled in Westminster Abbey in 1894.

MARY ANNE KEELEY

Mary Anne Keeley (1806-1899), an English actress, born in Dublin, she went to London in 1825 and became a member of the Covent Garden Company, where she married the comedian Robert Keeley in 1829. In 1838 she made her first great success in the part of Nydia, the blind girl, in "The Last Days of Pompeii," and followed this with an equally striking impersonation as Smike in "Nicholas Nickleby."

The next year she achieved a triumph with her picturesque and spirited acting as the hero of a play founded upon Harrison Ainsworth's "Jack Sheppard." So dangerous was considered the popularity of the play, with its glorification of the prison-breaking felon, that the Lord Chamberlain ultimately forbade the performance of any piece upon the subject.

From 1844-1847 she and her husband managed the Lyceum, where their production of the "Cricket on the Hearth" ran for over a year. The last forty years of her life were passed in retirement, though she occasionally appeared at benefits. On her ninetieth birthday, a public reception was given her at the Lyceum. In spite of the great age she attained, she preserved an altogether exceptional vigour and youthfulness of disposition.

SARAH JOSEPHA HALE

Sarah Josepha Hale (1788-1879), an American editor and author, born in Newport, N. H. Her husband dying in 1822 leaving her with five small children, she supported her family by literary work. She was editor of Godey's Lady's Book for forty years, and produced a number of popular works during her long and useful life. Her efforts in behalf of the Bunker Hill Monument Fund, her interest in seamen, in foreign missions, and in the higher education of women, were untiring and successful. For many years she advocated the keeping of Thanksgiving Day as a national festival, as it has been observed since 1864, when President Lincoln adopted her suggestion.

But the crowning work and most enduring publication of Sarah Hale is her: "Woman's Record, or Sketches of All Distinguished Women" (New York, 1853), a splendid monument to the achievements of woman through the ages.

AGNES STRICKLAND

Agnes Strickland (1806-1874), an English historical writer, born in Suffolk. Her first literary efforts were historical romances in verse in the style of Walter Scott. From this she passed to prose histories, written in a simple style for the young. Then, with the help of her sister Elizabeth

Florence Nightingale nursing the Wounded in the Crimea

(1794-1875), she wrote her most important work, "The Lives of Queens of England," which appeared in sections between 1840 and 1848, and filled twelve volumes. In 1850 she published "Lives of the Queens of Scotland," completing the series in eight volumes in 1859. The picturesque style and anecdotal character of these histories made them very popular in their time.

In 1871, Miss Strickland obtained a civil-list pension of £100 in recognition of her merits.

CAROLINE E. NORTON

Caroline Elizabeth Norton (1808-1877), an English poet and novelist. Her literary work was influenced by Byron, and while her books met with popular success, they are now seldom read.

In 1827 she made an unfortunate marriage to an impecunious barrister, the Hon. George Chapple Norton, whom she virtually supported for many years. Her marital troubles led her to write "English Laws for Women," which undoubtedly contributed to the change of English laws as to the status of women, the custody of offspring, and the protection of female earnings.

Mrs. Norton was a gifted and beautiful woman, and it is generally supposed that her story supplied the subject for Meredith's "Diana of the Crossways."

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTER

Adelaide Anne Procter (1825-1864), an English poet, eldest daughter of Bryan Waller Procter. She was born in London, early showed a fondness for poetry, and grew up amid surroundings calculated to develop her literary tastes. In 1858 her poems were published in two volumes under the title of "Legends and Lyrics."

If not a great poet, she had a gift for verse, and expressed herself with distinction, charm, and sincerity. One of the best known of her poems is "The Angel's Story," and many of her songs and hymns, notably "The Lost Chord," are very popular.

SARAH P. H. DOREMUS

Sarah Platt Haines Doremus (1802-1877), an American philanthropist, born in New York City. She early became interested in founding permanent homes and hospitals, particularly for women. She helped to establish the Isaac T. Hopper Home for women discharged from prison, the House and School of Industry for poor women, and the New York Woman's Hospital. Mrs. Doremus was officially connected with various benevolent institutions, besides working for a half century in behalf of foreign missions.

Her efforts in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers, both North and South, during the Civil War occupy an important place among her many noble works.

ELIZA W. FARNHAM

Eliza W. Farnham (1815-1864), an American philanthropist and writer. She was born near Albany, N. Y., and her maiden name was Burhans. In 1835 she went to Illinois where she married Thos. J. Farnham, the traveller and author. On her return to New York in 1841 she began to visit prisons and lectured to women, and for some years she was matron of the female department of the state prison at Sing Sing, where she sought to govern by kindness alone. In 1848 she removed to Boston, and was connected with the institution for the blind in that city. The following year she went to the Pacific coast, and on her return in 1856 published "California Indoors and Out." For the next two years she studied medicine, and in 1859 organized a society to aid and protect destitute women in emigrating to the West, and went at different times to the western states with large numbers of such persons. During the last year of her life of service to others, she wrote, "Woman and her Era," a work on the position and rights of women.

CHAPTER SEVEN

PERIOD 1860-1877

JANE GREY SWISSHELM

JANE GREY SWISSHELM (1815-1884), an American journalist, anti-slavery agitator, and war-nurse. In 1848 she established the Pittsburgh Saturday Visitor, which she edited till 1857, when she removed to St. Cloud, Minn. There she published another paper with anti-slavery sentiments, which was destroyed by a mob, the press and types being thrown in the river. After appearing as a speaker at anti-slavery meetings, she served as a nurse in Campbell Hospital, Washington, during the Civil War; at one time she had charge of 182 badly wounded men at Fredericksburg for five days, with no surgeon or assistant, and saved them all.

LUCRETIA MOTT

Lucretia Mott (1793-1880), an American reformer, born at Nantucket, Mass., and educated in the Friends' School near Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where she met James Mott, whom she married in 1818. She soon became prominent as a preacher in the Society of Friends and was chosen a minister. Later she became an ardent advocate of emancipation, and helped to organize the Female Anti-slavery Society, of which she became a leader. As the feeling against abolitionists grew in intensity, many of the more timid Quakers began to deprecate any discussion of slavery by one of their ministers, and Mrs. Mott was regarded with suspicion and dislike. In 1840, at the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London, to which both James and Lucretia Mott had been chosen delegates, the question of the equal participation of women in the proceedings of the convention came up, and after some discussion all women were excluded. This action led Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton to first discuss

the woman's rights movement which they launched eight years later at a convention in Seneca Falls, N. Y., called "to discuss the social, civil and religious condition and rights of women," and when a "Declaration of Sentiments" was passed, modelled on the Declaration of Independence.

But abolition and woman's rights, while they received the greater share of Mrs. Mott's attention, were not the only movements in which she was interested, for all that promised to uplift humanity or to break the fetters of ignorance and tradition received her warmest support. Almost to the end of her long life of eighty-seven years, she made frequent journeys to visit distant meetings or to attend conventions called to consider the elevation of woman, the promotion of temperance, and the establishment of universal peace. Lucretia Mott was a Unitarian Quaker, a woman of high moral character and uncommon intelligence, and a noble worker in the cause of human progress.

LUCY STONE

Lucy Stone (1818-1893), an American lecturer and pioneer in the movement for the legal and political elevation of women. Her father, Francis Stone, was a farmer of West Brookfield, Mass., and her mother was a gentle and beautiful woman, who worked hard as a farmer's wife. When Lucy, the eighth child, was born, Mrs. Stone, who had milked the cows the night before the birth of her child, said: "I am sorry it is a girl. A woman's life is so hard!" Lucy's childhood was spent in useful work in the house and on the farm, she seemed to be preparing herself for a helper of some industrious and saving farmer, but during these early years the girl was thinking of matters beyond her age. Why was her sweet mother obliged to yield to the stern will of the father? Why, after all the hard years of united labor, was the money all his? Why were there no opportunities for girls to earn a living like their brothers? Why did men go to college, while women were offered only the simplest rudiments of an education? Feeling that the laws of the country were wrong in such matters, Lucy determined to secure an education. Her two elder brothers were assisted by the father to go to college, but when Lucy asked

to be helped also, Mr. Stone refused, saying: "Your mother only learned to read, write and cipher; if that was enough for her, it should be enough for you." Years afterward, he said: "You were right, and I was wrong."

Lucy now began to earn money for a college course. She picked berries in the hot sun in summer, sold them, and hoarded up the pittance which they brought. In the autumn she gathered chestnuts, and with the money obtained she bought books. As soon as she was old enough she taught school, and at the age of twenty, she studied for a time at Mt. Holyoke Seminary. When she was twenty-five she had earned enough money to enter Oberlin College, Ohio, then the only college in the country willing to admit women. Here she paid her way by teaching, and by doing housework. She lived on less than a dollar a week, and had only one new dress during the whole four college years, and that was a calico. After graduating, having shown her ability as a speaker, she was engaged to lecture for the Anti-Slavery Society, and from this time onward for many years Lucy Stone travelled over a large part of the United States, speaking for woman suffrage or for the colored people. She suffered the usual persecutions visited on pioneers of thought, but her courage and sweetness of temper enabled her to go on with her work. When she was nearly thirty-seven she married Henry B. Blackwell, who was devoted to her purposes in life. Their only child, Alice, became not only a helper during the life of her mother, but an able up-holder of her principles after her death.

For nearly forty years after her marriage, Lucy Stone's life was one untiring, continuous effort for humanity. In 1869 she helped to organize the American Woman Suffrage Association, and the year following established the Woman's Journal. She spoke before numberless clubs and societies, wrote articles for the press, studied the law carefully, and had an accurate knowledge of its injustice to women in various states. When she began her work, only a few occupations were open to women, they had almost no opportunity for higher education, they could not enter the professions, and no wife had any right to herself. The great changes in the laws during the past fifty years were brought about

largely by Lucy Stone and a few other brave and devoted women.

In the summer of 1893, worn with the constant labor of an unusual life, her health declined, and on October 18th she passed away as if in sleep. A short time before, she said: "I have done what I wanted to. I have helped the women." Her parting words to her daughter were: "Make the world better," and her last articulate word "Papa" was to the man who had been her devoted companion in a happy union of almost forty years.

Sarah Knowles Bolton in "Famous Leaders Among Women" says: "Lucy Stone's life will always be an inspiration to every man and woman who is struggling for a principle; to every youth, who, poor and unaided, is working for an education; to every boy or girl who learns, through her history, the secret of that cheerful, indomitable courage and energy which bring success. She has given the world an example of persistent purpose, united with great gentleness and loveliness of character."

SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Susan Brownell Anthony (1820-1906), an American reformer, was born in South Adams, Mass., the daughter of Quakers. From the time she was seventeen until she was thirty-two she taught in various schools. In the decade preceding the outbreak of the Civil War she took a prominent part in the anti-slavery and temperance movements. After 1854 she devoted herself almost exclusively to the agitation for woman's rights, and became recognized as one of the ablest and most zealous advocates, both as a public speaker and as a writer, of the complete legal equality of the two sexes. It was largely the result of her effort that married women in New York State were given the guardianship of their children and the control of their earnings as early as 1860. An eloquent speaker, she lectured extensively in England and throughout the United States, took part in many state campaigns, and appeared before many congressional committees. Her last public appearance of note was as a delegate to the International Council of Women, in London, in 1899. In 1900 her birthday was celebrated by

an affecting popular demonstration in Washington, D. C., and she retired from the presidency of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which she had held for many years.

For the story of her remarkable career see Mrs. Ida Husted Harper's "Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony" (three volumes, 1898).

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON

Elizabeth Cady Stanton (1815-1903), an American reformer and pioneer leader in the woman's suffrage movement, born at Johnstown, N. Y., the daughter of Daniel Cady, afterward a judge of the New York Supreme Court, She was educated at the Emma Willard Seminary, Troy, N. Y., and in 1840 was married to Henry B. Stanton, the anti-slavery orator and journalist. She became interested in various reform movements, and with Lucretia Mott organized the first woman's rights convention held in the United States, at her home in Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1848, at which she secured the passage of resolutions demanding woman suffrage. From that time her career was one long struggle for equal rights for both sexes. The general principles for which she strove were educational advantages, equal rights of suffrage and of property, and more intelligent divorce laws. She addressed the New York Legislature on the rights of married women in 1854 and again in 1860, advocating divorce for drunkenness. In 1866 she offered herself as a Congressional candidate and for twenty-five years annually addressed congressional committees in the endeavor to gain a constitutional amendment granting enlarged privileges to women. She was president of the National Woman Suffrage Association from 1865-1893, and traveled and lectured in all parts of the United States as well as in England, Scotland and France. Connected editorially with various reform periodicals, she was joint author with Susan B. Anthony and others of "A History of Woman Suffrage."

In 1895, her eightieth birthday was celebrated by many eminent persons.

Throughout her entire career Mrs. Stanton's personal life was a model of the fulfillment of the duties of a wife

and mother, her public work never operating to the neglect of her social and home life. Her intellect, energy and perseverance, and her womanly traits made her generally respected, and she accomplished much for her cause. A great change certainly came about in her lifetime, in education and property rights for women, and in 1919, seventeen years after her death, the United States Congress and Senate finally voted in favor of woman suffrage.

Fifty-one years before, in 1868, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in the course of an eloquent address, at the Woman Suffrage Convention at Washington, said:

"I urge a Sixteenth Amendment, because 'manhood suffrage,' or a man's government, is civil, religious, and social disorganization. The male element is a destructive force, stern, selfish, aggrandizing, loving war, violence, conquest, acquisition, breeding in the material and moral world alike discord, disorder, disease and death. See what a record of blood and cruelty the pages of history reveal! Through what slavery, slaughter, and sacrifice, through what inquisitions and imprisonments, pains and persecutions, black codes and gloomy creeds, the soul of humanity has struggled for the centuries, while mercy has veiled her face and all hearts have been dead alike to love and hope! The male element has held high carnival thus far; it has fairly run riot from the beginning, overpowering the feminine element everywhere, crushing out all the diviner qualities in human nature, until we know but little of true manhood and womanhood, of the latter comparatively nothing, for it has scarce been recognized as a power until within the last century. Society is but the reflection of man himself, untempered by woman's thought; the hard iron rule we feel alike in the Church, the State, and the home. People object to the demands of those whom they choose to call the strong-minded, because they say, 'the right of suffrage will make the woman masculine.' That is just the difficulty in which we are involved today. Though disfranchised, we have few women in the best sense; we have simply so many reflections, varieties and dilutions of the masculine gender. The strong, natural characteristics of womanhood are repressed and ignored in dependence, for so long as man feeds woman, she will try to please the giver and adapt herself to his condition. She must look at every-

Charlotte Cushman

thing from its dollar-and-cent point of view, or she is a mere romancer. She must accept things as they are and make the best of them. To mourn over the miseries of others, the poverty of the poor, their hardships in jails, prisons, asylums, the horrors of war, cruelty, and brutality in every form, all this would be mere sentimentalizing. To protest against the intrigue, bribery and corruption in public life, to desire that her sons might follow some business that did not involve lying, cheating, and a hard, grinding selfishness, would be arrant nonsense. In this way man has been moulding woman to his ideas by direct and positive influences, while she, if not a negation, has used indirect means to control him, and in most cases developed the very characteristics both in him and herself that needed repression. And now man himself stands appalled at the results of his own excesses, and mourns in bitterness that falsehood, selfishness and violence are the law of life.

"The need of this hour is not territory, gold-mines, or railroads, but a new evangel of womanhood, to exalt purity, virtue, morality, true religion, to lift man up into the higher realms of thought and action.

"We ask woman's enfranchisement, as the first step toward the recognition of that essential element in government that can only secure the health, strength, and prosperity of the nation. Whatever is done to lift woman to her true position will help to usher in a new day of peace and perfection for the race. The great conservator of woman's love, if permitted to assert itself, as it naturally would in freedom against oppression, violence, and war, would hold all these destructive forces in check, for woman knows the cost of life better than man does, and not with her consent would one drop of blood ever be shed, one life sacrificed in vain. With violence and disturbance in the natural world, we see a constant effort to maintain an equilibrium of forces. Nature, like a loving mother, is ever trying to keep land and sea, mountain and valley, each in its place, to hush the angry winds and waves, balance the extremes of heat and cold, of rain and drought, that peace, harmony, and beauty may reign supreme. There is a striking analogy between matter and mind, and the present disorganization of society warns us that in the dethronement of woman we have let

loose the elements of violence and ruin that she only has the power to curb. If the civilization of the age calls for an extension of the suffrage, surely a government of the most virtuous educated men and women would better represent the whole and protect the interests of all than could the representation of either sex alone."

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

Harriet Beecher Stowe (1812-1896), an American writer, sister of Henry Ward Beecher. During several years she was a teacher in the school of her sister at Hartford, Conn. In 1836 she was married to Prof. Calvin E. Stowe. In 1851, she commenced in the National Era, an anti-slavery newspaper published in Washington, a serial story, under the title of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The following year this story was issued in two volumes, and achieved an unparalleled success. In four years over 300,000 copies were printed in the United States, as many more in Great Britain, and the work was translated into all the important European languages.

Later Mrs. Stowe wrote a number of other novels, but her fame rests with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," one of the most popular of stories, which undoubtedly did much to hasten the emancipation of the negro.

George Sand says of her: "I cannot say that she has talent, as one understands it in the world of letters, but she has genius, as humanity feels the need of genius. Thrice holy the soul which thus loves, blesses and consoles the martyrs. Noble, generous and great the heart which embraces in her pity, in her love, an entire down-trodden race."

JULIA WARD HOWE

Julia Ward Howe (1819-1910), an American poet and social worker. She was born in New York of wealthy parents, and her youth was spent in fashionable diversions. After her marriage in 1843 to Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, the philanthropist and educator of the blind, she became awakened to the great thoughts and movements that dominated her long life of service. In 1851 she edited, with her

husband, the Boston Commonwealth, an anti-slavery journal, and she also lectured on social subjects and preached occasionally in Unitarian pulpits.

The ablest thinkers and boldest doers of Boston's golden age went continually in and out of the homestead of the Howes, and great men like Edwin Booth, Holmes, Longfellow, Emerson, Theodore Parker, Garrison and Wendell Phillips found there a hospitable drawing room.

After the War of the Rebellion broke out, she visited Washington in the autumn of 1861. The Southern troops had forced their way nearly to the capital and threatened its capture. The feelings of Mrs. Howe were stirred to depths she had never suspected in herself, and then she wrote the poem that made her famous. Some one had asked her: "Why do you not write some good words for that stirring tune of John Brown's body lies a-mouldering in the grave?" When she went to bed that night, she says: "I slept, according to my wont, quite soundly. I awoke in the gray of morning twilight; and as I lay waiting for the dawn, the long lines of the desired poem began to twine themselves in my mind. Having thought out all the stanzas, I said to myself, 'I must get up and write these verses down; lest I fall asleep again and forget them.' So, with a sudden effort, I sprang out of bed, and in the dimness I scrawled the verses almost without looking at the paper. Having completed my writing, I returned to bed and fell asleep." The poem, under the title, "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," was published soon after, in the Atlantic Monthly, and the tremendous uplift of its lines carried to the camps of the army. The Union soldiers sang it in bivouac at night, they sang it on the march, and rushing to the fight. And where it was sung, it counted more than many men for victory.

After the war Mrs. Howe's mind turned more and more to the woman question, and to the work being done by Lucy Stone, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton and others, and she soon became a leader in the great movement. In 1878 she became president of the Association for the Advancement of Women, and during the next thirty years she directed the association—which was simply a women's club on a national scale. Wherever she went she changed drawing-rooms into

schools and council-chambers, and fashionable women into students anxious for the improvement of their minds and the betterment of all mankind. Social spirited, socially capable, she seemed to be the one person best qualified to band all women into societies for self-culture and social service.

Julia Ward Howe lived to the age of ninety-one, and as her contemporaries one by one dropped away, the veneration of the young for an older, heroic generation came to center upon her, the only surviving member. People came on pilgrimage to see her, audiences rose in respect when she entered a theatre, and an autograph copy of the "Battle Hymn" was considered the choicest of personal relics. In the last year of her life, when some one asked her for a motto for the women of America, she replied promptly, "Up to date!" And to the end she was herself up to date.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD

Lydia Maria Child (1802-1880), an American writer. Her novel, "The Rebels, a Tale of the Revolution," appeared in 1825 and was very popular. The following year she commenced the Juvenile Miscellany, a monthly magazine, which for eight years was under her management. In 1828 she was married to David Lee Child, a lawyer of Boston. When the anti-slavery movement was commenced, Mrs. Child identified herself with it at the beginning and wrote one of the first distinctive books on that subject, "An Appeal in behalf of that class of Americans called Africans," in which she advocated the immediate emancipation of the negro. In 1835 she wrote "Philothea," a Grecian romance of the time of Pericles and Aspasia, and later published "A History of the Condition of Women in all Ages and Nations," and several volumes of stories for children.

ALICE CARY

Alice Cary (1820-1871), an American writer. She and her sister were born near Cincinnati, Ohio, and had only the slight advantage of education afforded by a newly settled country.

The "Poems of Alice and Phoebe Cary" of which about one-third were written by the latter, appeared in Philadelphia in 1849. In 1850 the two sisters removed to New York, when they devoted themselves with industry and success to literary labor. Alice became a contributor to the leading periodicals and her prose and poetry were warmly welcomed both at home and abroad. Her poems are characterized by a rare naturalness and grace, and her prose is noted for its charming descriptions of domestic life.

PHOEBE CARY

Phoebe Cary (1824-1871), an American writer, sister of the preceding. Her writings were chiefly poems very different in style from those of her sister, being more buoyant in tone and more independent in manner. She wrote a very beautiful and touching tribute to her sister's memory, which was published a few days before her own death.

MARY T. S. PUTNAM

Mary Traill Spence Putnam (1810-1898), an American author, sister of James Russell Lowell, born in Boston, where in 1832 she married Sam'l R. Putnam, a merchant of that city. After having lived abroad, especially in Poland and Hungary, collecting material, she in 1850 published a "History of the Constitution of Hungary in Its Relations to Austria." From 1851 to 1857 she resided in France and Germany, perfecting herself as a polyglot linguist.

Returning to the United States, she took a prominent part in the abolitionist movement, which she supported vigorously with her pen. Besides numerous contributions to magazines on literature and history, she wrote two metrical dramas on slavery, and made a translation from the Swedish of Fredrika Bremer's "The Neighbors."

SUSAN WARNER

Susan Warner (1819-1885), an American novelist, known under the pen name of Elizabeth Wetherell. She wrote a number of stories, usually with moral teachings, and col-

laborated with her sister Anna, but she is chiefly remembered for her very successful novel, "The Wide, Wide World," published in 1851. It was translated into various European languages, and, next to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was perhaps the most widely circulated story of American authorship.

ANNA B. WARNER

Anna Bartlett Warner (1820-1915), an American novelist, who wrote under the pseudonym of Amy Lothrop. She collaborated much with her sister Susan, and for many years they lived on Constitution Island in the Hudson, near West Point, where they conducted a Bible Class for the cadets of the United States Military Academy, and came to be regarded as almost a part of the teaching force of that institution. In 1908, with Mrs. Russell Sage, she gave Constitution Island to the government. Her funeral services were conducted with military honors.

Besides her many stories, she wrote a life of her sister, Susan Warner.

ANNE C. L. BOTTA

Anne Charlotte Lynch Botta (1820-1891), an American author. She began her literary career in Providence, R. I., and removing to New York, married Prof. Vincenzo Botta in 1855. From the time of her marriage to her death, her house was a favorite centre of literary and art circles. Her publications include a collection of poems, many essays, reveiws and criticisms, and a "Handbook of Universal Literature" which has been widely used as a textbook.

Mrs. Botta was a sculptor of much merit, was influential in promoting the establishment of Barnard College, and founded the prize awarded every five years by the French Academy for the best essay on The Condition of Women.

MARY COWDEN CLARKE

Mary Cowden Clarke (1809-1898), an English writer. She was the daughter of the composer and organist Vincent

Novello, and in her youth frequently met Shelley, Coleridge, Charles and Mary Lamb, Keats, Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt and other literary celebrities of the day, to whose influence may be attributed the early development of her intellectual powers. In her fifteenth year she was a contributor to the magazines. In 1828 she was married to Charles Cowden Clarke, and soon commenced the "Concordance to Shakespeare," with which her name is so honorably connected. This work, after sixteen years of uninterrupted labor, was published in London in 1846, in a large octavo of 860 pages. Her services to Shakespearian literature by this standard work was widely acknowledged; and among the tokens of appreciation bestowed upon her was a memorial from America, consisting of a chair ornamented with small figures of tragedy and comedy carved from the Shakespeare mulberry tree, and with a copy of the Stratford bust of the great dramatist. Nearly every state in the Union sent contributions to the gift. Mrs. Clarke was also the author of many novels, essays, etc.

MRS. HENRY WOOD

Mrs. Henry Wood (1814-1887), an English novelist, born in Worcester. She began her literary career by contributing to magazines, and excelled her contemporaries in the ingenuity of her plots. Her first great success was "East Lynne," in 1861, which was followed by about forty long novels and tales. Mrs. Wood's widely circulated books display constructive skill, keen character drawing, and descriptive power. Her "East Lynne" had an enormous success as a book and a drama, and is still occasionally revived.

ANNA SEWELL

Anna Sewell (1820-1878), an English author, born at Yarmouth. She became famous for her book, "Black Beauty; His Grooms and Companions" (1877), which is the autobiography of a horse. This book had a sale of 100,000 copies and continues to be a popular book.

JEAN INGELOW

Jean Ingelow (1820-1897), an English poet and novelist. Her principal volume of poems, brought out in 1863, won the enthusiastic praise of critics and the instant approval of the public, and passed through twenty-three editions in England and America.

Subsequently she wrote another book of poems, and several novels. Her best known poem was "The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire." There were blemishes of affectation and stilted phraseology in her style, but she wrote, in verse with a sweetness which her sentiment and her heart inspired, and in prose she displayed the gift of narrative, a feeling for character, and a delicate underlying tenderness.

MARY F. CUSACK

Mary Frances Cusack (1820-1899), an Irish writer, better known as the Nun of Kenmare, born near Dublin. From 1861 to 1884 she conducted the celebrated convent of Poor Clares, established by her at Kenmare, and organized for the purpose of providing poor and friendless girls with a useful education. When in 1884 she established the Sisters of Peace, a similar order but with a wider range, not only did Leo XIII sanction the work, but she received the hearty support of Christians, both Catholics and Protestant. She visited the United States in 1886.

Among her many published works are: "Students' History of Ireland," "Woman's Work in Modern Society," and the "Lives of St. Patrick and St. Bridget."

LOUISE MÜHLBACH

Louise Mühlbach (1814-1873), the pseudonym of Klara Müller Mundt, a German novelist. In 1839 she was married to the author, Theodore Mundt, and in the same year published her first novel. The long series of historical romances which followed gained great popularity, and brought her a large fortune, enabling her to support her husband during the long illness which preceded his death, and to build a

Jenny Lind

handsome residence in Berlin, where she was a prominent figure in literary society.

Mme. Mundt was an advocate of female suffrage and of great changes in the social position of woman, an extreme liberal in her political views, and a frequent participant in reform movements. She wrote many essays on social questions. Her stories have been translated into English, and are well known in Great Britain and America. The most important of these works are: "Frederick the Great and his Court," "Henry VIII and Catharine Parr," "Louisa of Prussia and her Times," "Marie Antoinette and her Son," "The Empress Josephine" and "The Thirty Years' War." She wrote in all more than fifty separate novels, comprising nearly one hundred volumes.

MARIA MITCHELL

Maria Mitchell (1818-1889), an American astronomer. She derived from her father, who taught a school in Nantucket, a fondness for astronomy, and by her intelligence in the use of instruments, and her mathematical attainments soon became an enthusiastic co-operator in his labors. Subsequently she made many observations by herself, devoted much time to the examination of nebulae and the search for comets, and was connected with the coast survey and in compiling the nautical almanac.

In 1847 she discovered a comet, for which she received a gold medal from the King of Denmark. She was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1865 she was appointed to the chair of astronomy in Vassar College, where her later studies were of the sun and of Jupiter and Saturn.

Miss Mitchell was the first woman to be admitted to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1887 Columbia gave her the degree of LL.D. An observatory in her memory was dedicated at Nantucket in 1908.

ESTELLE A. B. LEWIS

Estelle Anna Blanche Lewis (1824-1880), an American dramatist and poet. While a school-girl she made a verse-

rendering of the Aeneid into English. Her best dramatic work, "Sappho of Lesbos" (1868), a tragedy, ran through seven editions, was translated into modern Greek, and played at Athens.

Edgar Allen Poe spoke of her as the rival of Sappho, and Lamartine called her the "female Petrarch."

She also wrote two other tragedies, "Helémah, or the Fall of Montezuma," and "The King's Stratagem," as well as several books of poems.

DORA D'ISTRIA

Dora d'Istria, pseudonym of Elena Ghika (1829-1888), a Rumanian author, born in Bucharest. She received a classical education, and had an extensive knowledge of modern languages and literature. At the age of fifteen she commenced a translation of the Iliad, and not long afterward wrote several pieces for the theatre. She married the Russian Prince Koltzoff-Massalsky. Her first work, "Monastic Life in the Eastern Church" alleges monasticism to be the principal obstacle to civilization in Eastern and Southern Europe. In 1864 she published "Women, by a Woman" which was translated into Russian, Italian and English. Her studies on Albanian poetry gave rise to a nationalistic and literary movement among the Albanians.

The Greek Chamber of Deputies, in April, 1868, named her "high citizeness of Greece."

ALEXANDRINE TINNÉ

Alexandrine Tinné (1839-1869), an African explorer, born at the Hague, of mixed parentage, her father being an English merchant long resident in Holland, her mother a Dutch baroness, daughter of Admiral van Capellen. By the death of her father, she became one of the richest heiresses in the country, with the prospects of a brilliant marriage, and an enviable social position, but she determined to travel, and in her eighteenth year quitted the Hague never to return. In company with her mother and aunt, she visited various countries, and while in Egypt became interested in African exploration. Resolved to devote her fortune and energies

to the cause of geographical discovery, to report on the slave-trade, and to help the oppressed people of the "dark continent," she started on a voyage of discovery in Central Africa.

With a numerous train of servants, and a hundred camels, she passed through the Nubian desert to Khartoum, and later penetrated into unknown regions of the White Nile. Her many voyages, and her generous assistance to other scientific travellers added largely to our geographical knowledge of remote regions.

In January, 1869, she started on her last and fatal expedition, when by a conspiracy among some of the natives, Miss Tinné and her three European attendants were treacherously murdered, the caravan plundered, and the bodies of the victims left unburied on the sands.

ELIZABETH P. PEABODY

Elizabeth Palmer Peabody (1804-1894), an American writer and educator. She engaged in teaching at sixteen and later studied Greek under Emerson. After having been an assistant in A. Bronson Alcott's School, the best account of which is probably her "Record of Mr. Alcott's School," she was for a time secretary to William Ellery Channing.

Having become interested in the educational methods of Froebel, she visited Germany in 1867 for the purpose of studying the method, and it was largely through her efforts that the first public kindergarten in the United States was established in Boston in 1870.

Among her publications are: "First Steps in History," "Crimes of the House of Austria," "Reminiscences of Dr. Channing," and "Kindergarten Culture."

MARY CARPENTER

Mary Carpenter (1807-1877), an English philanthropist and author. She took an active part in the movement in behalf of orphaned or neglected children, and besides advocating their cause in her writings, founded several reformatories for girls. She visited India three times, and in 1871 organized the National Indian Association, whose jour-

nal she edited. Among her intimate friends were Harriet Martineau and Frances Power Cobbe.

In 1864 she published "Our Convicts," a book which drew public attention to the treatment of young criminals.

FANNY CORBEAUX

Fanny Corbeaux (1812-1883), an English artist. When she was about fifteen years of age her father suddenly became reduced to poverty, and without having received any but the more superficial instructions in drawing, she determined to support herself and him by painting. Though all the time her own instructor, within three years she won the gold medal of the Society of Arts. She painted many small pictures in oil and water colors, but confined herself chiefly to portraits. Miss Corbeaux was one of the first to assert the right of women to obtain admission as students to the Royal Academy. She was also distinguished as a Biblical scholar, and wrote a valuable series of letters on "The Physical Geography of the Exodus."

CLEMENCE S. LOZIER

Clemence Sophia Lozier (1812-1888), an American physician, born in Plainfield, N. J., the daughter of David Harned. She was married in 1829 to A. W. Lozier of New York City, after his death conducted a school for eleven years, and then studied medicine. She graduated (1853) at the Syracuse Medical College, and began to practice in New York City, where she had great success as a surgeon. The lectures she gave in her own house were the beginning of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, founded through her efforts in 1863. She was dean of the faculty of the college for more than twenty years.

Mrs. Lozier was also a prominent woman suffragist, and active in reform and philanthropic movements.

ANN PRESTON

Ann Preston (1813-1872), an American physician and educator, daughter of Amos Preston, a Quaker. She

entered the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia in 1850, when the institution was opened, graduated two years later, and was professor of physiology and hygiene from 1854 and dean from 1866. Her address to the Philadelphia County Medical Society, which had decided to ignore women physicians, finally gained a victory for her sex.

ELIZA GREATOREX

Eliza Greatorex (1820-1897), an American artist, born in Ireland. She came to New York in 1840 and in 1849 married Henry W. Greatorex, the organist and composer. After studying in New York and Paris she produced many landscape paintings, but later devoted herself to etching and pen-and-ink work, by which she is chiefly remembered. In 1869 she made a series of sketches of historic buildings and scenes in and around New York. Her publications include: "The Homes of Oberammergau," "Summer Etchings in Colorado," and "Old New York from the Battery to Bloomingdale."

DOROTHY W. PATTISON

Dorothy Wyndlow Pattison (1832-1878), an English nurse, sister of the scholar and writer, Mark Pattison. In 1864 she entered a Church of England Sisterhood of the Good Samaritan, adopting the name of "Sister Dora," and from 1867 to 1877 she was surgical nurse and had sole charge of a new hospital in Walsall. With many natural gifts for her work, she acquired much skill in surgery, and was tireless in philanthropic service. She was greatly beloved among the poorer classes among whom she labored, and in her memory a window was placed in the parish church, and a statue of her erected in Walsall.

MARTHA G. KIMBALL

Martha Gertrude Kimball (1840-1894), an American philanthropist and war nurse, born in Portland, Maine. She accompanied her husband, who was appraiser of captured cotton, to the front in the Civil War, acted as nurse during

Sherman's campaign in Georgia, and was appointed inspector of hospitals. Acting on her suggestion, General Logan, as head of the Grand Army of the Republic, introduced the observation of Decoration Day.

HELENA S. FAUCIT

Helena Saville Faucit (1817-1898), an English actress, daughter of John Saville Faucit, an actor, born in London, Her first appearance was in 1836 at Covent Garden as Julia in "The Hunchback," and she was at once successful. For fifteen years she stood first among the actresses of her time, excelling in the plays of Shakespeare, Browning and Bulwer-Lytton. In 1851 she was married to Mr. (afterward Sir) Theodore Martin, and left the stage, though appearing at intervals for charitable purposes. She published a volume of delightful studies, entitled: "On Some of Shakespeare's Female Characters" (1885). There is a tablet to her in the Shakespeare Memorial at Stratford-on-Avon with a portrait figure, and the marble pulpit in the church, with her portrait as Saint Helena, was given in her memory by her husband.

LAURA KEENE

Laura Keene (1820-1873), an American actress and manager, born in England, first appeared in the United States at Wallack's Theatre, New York, in 1852. After touring the country for several seasons, she opened her own theatre —Laura Keene's, at 622 Broadway, New York, and conducted it successfully during seven years, making many notable presentations with the leading players of the times. Later she traveled as a star, and on the night of April 14, 1865, when President Lincoln was shot in Ford's Theatre, Washington, she was on the stage, as Florence Trenchard, in "Our American Cousin," and the assassin as he rushed toward the stage-door brushed against her in passing. It is said she never entirely recovered from the shock she received on that terrible night.

Laura Keene acted more than 150 parts, her greatest

success being in glittering comedy parts, such as Peg Woffington, Lady Teazle, Marco, and Lady Gay Spanker.

MARIETTA ALBONI

Marietta Alboni (1823-1894), an Italian contralto singer. Her musical education was completed under Rossini, in Bologna, and she made her début at the Scala Theatre in Milan. During her successful career she appeared in Vienna, St. Petersburg, London and Paris, and in 1852 she visited the United States.

Her voice was a true contralto of the sweetest and most sonorous quality, extending from F in the bass to C in alt of the soprano, a compass of two and one-half octaves. Her favorite parts were in Rossini's operas, the florid music of which she executed with marvellous ease.

MATILDA HERON

Matilda Heron (1830-1877), an American actress, born in Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated with her parents in 1842, and settled in Philadelphia. Ten years later she appeared at the Bowery Theatre, New York, as Lady Macbeth, Juliet, Parthenia and in other parts, and her success was immediate. In 1885 she played for the first time Camille, the part with which her name is identified, and which was always the principal feature of her repertory.

Toward the end of her life, she became very poor, and a performance for her benefit occurred at Niblo's Garden in 1872, in which Edwin Booth, Laura Keene, Fanny Janauschek and others participated.

William Winter says: "Matilda Heron, as an actress, was at her best in the part of Camille. Other parts she acted; that one she lived. She radiated a force of magnetic emotion which it was impossible to resist. She loved the storm and revelled in the frenzy of a nature at war with itself. That kind of nature, unless curbed by dominant intellect and regulated by strong moral sense, inevitably breaks all the bounds of reason, convention, and a serene life. Matilda Heron's career was gloriously bright for a while, and then dark with trouble and sorrow. She was a magnani-

mous, great-hearted, loving woman, and she was one of the most potent elemental forces in the histrionic vocation that have ever been exerted on the American Stage."

THERESA TIETJENS

Theresa Tietjens (1831-1877), a Hungarian prima donna, born at Hamburg. Her voice, even in childhood, gave so much promise of future excellence, that she was educated for the lyric stage, and when she made her début as Lucrezia Borgia, at the Hamburg Opera in 1849, she achieved an immediate success. After singing a number of years in the various European cities, she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre in London in 1858 as Valentine in "The Huguenots," at once established herself as a favorite, and England from that time became her home, with the exception of a visit to Paris in 1863 and to America in 1876.

Mrs. Julian Marshall says. "Never was so mighty a soprano voice so sweet and luscious in its tone: like a serene, full light, without dazzle or glare, it filled the largest arena without appearing to penetrate. It had a mezzo-soprano quality extending to the highest register, perfectly even throughout, and softer than velvet."

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN

Adah Isaacs Menken (1835-1868), an American actress, born at New Orleans, La. She first appeared as a danseuse, and was received with marked favor in Cuba, Texas and Mexico. In 1863 she visited London, and played with great success the rôle of Mazeppa, repeating her success later in Paris and Vienna. Her last appearance was in Paris where she died at the age of thirty-three.

Adah Menken was noted as a woman of extraordinary beauty, culture, and brilliancy. She was famous for her marriages and divorces: Alexander Isaacs Menken, musician (1856), John C. Heenan, pugilist (1859), Robert H. Newell, humorist (1863), and James Barclay (1866).

A volume of poetry by her was published as "Infelicia" (1868).

Elizabeth Cady Stanton addressing the Senate Committee in Washington

E. PAREPA-ROSA

Euphrosyne Parepa-Rosa (1836-1874), an English opera singer, born in Edinburgh. She was educated by her mother and in 1855 made a successful début at Malta, appearing in England in the following year. In 1866 she made her first tour of America, and shortly after was married to Carl Rosa with whom she formed the famous Parepa-Rosa Opera Company. Her success continued unbroken until her death, which occurred in London while she was preparing for her part in an English version of "Lohengrin."

Mme. Parepa-Rosa possessed a soprano voice remarkable for its power, purity and flexibility, with a compass of two and one-half octaves.

LIMITATIONS OF WOMEN

A clergyman, John Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., one of the founders of Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, in an Old Fashioned Talk on the Woman Question in 1867, said: "Nobody pretends that the sexes are equal in weight, in height, or in bodily strength. The bodies of the two sexes seem to have been planned for different ends. As to the mind, I have no difficulty in admitting that the mind of woman is equal to ours,—nay, if you please, superior. It is quicker, more flexible, more elastic. Woman's intuitions also are far better than ours. She reads character quicker, comes to conclusions quicker, and if I must make a decision on the moment, I had much rather have the woman's decision than man's. She has intuitions given her for her own protection which we have not. She has a delicacy of taste to which we can lay no claim.

"But God never designed that woman should occupy the same sphere as man, because he has given her a physical organization so refined and delicate that it can never bear the strain which comes upon the rougher, coarser nature of man. He has hedged her in by laws which no desires or efforts can alter. We, sons of dust, move slower; we creep, where you bound to the head of the stairs at a single leap. And now bear with me, and keep good-natured, while

I show you, what you, dear ladies, cannot do, and God does not ask you to do.

1. You cannot invent. There are all manners of inventions in our age, steam, railroads, telegraphing, machinery of all kinds, hundreds of weekly applications for patents at the Patent Office, but among them all no female applicants. You have sewing-machines almost numberless, knitting machines, washing, ironing and churning machines—but I have never heard of one that was the emanation of a female mind.

2. You cannot compete with men in a long course of mental labor. Your delicate organization never has and never can bear the study by which you can become Newtons, La Places, or Bowditches in mathematics or astronomy. The world never has seen, and never expects to see, women excelling in architecture. Neither in ancient or modern times has she one monument of this kind, showing mastership. You do not find them in ancient Corinth, old Athens, great Rome, or in any city of the old or new world. So of painting and sculpture. You have never yet shown a Phidias, a Raphael, a Michael Angelo, or a Canova. You cannot point to a woman who can pretend to stand by the side of Homer, Virgil, Shakespeare, or Milton. The world has never seen a female historian who came near the first rank. And even in cooking and in millinery, men stand at the head of these occupations.

"In none of these departments can woman compete with man. Not because her immortal mind is inferior,—far from it,—but because her bodily organization cannot endure the pressure of continued and long labor as we can.

"The design of God in creating woman was to complete man—a onesided being without her. Together they make a complete, perfect unit. She has a mission—no higher one could be given her—to be the mother, and the former of all the character of the human race. For the first, most important, earthly period of life, the race is committed to her, for about twelve years, almost entirely. The human family is what she makes them. She is the queen of the home, its centre, its light and glory. If she desires a higher, loftier, nobler trust than this, I know not where she can find it. Mother, wife, daughter, sister, are the tenderest, most en-

dearing words in language. Our mothers train us, and we owe everything to them. Our wives perfect all that is good in us, and no man is ashamed to say he is indebted to his wife for his happiness, his influence, and his character, if there is anything noble about him. Woman is the highest, holiest, most precious gift to man."

GEORGE ELIOT

George Eliot (1819-1880), the pseudonym of Mary Ann Evans, foremost of English women novelists. Her father was a carpenter and builder in Derbyshire, in the heart of that stolid farming life of the English midlands which she was later to mirror back so faithfully. The details of the author's early years, her companionships, her physical surroundings and mental growth, might easily be filled in from her writings, since few novelists have drawn so freely from their own personal and intimate experiences, and there can be no doubt that George Eliot's own personality is set forth in the character of Maggie Tulliver in "The Mill on the Floss." Like Maggie, too, she was not a precocious child, preferring play to study, and with difficulty learning to read. After some years passed at a school in Coventry, her thirst for knowledge awakened, and she studied among other subjects German, Italian, Greek and Latin, though so assiduously and unsystematically that at the age of nineteen she could describe her mind as "an assemblage of disjointed specimens of history, ancient and modern, scraps of poetry picked up from Shakespeare, Cowper, Wordsworth, and Milton, morsels of Addison and Bacon, Latin verbs, geometry, entomology, and chemistry."

Her first literary work was a translation of Strauss's "Life of Jesus," published in 1846, without attaining much success, after which she became assistant editor of the Westminster Review, and wrote several notable papers. She now became acquainted with many distinguished authors of that period—among them Herbert Spencer, Carlyle, Harriet Martineau and George Henry Lewes. Her friendship with the last-named led to a closer relationship which she regarded as a marriage, though a legal marriage was impossible, since Lewes already had a wife living, from whom

he was separated under circumstances that precluded the possibility of a divorce. That both Miss Evans and Lewes regarded their union as possessed of all the solemn force of a lifelong tie there can be no doubt. Equally certain is it that whatever fame George Eliot achieved as a novelist, she owed to the encouragement and unswerving faith of Lewes, and it is more than likely that without the stimulus of his belief in her powers her novels would never have been written.

Her first essay in fiction, "The Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton," appeared in Blackwoods Magazine in 1857 and was followed by "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story," and "Janet's Repentance," but her fame was not established until 1859 when "Adam Bede" met with a success (in her own words) "trimphantly beyond anything she had dreamed of."

Then more followed in rapid succession, "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," "Romola," "Felix Holt" and "Middlemarch." In 1876 her last novel, "Daniel Deronda" appeared, and in 1878 the death of Mr. Lewes seems also to have been the death-blow to her artistic vitality, and beyond a few essays, she wrote no more. About two years later she married J. W. Cross, a gentleman whose friendship was especially congenial to a temperament so abnormally dependent on affectionate understanding, but she never really recovered from her shock at the loss of George Lewes, and died at 4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, December 22, 1880.

In estimating her literary genius, Mrs. Craigie ("John Oliver Hobbes") says: "Thackeray is brilliant; Tolstoi is vivid to a point where life-likeness overwhelms any consideration of art; Balzac created a whole world; George Eliot did not create, but her exposition of the upper and middle class minds of her day is a masterpiece of scientific psychology."

ROSA BONHEUR

Rosa Bonheur (1822-1899), a French artist, considered the most eminent woman painter of animals. She was the daughter of a drawing teacher who afterward became the director of the Free School of Design for girls in Paris. Her remarkable talent and repugnance to dressmaking, the

avocation chosen for her by her father, finally moved him to place her in his own school, and she also studied under Cogniet; but it was mainly her own study of animals in their natural environments that developed her ability. At the age of nineteen she first exhibited at the Salon "Goats and Sheep" and "Two Rabbits," and until 1855 she was represented annually. Her first great picture, deemed by some her best, "Ploughing in the Nivernais" (1849), is now in the Luxembourg. In 1853 she exhibited the famous "Horse Fair," which attracted widespread admiration. She offered it to her native town of Bordeaux for 15,000 francs, but the offer was not accepted, so she sold it in England for 40,000 francs, and it was finally purchased by Cornelius Vanderbilt for the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City for 268,000 francs.

After this work she stood at the head of delineators of animal life, showing a wonderful power of representing spirited action. Near her studio she had an ante-chamber as a stable for the convenient study of animals, of which she collected some noble specimens. She also attended horse markets and fairs, and visited the abattoirs on the outskirts of Paris; finding the attentions of the workmen disagreeable, she adopted man's attire, which was not unbecoming to her strong and marked features. In 1892 a celebrated painting by her, entitled "Horses Threshing Corn," was sold for $60,000.

It is the largest animal picture ever painted, showing ten horses large as life. In 1896, on her seventy-fourth birthday, she finished a painting representing a combat between two stallions. She was awarded many medals and decorations during her long career, including the cross of the Legion of Honor, the first woman to achieve that distinction. The Emperor, Napoleon III, it is said, had been advised to confer this decoration upon her, but, willing as he certainly was, he hesitated, fearing the popular judgment, which might condemn the giving of this honor to a woman. Leaving Paris for a short summer excursion in 1865, he left the Empress Eugénie as Regent. One day, unannounced, the empress entered the studio, where Mlle. Rosa was at work. She rose to receive the visitor, who threw her arms about her neck and kissed her. It was only a short

interview. The imperial vision had departed, the rumble of the carriage and the crack of the outriders' whips were lost in the distance. Then, and not till then, did the artist discover that as the empress had given the kiss she had pinned upon her blouse the cross of the Legion of Honor.

As a painter, Rosa Bonheur showed a sound and wholesome feeling for nature, not only in the modeling of her animals and in her spirited representations of action, but also in the truthful landscape setting in which she placed her subjects.

DINAH MARIA CRAIK

Dinah Maria Craik, better known as Miss Mulock (1826-1887), an English novelist, born in Staffordshire. In 1846 she came to London, and began writing stories for the young, and in 1849 published her first novel "The Ogilvies" which obtained a great success. The delightful fairy story "Alice Learmont" was brought out in 1852, and was followed by numerous short stories displaying great imaginative power.

In 1857 appeared the work by which she will be principally remembered, "John Halifax, Gentleman," a noble presentation of the highest ideal of English middle-class life. With this novel Miss Mulock practically delivered her message, and in her later period she returned to the fanciful tales which had so frequently employed her youth, while some of her poems, such as "Philip my King," and "Douglas, Douglas, tender and true," achieved a wide popularity.

In 1864 she married George Lillie Craik, a partner in the house of Macmillan & Co., himself distinguished as a man of letters.

Richard Garnett gives this literary estimate: "She was not a genius, and she does not express the ideals and aspirations of women of exceptional genius; but the tender and philanthropic, and at the same time energetic and practical womanhood of ordinary life has never had a more sufficient representation."

CATHERINE BOOTH

Catherine Booth (1829-1890), an English preacher, known as the Mother of the Salvation Army. She was the only daughter of John Munford, and was early taught by her mother to love the Scriptures. Before she was twelve she had read the Bible through eight times. When a mere girl she became the secretary of a juvenile temperance society, arranged meetings, wrote articles for the papers, and was a brilliant talker, always on the side of the weak or the unfortunate. For a number of years she conducted a Sunday-school class for young girls, visited the sick, and prepared herself by study and work for the broad field she was one day to occupy.

In 1855 she was married to a young evangelist, William Booth, the future General of the Salvation Army, and two years later, with much timidity, Mrs. Booth began speaking in public, assisting her husband in revival services. For almost thirty-five years she was a heroic figure, attending to the education of her eight children, preaching constantly to vast audiences, meeting patiently violent opposition and prejudice, helping and inspiring William Booth in his great task of spreading the Salvation Army's work in England and America. Her magnetic power in preaching the gospel was felt by high and low, rich and poor, in elegant halls and in forlorn waste places. When the Salvation Army was organized, a uniform was chosen for the men, and a plain garb for the women, designed by Mrs. Booth. When the procession of Salvationists appeared on the street, the press jeered, and the pulpit condemned; the mob, encouraged by such high authority, stoned and shot at and cursed men and women whose only offence was singing gospel hymns while clad in the garb of soldiers. With all this reviling, the worst and the poorest were reached as they had never been before, and the Salvation Army grew beyond all expectation.

John Bright, the great statesman wrote to Mrs. Booth: "The people who mob you would doubtless have mobbed the apostles. Your faith and patience will prevail." Queen Victoria sent her a message: "I learn with much satisfaction that you have been successful in your efforts to win many thousands to the ways of temperance, virtue and religion."

In 1888 her health began to fail, and her last message to the fifty thousand gathered at the anniversary at the Crystal Palace was: "Make the people good; inspire them with the Spirit of Jesus Christ. Love one another; help your comrades in dark hours. I am dying under the army flag; it is yours to live and fight under."

In 1889 Mrs. Booth was removed to a Home of Rest at Clacton-on-Sea, and here General Booth, by her bedside, with her constant co-operation in thought and suggestion, wrote the soul-stirring book, "In Darkest England, and the Way Out."

Catherine Booth died October 4, 1890, and for five days in London thousands passed by the glass-covered coffin. Some were rich, some ragged; ministers and lawyers; laborers and outcasts. At her grave William Booth made a touching and beautiful address, and the Salvation Army pledged "to devote themselves to the great end of saving souls." They are keeping their pledge.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS

Amelia B. Edwards (1831-1892), an English author, traveller and lecturer. During the early part of her life she achieved distinction as a novelist, critic, and writer on many subjects, and her books describing her visits to various parts of Europe were widely read. In 1878 she published "A Thousand Miles up the Nile," which became a classic on Egypt, and was pronounced "one of the brilliant, fascinating books of travel for all time."

During the winter of 1889-1890, at the request of twenty-five college presidents, and such men as Lowell, Whittier, Holmes and Howells, Miss Edwards came to America and delivered a course of lectures on Egypt which were very successful. She was a member of many learned societies, and wrote the article upon Egyptology in the "Encyclopedia Brittanica." By her will she gave her valuable liberary to Somerville Hall, a college for women at Oxford. She is gratefully remembered for her winsome presence and generous nature, and for her scholarship and usefulness in the world of thought.

Harriet Beecher Stowe

CONSTANCE FENIMORE WOOLSON

Constance Fenimore Woolson (1848-1894), an American novelist, born in Claremont, N. H. She was a grandniece of James Fenimore Cooper, was educated in Cleveland, Ohio, and spent the latter part of her life in Italy.

Her first literary work appeared in Harper's Monthly in 1870, and here much of her subsequent writing was published. Her important books are: "The Old Stone House," "East Angels," "Jupiter Lights," "Horace Chase," and "The Front Yard, and Other Italian Stories."

Edmund Clarence Stedman said of her: "No woman of rarer personal qualities, or with more decided gifts as a novelist, figured in her own generation of American writers."

CLARA BARTON

Clara Barton (1821-1912), an American philanthropist, founder of the American Red Cross Society, born at Oxford, Mass., was a teacher in early life, and the founder of various free schools in New Jersey.

During the Civil War she distributed large quantities of supplies for the relief of wounded soldiers; and at its close she organized at Washington a bureau of records to aid in the searching of missing men for whom inquiries were made. In connection with this work, she identified and marked the graves of more than twelve thousand soldiers in the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Ga.

Upon the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, Miss Barton went to the seat of hostilities, and assisted members of the International Red Cross in organizing their military hospitals. In 1871 she superintended the distribution of relief to the poor in Strassburg, and later performed a like service in Paris. Upon her return to the United States, she at once began her efforts to effect the organization of the American Red Cross Society. It was formed in 1881, and she was its president until 1904. It was her suggestion that led to a change of rules, permitting Red Cross relief in other calamities than that of war. She superintended relief work in the yellow fever pestilence in Florida (1887), the Johnstown flood (1889), the Russian

famine (1891), the massacre in Armenia (1896), in the Spanish-American War (1898), and in the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). The last work of which she took personal direction was the relief of sufferers from the flood at Galveston, Texas, in 1900.

She was the recipient of decorations and honors from many European nations. In 1904 Clara Barton resigned the presidency of the American Red Cross, having brought it to a place of assured strength in the judgment and affections of the American people, accomplishing by a rare combination of noble impulses, clear brain and high executive ability, a work for her country and her age such as has been given to few women to achieve.

CATHERINE L. WOLFE

Catherine Lorillard Wolfe (1828-1887), an American philanthropist, born in New York City. After the death of her parents she was left with a large fortune, and devoted her life to works of charity. Besides giving generous sums to Grace Church and St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, Union College and the American School at Athens,—she founded a newsboys' lodging house, and a home for incurables. Miss Wolfe also supplied the funds for Dr. Ward's archaeological expedition to Asia Minor,—and gave to the Metropolitan Museum of Art a valuable collection of paintings, with an endowment of $200,000, for its preservation and enlargement.

EMILY FAITHFULL

Emily Faithfull (1835-1895), an English philanthropist. She took a great interest in the conditions of working-women, and with the object of extending their sphere of labor, which was then painfully limited, in 1860, she set up in London a printing establishment for women. The "Victoria Press," as it was called, met at first with great opposition, but soon obtained quite a reputation for its excellent work, and Miss Faithfull was shortly afterwards appointed printer and publisher in ordinary to Queen Victoria. In 1863 she began the publication of a monthly organ, The

Victoria Magazine, in which for eighteen years she continuously and earnestly advocated the claims of women to remunerative employment. With the object of furthering the interests of her sex, she lectured widely and successfully both in England and the United States.

CLARA J. SCHUMANN

Clara Josephine Schumann (1819-1896), a German musician, composer, and pianist, wife of Robert Schumann. She was born in Leipzig, daughter of the pianist Frederick Wieck, from whom she received her musical education. At thirteen she began the concert tours which made her famous and which led to her acquaintance with Robert Schumann whom she married in 1840, sharing his artistic work and success until his death in 1856, after which she pursued her public career alone, devoting herself principally to the interpretation of her husband's works, and doing much to familiarize the public with his compositions. In 1878 she was appointed professor of piano at the Conservatorium in Frankfort, a post which she held until 1892, and in which she contributed greatly to the modern improvement in technique, while many celebrated pianists of the present day were her pupils.

Besides being remembered as one of the greatest concert pianists of her generation, she was equally gifted as a composer of many charming songs and other instrumental works.

The devotion of Clara Schumann to the genius of her husband, is one of the most attractive love-romances in musical history.

LUCY LARCOM

Lucy Larcom (1826-1893), an American poet, born at Beverly Farms, Mass. Her father dying, her mother removed to Lowell, where she kept a boarding-house for the mill hands, and Lucy, after three years at school, worked in the cotton mills herself. She wrote for the Lowell Offering, the paper edited by a circle of mill girls, and gained the interest and friendship of Whittier. In 1866 she became editor of Our Young Folks, since merged in St. Nicholas.

Her writings include "Ships in the Mast," "The Sun-Beam," "Poems," "Childhood Songs," and "Wild Roses of Cape Ann."

Her poems of New England life were especially effective, the best known being "Hannah Binding Shoes."

EMILY DICKINSON

Emily Dickinson (1830-1886), an American poet, born at Amherst, Mass. She lived a secluded life and published almost nothing during her lifetime.

Her work is unusual in form, filled with original, striking thought, and tender beauty, and some of her poems have found a permanent place in American literature.

HELEN F. H. JACKSON

Helen Fiske Hunt Jackson, better known by her pen name of H. H. (1831-1885), an American poet and novelist. At twenty-one she married Capt. Edward Hunt of the U. S. army, and began the wandering existence of an army officer's wife. After the death of her husband in 1863 she wrote constantly and under her pen name of H. H. was widely read. Her life in the West after her marriage to W. S. Jackson in 1875 revealed to her the wrongs of the Indian, which she set herself to redress. Her most popular story, "Ramona," a romance whose protagonists are of Indian blood, was also an appeal for justice. This book, however, rose far above its polemic intention; the beauty of its descriptions, its dramatic movement, its admirable characterization, and its imaginative insight entitling it to high rank.

Her poems probably constitute her best claim to remembrance, and such good judges as Emerson and T. W. Higginson have admired her lyrics.

MARY LOUISE BOOTH

Mary Louise Booth (1831-1889), an American journalist, translator, and miscellaneous writer. She early devoted

herself to making translations of important French works. In 1859 she published her "History of the City of New York." She also translated some fairy tales of Laboulaye, and Martin's abridgment of his "History of France" (1880).

Miss Booth was editor of Harper's Bazaar from its beginning till her death.

CELIA THAXTER

Celia Thaxter (1836-1894), an American poet, born at Portsmouth, N. H. Her father was keeper of the lighthouse on the Isles of Shoals, where her childhood and much of her later life was spent. In 1851 she was married to Levi Lincoln Thaxter, a Browning scholar. She had considerable skill as a painter in water-colors, and was accustomed to illustrate separate copies of her books with flower and marine pieces for those who wished them. Mrs. Thaxter's poetry was reflective of her quiet life on the islands. It expressed with simplicity and delicacy her feeling for the sea and its perils, and also for the gentler aspects of nature.

Her books include: "Poems," "Among the Isles of Shoals," "Drift Weed," "Poems for Children," and "An Island Garden."

MARY C. AMES

Mary Clemmer Ames (1839-1884), an American author, best known by her "Woman's Letter from Washington," contributed for many years to the New York Independent. Her early newspaper experience was gained on the Springfield Republican and the Brooklyn Daily Union. In 1871 she received $5,000 for her work, the largest salary ever paid a newspaper woman up to that time. In later life she removed to Washington, where her home was a literary and social centre, and in 1883 she married Edmund Hudson, editor of the Army and Navy Register. Her works include a number of novels, a volume of poems, and "Memorials of Alice and Phoebe Cary," of whom she had been an intimate friend.

REBECCA HARDING DAVIS

Rebecca Harding Davis (1831-1910), an American novelist and miscellaneous writer, born at Washington, Pa. She was married to L. Clarke Davis, a Philadelphia journalist, in 1863. She contributed many short stories and sketches to periodicals, wrote several novels, and was the first writer in this country to introduce the labor question into fiction. Her sons, Richard Harding Davis and Charles Belmont Davis, made their mark in contemporary literature while their mother was still an active writer.

NORA PERRY

Nora Perry (1841-1896), an American poet, journalist, and writer of juvenile stories, born in Dudley, Mass. She was for several years the Boston correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, and later confined her writing to stories for girls, in which field she was particularly successful, her books of this description being marked by lively narrative and attractive character study. Among her poems are many graceful lyrics, one of the most popular being "Tying her Bonnet Under her Chin."

MATHILDE BLIND

Mathilde Blind (1841-1896), an English author. Two of her longer poems are "The Heather on Fire" (1886), an indignant protest against the evictions in the Highlands, and "The Ascent of Man," which traces the progress of man from his primitive condition in a state of savagery to his present development. She also wrote biographies of George Eliot (1883) and Madame Roland (1886), and translated the "Memoirs of Marie Bashkirtseff" (1890).

Her minor poems, many of which are strong in feeling and admirable in form, entitle her to a distinguished place among the lyric poets of England.

Miss Blind was an ardent advocate of the betterment of the position of woman in society and the state. To this end she worked and wrote for an improved education, and against a onesided morality for the sexes.

On her death, she bequeathed her property to Newnham College, Cambridge.

BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS

Angela Georgina, Baroness Burdett-Coutts (1814-1906), an English philanthropist, daughter of Sir Francis Burdett. In 1837 she inherited the great wealth of her grandfather, Thomas Coutts, a London banker. The liberal and philanthropic use she made of this wealth in her endeavor to mitigate the sufferings of her fellow-creatures, rendered her name well known and deservedly popular. Besides spending large sums of money in building and endowing several churches and schools, she founded an establishment in South Australia for the improvement of the aborigines, and got up the Turkish Compassionate Fund (1877).

In her zeal for the good of her own sex, she effected important reforms in the teaching of girls at the National Schools, and established a shelter and reformatory for fallen women. She built model dwellings at low rents, for about three hundred families, and the Peoples' Palace owes much to her generosity. Her private charities were on a corresponding scale. In 1871 she accepted a peerage from government, and the following year the freedom of the city of London was conferred upon her, she being the first woman who ever received that honor.

In 1881 she was married to Wm. Ashmead-Bartlett (born 1851).

King Edward VII said of her: "After my mother, the greatest woman in England."

MARY A. LIVERMORE

Mary Ashton Livermore (1821-1905), an American reformer and lecturer, born in Boston. She was married in 1845 to Rev. D. P. Livermore, a Universalist minister, and was early in life active in the anti-slavery and temperance movements.

In 1862 she was appointed agent of the Northwestern Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission at Chi-

cago, and distinguished herself by her labors for the soldiers.

She later became prominent as a lyceum lecturer upon moral and social questions, and took a conspicuous part in the woman-suffrage movement. Mrs. Livermore was president of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and for several years was one of the associate editors of the Boston Woman's Journal. Among her popular lectures were: "What shall we do with our Daughters?" and "The Moral Heroism of the Temperance Reform."

JANE C. CROLY

Jane Cunningham Croly (1831-1901), an American author, and journalist, better known as Jennie June. She organized Sorosis in 1868, founded the New York Woman's Press Club in 1889, and in 1892 became professor of journalism and literature in the Rutgers Women's College. She was married to David G. Croly in 1856. Her works include: "Cookery-Book for Young House-keepers," "Jenny Juneiana," "Thrown on her Own Resources," and "History of the Woman's-Club Movement in America."

DR. MARY WALKER

Dr. Mary Walker (1832-1919), an American surgeon, and pioneer in feminine dress reform, and woman suffrage; born in Oswego, N. Y. She was a graduate doctor with the degree of M. D. at the age of twenty-three. Her war career began at the age of twenty-nine when she volunteered her services, and entered the Union army as an assistant surgeon with the rank of First Lieutenant. She dressed like her brother officers, having a gold stripe running down the trouser legs, wearing a felt hat with gold cord, and an officer's overcoat. Her jacket was cut like a blouse, and fitted loosely at the neck. By special authorization from Congress Dr. Walker adopted male attire during the Civil War, and for the half century since she continued to wear it in civil life—the only woman in the country who ever had her rights in this respect prescribed by the national legislators. She

Rosa Bonheur

wore a black frock coat, trousers and a high silk hat, and carried a cane.

After the war she became celebrated in the United States and England as a lecturer, and otherwise earned her livelihood by private medical practice, and by writing.

She also was distinguished as the only woman in history who, when held as a captive in war, was exchanged as a prisoner of war for a man of equal rank in the army of the foe.

Dr. Walker never married. Her proudest possession was the bronze medal she wore on the bosom of her frock coat. On the back was engraved this legend. "Presented by the Congress of the United States to Mary E. Walker, A. A. Surgeon, U. S. Army."

LILLIE D. BLAKE

Lillie Devereaux Blake (1835-1913), an American woman suffragist and reformer. She married in 1855, Frank G. Q. Umsted, a Philadelphia lawyer, who died in 1859, leaving her with two children to support. She turned her attention to literary work, and completed several successful novels. In 1866 she married Grinfill Blake, a New York merchant. She was one of the active promoters of the movement that resulted in the founding of Barnard College and was prominent as a speaker on educational topics. Having identified herself with the woman's suffrage movement, she delivered many addresses on the subject throughout the country. Mrs. Blake was president of the New York State Woman's Suffrage Association from 1879-1890, and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the law permitting woman's suffrage in school elections. She was the author of the law providing for matrons in the police stations, passed in 1891, and of that requiring storekeepers to provide seats for saleswomen.

FRANCES E. WILLARD

Frances E. Willard (1839-1898), an American educator and temperance reformer, born at Churchville, N. Y. She was graduated from the Northwestern Female College,

Evanston, Ill., in 1859, taught in various western towns, and in 1871 became dean of the Women's College of the Northwestern University. In 1874 she resigned this position, was elected secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in that year, and in 1879 she became its president, an office she held until her death. In her management of the association she displayed great executive ability and a remarkable genius for organization. She declared herself in favor of woman's suffrage and lectured occasionally upon the subject, deeming the ballot a protection to women from the miseries caused by drink. In 1883 she founded the World's Christian Temperance Union, and in 1888 became its president. When she visited England in 1892 she addressed a mass meeting at Exeter Hall, consisting of one of the largest audiences ever held there. From 1892-1898 she was editor-in-chief of the Union Signal, the official organ of the temperance movement.

In her work Miss Willard displayed an untiring energy, and for ten years she averaged a meeting a day, meanwhile continuing her literary labors. She wrote a number of books, including "Woman and Temperance," and "Glimpses of Fifty Years." In one of her books, she says: "If the story of my life has any force at all, I pray that it may help to hasten the coming of Christ's Kingdom, whose visible token is universal brotherhood; the blessed time drawing nearer to us every day, when in the most practical sense and by the very constitution of society and government, all men's weal shall be each man's care."

LADY ANNE RITCHIE

Lady Anne Isabella Ritchie (1838-1919), an English author, eldest daughter of Wm. M. Thackeray, born in London, married in 1877 to her cousin, Sir Richard Ritchie.

Her works comprise novels and critical studies, written in a graceful, lucid style, full of discriminating touches and keen observation. In 1898 she published an admirable edition of her father's works, abounding, in its introductions, etc., in side lights on his personality.

CHAPTER EIGHT

PERIOD 1878-1895

LOUISA LANE DREW

LOUISA LANE DREW, known as Mrs. John Drew (1820-1897), an American actress. She was the wife of John Drew, and after his death in 1862 she managed the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, for many years, during which she distinguished herself as one of the leading comedy actresses of the country. Her most famous and delightful impersonation was that of Mrs. Malaprop in Sheridan's "The Rivals," and as late as 1895 she assumed that character in some special performances with Joseph Jefferson.

Her sons, John and Sidney, and her daughter, Georgie Drew (Barrymore) all became successful actors.

ANNE H. GILBERT

Anne Hartley Gilbert (1821-1904), an American actress, born in England. She came to America in 1849 and is pleasantly remembered as old "Mrs. Gilbert" who was one of the famous members of Daly's Company. She became identified with characters of the odd elderly ladies of the stage, such as Mrs. Candour in "The School for Scandal" and Mrs. Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer." After Mr. Daly's death she came under Charles Frohman's management, and acted on the stage in her eighty-second year, retaining perfectly her vivacity and comedy spirits.

ADELAIDE RISTORI

Adelaide Ristori (1822-1906), a celebrated Italian tragic actress, the daughter of strolling players. As a child she appeared upon the stage, and at fourteen was playing important parts. After her marriage in 1846 to the Marchese

del Grillo (died 1861), she retired for a short time, but soon returned to the stage. In 1855 she took Paris by storm in the title rôle of Alfieri's "Myrrha." Furious partisanship was aroused by the appearance of a rival to the great Rachel. Paris was divided into two camps of opinion. Humble playgoers fought at gallery-doors over the merits of their respective favorites. The two famous women never actually met, but the French actress seems to have been convinced that Ristori had no feelings towards her but those of admiration and respect. After appearing successfully in Madrid and London, she paid the first of four visits to the United States, where she won much applause, particularly in Giacometti's "Elizabeth, Queen of England." She finally retired from professional life in 1885, and died in Rome at the age of eighty-four.

Her "Studies and Memoirs" provide a lively account of an interesting career, and are valuable for her psychological explanation of the characters of Mary Stuart, Queen Elizabeth, Myrrha, Phaedra and Lady Macbeth, in her interpretation of which Ristori combined high dramatic instinct with the keenest critical intellectual study.

FANNY JANAUSCHEK

Fanny Janauschek (1830-1904), a celebrated actress, born at Prague, Bohemia. From childhood she gave evidence of dramatic talent, and her first appearance was at her native place. After a series of successful engagements in European cities, she came to America in 1867, playing in New York and elsewhere, in the German language. In 1873, having studied the language, she played in English, and after several visits to Europe and Australia, finally settled in the United States, where she continued to appear until her retirement in 1898.

Mme. Janauschek was an actress of the highest order, gifted with a noble voice, and splendid powers of expression. The majesty and pathos of her Mary Stuart and Marie Antoinette will long be remembered, her Meg Merrilies and Lady Macbeth were vivid and striking portrayals, while her dual rôles of Hortense, the French maid, and Lady Ded-

lock, in a dramatic version of Dickens's "Bleak House," were marvellously contrasted impersonations.

MARGARET J. MITCHELL

Margaret Julia Mitchell, popularly known as Maggie Mitchell (1832-1918), an American actress, born in New York. She played child parts on the stage before she was five years old, and made her début as an adult in 1851 as Julia in "The Soldier's Daughter" at the Chambers Street Theatre, New York. In 1860 she created her famous part of Fanchon, the Cricket, which she played for many years, and with which her name is permanently associated. Other rôles in which she was popular were Jane Eyre, Mignon, Little Barefoot, The Pearl of Savoy, and Nan, the Good-for Nothing.

ADELAIDE NEILSON

Adelaide Neilson (1847-1880), an English actress, child of a strolling player, named Browne. As a girl she worked in a factory, and when fifteen years old made her way to London. Here she obtained employment, because of her beauty, as a member of the ballet at one of the theatres. After having received some instruction from the veteran actor, John Ryder, she played for a number of years in various stock and traveling companies, and gained her first conspicuous success as Amy Robsart, in a play based on Scott's "Kenilworth." In November, 1872, she came to America, and appeared as Juliet at Booth's Theatre, New York, where her beauty and genius met with enthusiastic welcome. Her subsequent American tours were made in 1874, 1876 and 1879, and they were prosperous, so that she not only achieved distinction on our stage, but accumulated a considerable fortune. Her career was cut short by her sudden death at Paris in August, 1880.

William Winter in "Other Days" says: "The acting of Adelaide Neilson, was exceptionally remarkable for the attribute of inspiration. At moments her voice, countenance, and demeanor would undergo such changes, because of the

surge of feeling, that her person became transfigured, and she was more like a spirit than a woman.

"She possessed a poetic soul, and that is why her radiant presence in the balcony scene of 'Romeo and Juliet' diffused a golden light of romance, and why her action in the potion scene was thrilling and pathetic, with a fire of imagination, a truth and depth of feeling, that could not be resisted and cannot be forgotten."

ERMINIE A. SMITH

Erminie Adelle Smith (1836-1886), an American ethnologist, born in Marcellus, N. Y. She was educated at Willard Seminary in Troy, and continued her studies abroad. She was an active public lecturer on scientific subjects, and in 1878 was engaged by the Smithsonian Institution to make a study of the languages and customs of the Iroquois Indians. In order that she might gain the most intimate acquaintance with their institutions, she became a member of one of their tribes in Canada, the Tuscaroras, spent two summers with them, and obtained and classified 15,000 words of their dialects. She was author of an Iroquois-English dictionary and a volume of essays and poems.

ELEANOR A. ORMEROD

Eleanor A. Ormerod (1828-1901), an English naturalist and entomologist. From her earliest childhood insects were her delight, and the opportunity afforded for entomological study by the large estate upon which she grew up and the interest she took in agriculture generally soon made her a local authority on this subject. When the Royal Horticultural Society, in 1868, began forming a collection of insect pests of the farm, Miss Ormerod largely contributed to it, and was awarded the Flora medal. In 1882 she was appointed consulting entomologist to the Society, a post she held for ten years. She received gold and silver medals from European universities and scientific institutions, and her pamphlets and books are valuable.

When in 1900 she received the first LL. D. ever given a woman by Edinburgh University, the dean of the legal

faculty in making the presentation said: "The preeminent position which Miss Ormerod holds in the world of science is the reward of patient study and unwearying observation. Her investigations have been chiefly directed towards the discovery of methods for the prevention of the ravages of those insects which are injurious to orchard, field and forest. Her labors have been crowned with such success that she is entitled to be hailed the protectress of agriculture and the fruits of the earth—a beneficent Demeter of the nineteenth century."

ANNA T. JEANES

Anna T. Jeanes (1822-1907), an American Quaker philanthropist, born in Philadelphia.

Her benefactions included $200,000 to Spring Garden Institute, a technical school, $100,000 to the Hicksite Friends, $200,000 to the Quaker schools of Philadelphia, and $200,000 to the Home for Aged Friends, an institution where she spent the closing years of her own life. In 1907 she left the sum of one million dollars to be used exclusively for the benefit of elementary negro schools in the South, and to develop improved means of education for the negroes.

MARIANNE NORTH

Marianne North (1830-1890), an English naturalist and flower-painter, born at Hastings, the eldest daughter of a Norfolk land owner. On the death of her father in 1869 she resolved to realize her early ambition of painting the flora of distant countries. In 1871-1872 she went to Canada, the United States and Jamaica, and spent a year in Brazil, where she did much of her work at a hut in the depths of a forest. In 1875 she began a journey round the world, and for two years was occupied in painting the flora of California, Japan, Borneo, Java, and Ceylon. After another year spent in India she returned and exhibited a number of her drawings in London. Her subsequent offer to present the collection to the botanical gardens at Kew was

accepted, and new buildings were erected for their exhibition.

Miss North made several other visits to foreign countries, and the scientific accuracy with which she represented plant life in all parts of the world gives her work a permanent value.

LOUISE MICHEL

Louise Michel (1830-1905), a French anarchist agitator, called the Red Virgin of Montmartre. She was born at the chateau of Vroncourt, the daughter of a serving-maid, Marianne Michel, and the son of the house, Etienne Charles Demahis. Having received a liberal education from her grandfather, she went to Paris in 1866 and taught in a school in the Montmartre quarter, where she threw herself ardently into works of charity and revolutionary politics. During the siege of Paris she joined the ambulance service, and untiringly preached resistance to the Prussians. On the establishment of the Commune, she joined the National Guard, offered to shoot Thiers, and suggested the destruction of Paris by way of vengeance for its surrender. She was with the Communards who made their last stand in the cemetary of Montmartre, and when she was brought before the council of war in 1871 she defied her judges and defended the Commune. She was sent as a convict to New Caledonia, among her companions being the journalist and politician, Henri Rochefort, who remained her friend till the day of her death. Returning to Paris after the amnesty of 1880 she again suffered imprisonment for political offenses, and for making inflammatory speeches. After living several years in England, she returned to France, and was lecturing on behalf of anarchist propaganda when she died at Marseilles in 1905.

MARIE EBNER-ESCHENBACH

Marie, Baroness von Ebner-Eschenbach (1830-1916), a distinguished Austrian author. She wrote a number of novels depicting the life of the Austrian aristocracy in town and country, and in 1880 published a book of "Parables,

Fairy Tales and Poems." Her power of description, elegance of style and masterly analysis of character give her a foremost place among the women-writers of her time. On the occasion of her seventieth birthday, the University of Vienna conferred upon her the degree of doctor of philosophy.

ISABELLA BIRD BISHOP

Isabella Bird Bishop (1832-1904), an English traveler and author. She began traveling in North America at an early age, and later spent thirteen years in Asia, showing skill, courage and tact. Married to John Bishop, M. D., in 1881, and widowed in 1886, she continued her travels, lectures and writing. In 1892 she was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society as the first woman who joined the society. Her nine volumes of travel (many of which first appeared under her maiden name, Bird) show great ability.

CARRIE B. KILGORE

Carrie Burnham Kilgore (1836-1908), the first woman admitted to practice law in the United States. In 1864 she was graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine, and a year later came to Philadelphia and began reading Blackstone. When she appeared as a lawyer, the innovation excited the ridicule of the press, bar and bench. When she argued before the State Supreme Court her right to the elective franchise, the chief justice pronounced her address "an able and exhaustive argument." In 1886 she was admitted to the federal courts, and in 1890 to the United States Supreme Court.

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE

Charlotte Mary Yonge (1823-1901), an English author, born in Hampshire. This prolific writer of the Victorian era produced about 120 volumes, including novels, tales, school manuals, histories and biographies. Her first conspicuous success was attained in 1853 with "The Heir of

Redclyffe," which enjoyed an enormous vogue. Among other popular books were: "The Daisy Chain," "Heartsease," "The Young Stepmother," and "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest." She also edited various educational works, and was for more than thirty years editor of the Monthly Packet. Miss Yonge's works are didactic and orthodox, but they exercised a wide and wholesome influence, and she remains a school classic. Her long life was spent in her native town of Otterbourne.

CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI

Christina G. Rossetti (1830-1894), an English poet, sister of Dante Gabriel Rossetti, born in London of Italian parents. Her life was devoted to her mother, to her two aged aunts, to the services of her Church, and to the succour of the poor. While her genius was not as pronounced as that of her brother, it had the same exquisite quality. She wrote many tender, beautiful poems, and some of her devotional prose is of the highest order.

Alice Meynell wrote an illuminative introduction to "Poems by Christina Rossetti," published in 1910.

MARY E. BRADDON

Mary Elizabeth Braddon (1837-1915), an English novelist, born in London. In 1860 she wrote a comedietta and the following year published some poems, but her success began in 1862 when she brought out her novel, "Lady Audley's Secret." It achieved instantaneous distinction, and an enormous sale, six editions being disposed of in as many weeks. Miss Braddon introduced an innovation into popular fiction: hitherto, wickedness had been ugly,—she endued it with grace and beauty. She invented a mystery of crime surrounded by every-day circumstances, yet avoiding the "detective novel" mechanism. Her plots, though sometimes forced, are ingenious and exciting, and her style and treatment in her later novels display artistic form and finish. Her "Mohawk" is in many respects a fine study of fashionable life in the time of Pope, Walpole and Chesterfield.

In thirty-five years Miss Braddon wrote more than sixty

stories, several of which were successfully dramatized. In 1874 she married John Maxwell, a London publisher, and their son, W. B. Maxwell, has since become well known as a clever novelist.

OUIDA

Ouida, the pen name—derived from a childish attempt to pronounce "Louisa"—of Maria Louise Ramée (1839-1908), an English novelist, of French-English parentage. At an early age she went to live in London, and there began to contribute to the magazines. In 1865-1867 three of her best novels—"Strathmore," "Chandos," and "Under Two Flags" were brought out and immediately established her vogue as a born story-teller, picturesque, and at times strikingly dramatic. Among her other popular novels are "Puck," "Signa," "A Dog of Flanders," "Two Little Wooden Shoes," "Moths," and "The Nürnberg Stove." In 1874 she made her home in Florence, and many of her later novels have an Italian setting.

Ouida's romances are often false in their interpretation of the significance of conduct, and in sentiment sham and tawdry. She had little more than a bowing acquaintance with the glittering military and fashionable life she delighted to depict. The Italian peasant, however, she knew at first hand and presented with faithfulness and sympathy. She loved dogs, and in certain of her stories has presented memorable pictures of them. An ardent anti-suffragist and anti-vivisectionist, she put her convictions on these subjects into "Views and Opinions" (1895) and "Critical Studies" (1900).

Ouida made a great deal of money by her earlier books, but spent it without thought for the morrow, and died in poverty.

FANNY CROSBY

Fanny Crosby (1820-1915), a blind American hymn-writer. She lost her eye-sight when an infant six years old, and after attending the Institution for the Blind, in New York City, for nine years, she became instructor in Greek

and Roman history and in various other branches at that institution, until her marriage to Alexander Van Alstyne in 1858.

She wrote in all more than six thousand hymns, many of which are well known.

MARTHA J. R. LAMB

Martha Joanna Reade Lamb (1829-1893), an American historian, born at Plainfield, Mass. She was married to Charles A. Lamb in 1852, and after some years' residence in the West, removed to New York in 1866 where she became a favorite socially. Mrs. Lamb was secretary of the first Sanitary Fair and held membership in many learned societies. From 1883 till her death she edited the Magazine of American History, in which she published many of her own essays. Her chief book, the "History of the City of New York" (two volumes, 1877-1881), was the valuable result of about fifteen years of patient labor and research. Other volumes worthy of mention are "The Homes of America," and "Wall Street in History."

LOUISA MAY ALCOTT

Louisa May Alcott (1832-1888), an American writer. Her early struggles with poverty are referred to in her book entitled "Work." She began to write stories for weekly journals when she was about twenty years of age, and received a mere pittance; she continued for years with just enough success to keep her from becoming altogether discouraged. When the Civil War broke out, she volunteered as a nurse, and was stationed at Georgetown, D. C. Her first book, "Hospital Sketches" was inspired by her army experience. In 1867, her publishers suggested that she should write a story for girls, and in three months she wrote "Little Women," one of the most popular juvenile books that was ever written. Success now came to her, and she could not write fast enough to supply the demand. In late years she suffered much from ill-health; but her writing was to the last typical in her social ethics of the

literary generation in which her father, Amos Bronson Alcott, had been a prominent figure.

Josephine Lazarus says: "The happy, guileless world of children claims Louisa May Alcott for its own. She comes freely among them a child herself in her simplicity and camaraderie, with the undefinable "something" which means sympathy, comprehension, and, above all, appreciation. But now that the story of her life has been told, with its unswerving purpose and will, its gentle and absolutely disinterested affections, her works seem to fade into insignificance, the woman rises before us, and her fame lifts itself upon a broader basis, and takes ampler scope and proportions. She comes freely among us, children no more, but struggling men and women, grateful to be helped, to be sustained, and even to be rebuked by so valiant an example as hers."

See "Life, Letters and Journals" by Ednah D. Cheney (Boston, 1889), and "Louisa May Alcott, Dreamer and Worker," by Belle Moses (New York, 1909).

MARY E. M. DODGE

Mary Elizabeth Mapes Dodge (1838-1905), an American editor, author, and poet, born in New York. She married William Dodge, a lawyer, but was soon left a widow, and began literary work on the staff of Hearth and Home. In 1873 she became editor of St. Nicholas, the juvenile magazine, which under her direction, became the leading publication of its kind. Her best-known work is "Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates," which has gone through many editions and been translated into five foreign languages.

Among Mrs. Dodge's other works, chiefly for young readers, are: "Irvington Stories," "The Land of Pluck," "Along the Way," "When Life is Young," and "Poems and Verses."

MARGARET E. SANGSTER

Margaret Elizabeth Sangster (1838-1912), an American author and editor, born in New Rochelle, N. Y. She became one of the popular American poets in the period following the Civil War, and her poems "Elizabeth Aged Nine," and "Are the Children at Home?" were known the country over.

In 1873-1879 she was editor of The Christian at Work, in 1889-1899 editor of Harper's Bazaar, and then became a staff contributor to the Ladies Home Journal. Mrs. Sangster's works are marked by a high religious purpose and an earnest desire to brighten and beautify every-day life. Her numerous books include: "Hours with Girls," "Little Knights and Ladies," "Good Manners," "Radiant Motherhood," and "My Garden of Hearts."

HELÈNE H. BERTEAUX

Hélène Hérbert Berteaux (1825-1909), a French sculptor, born in Paris. She was the founder and president of the Society of Woman Painters and Sculptors, and for fifteen years was a member of the jury on sculpture in the Society of French Artists. Among the most noteworthy of her works are a bronze group for a public fountain at Amiens; the statue of Chardin (1881) on the façade of the Hôtel de Ville, Paris; and her masterpeice, "Psyche in the Realm of Mystery," which was awarded the gold medal at the Paris Exposition of 1889 and is now in the museum of Cette.

HARRIET HOSMER

Harriet Hosmer (1830-1908), an American sculptor, born at Watertown, Mass. She early showed marked aptitude for modeling, and studied anatomy with her father, a physician, and afterwards at the St. Louis Medical College. She then studied in Boston until 1852, when, with her friend Charlotte Cushman, she went to Rome, where from 1853 to 1860 she was the pupil of the English sculptor, John Gibson. There she was associated with Nathaniel Hawthorne, Thorwaldsen, Flaxman, Thackeray, George Eliot and George Sand; and she was frequently the guest of the Brownings at Casa Guidi, in Florence.

Among her works are "Daphne" and "Medusa," ideal heads; "Puck," a spirited and graceful conception, which was esteemed so successful that thirty copies were ordered by various art collectors; "Œnone," her first life-sized figure, now in the St. Louis Museum, and her "Beatrice Cenci" in the library of the same city. Her most ambitious

work is a large statue of "Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, in Chains," now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. Her bronze figure of Thomas H. Benton is in Lafayette Park, St. Louis, and the "Sleeping Faun," exhibited in Paris in 1867, is one of her best works. Her heroic statue of Queen Isabella of Castile was unveiled in San Francisco in 1894.

While a "Classicist" in taste and training, she invented several technical processes in connection with her art.

Miss Hosmer lived in Rome until a few years before her death, and Hawthorne described her picturesquely in his "Italian Notes," and in his "Marble Faun."

ELIZABETH BLACKWELL

Elizabeth Blackwell (1821-1910), the first woman who ever obtained a medical diploma in the United States. She was born in Bristol, England, emigrated to New York in 1838, and later with her sisters opened a boarding-school in Cincinnati. She, however, chafed at the limitations which society had imposed on women, and in 1844 the school was given up, Miss Blackwell determining to become the medical apostle of her sex. After three years' further work as a teacher, during which time she devoted the whole of her leisure to the study of medical and anatomical works, she went to Philadelphia, where she applied in vain for admission into the medical schools. After strenuous efforts she at last obtained admission to the Medical College, Geneva, N. Y., where, after studying for two years, she graduated in 1849 with the highest honor, and took her degree of M. D.

Shortly after, she visited Europe in order to prosecute further her medical studies. In Paris she was told that it would be impossible for her to gain entrance to the schools or hospitals there unless she adopted male attire, a suggestion repugnant to her taste and to the great object she had in view, i. e., the recognition of female physicians. After much perseverance she was at length admitted into the Maternité and was permitted to visit other hospitals. After completing her studies in Paris and London, she returned to New York in 1851 and there established herself in practice. In 1852 she delivered a series of lectures to women,

on health and physical development, the following year established the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and later, with her sister Emily, The Woman's Medical College. In 1868 she settled in London and became connected with the Women's Medical College there. Her published works include: "Counsels of Parents on the Moral Education of their Children in Relation to Sex" (1879), and "Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women" (1895).

ELIZABETH G. ANDERSON

Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (1836-1917), an English physician and pioneer of woman's rights. In 1860 she resolved to study medicine, an unheard-of thing for a woman in those days, and one which was regarded by old-fashioned people as almost indecent. After a course of private instruction, she was repeatedly refused admission to examinations by the Royal College of Physicians and many other bodies, so that it seemed as if she would not be able to gain the necessary diploma permitting her to practice medicine. In 1865, however, she obtained the license of the Society of Apothecaries, and the following year she was appointed general medical attendant to St. Mary's dispensary, which soon developed into the new hospital for women, where Mrs. Anderson worked for over twenty years. In 1870 she obtained the Paris degree of M. D. The movement for the admission of women to the medical profession, of which she was the indefatigable pioneer in England, has extended to every civilized country except Spain and Turkey.

Mrs. Anderson was the first woman of her country to be honored with the office of mayor, having been elected in 1908 head of the city government of Aldeburgh.

EUGÉNIE, EMPRESS OF FRANCE

Eugénie-Marie de Montijo, Empress of France (1826-1920), wife of Napoleon III. She was born at Granada, Spain, and was the daughter of the Count of Montijo. Her mother was Maria Fitzpatrick, whose father had been U. S. Consul at Malaga, a Scotsman by birth and an American

by nationality. Eugénie was educated in Paris and when she appeared in society there in 1851 she fascinated every one by her charm and amiability. In November, 1852, she and her mother were invited to Fontainebleau, and in the picturesque hunting parties the beautiful young Spaniard, who showed herself an expert horsewoman, was greatly admired by all present and by the host in particular. On New Year's Eve, at a ball at the Tuileries, Mlle. de Montijo, who had necessarily excited much jealousy and hostility in the female world, had reason to complain that she had been insulted by the wife of an official personage. On hearing it the emperor said to her: "I will avenge you," and within three days he made a proposal of marriage. In a speech from the throne he formally announced his engagement, and justified what some people considered a mesalliance. "I have preferred," he said, "a woman whom I love and respect to a woman unknown to me, with whom an alliance would have had advantages mixed with sacrifices. Endowed with all the qualities of the soul, she will be the ornament of the throne, and in the day of danger she will become one of its courageous supports."

The marriage was celebrated with great pomp at Notre Dame on January 30, 1853. Her wedding present of 600,000 francs, bestowed by the municipality of Paris, was expended, at her request, in founding a female college.

On the 16th of March, 1856, the empress gave birth to a son, who received the title of Prince Imperial.

The emperor's prediction regarding her was not belied by events. By her beauty, elegance and charm of manner she contributed largely to the brilliancy of the imperial régime, and when the end came, she was one of the very few who showed calmness and courage in face of the rising tide of revolution. The empress acted three times as regent during the absence of the emperor, and she was generally consulted on important questions, usually urging the bolder course of action. On the collapse of the Empire, after the decisive battle of Sedan, in which her husband was taken prisoner, she was urged to fly from Paris, as the Tuileries was surrounded by a howling mob, who were indulging in execrations against the emperor. Plainly attired, she man-

aged to escape notice, entered a common cab and drove to the residence of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, an American dentist, with whom the royal family for years had been on intimate terms. By a ruse on his part, she was conveyed by him that night secretly through the lines of the German sentries surrounding Paris, who, on stopping his carriage for a moment, failed to recognise a human form covered by a rug at his feet. She accompanied Dr. Evans to England, where she met her son. They took up their abode at Chiselhurst, the emperor joining her later, and after the emperor's death in 1873 she removed to Farnborough, where she built a mausoleum to his memory. The great sorrow of Eugénie's life occurred in June, 1879, when the Prince Imperial, who had joined the English troops against the Zulus in South Africa, was slain by the savages. The following year she visited the spot and brought back the body to be interred beside that of his father.

After that the ex-empress lived in retirement, following closely the course of events, but abstaining from all interference in French politics. She was a close friend of Queen Victoria, and a frequent visitor at the palace in the latter years of the queen's reign.

At her death, in 1920, aged ninety-four, Eugénie had lived to witness the downfall of the German power that in 1870 deprived her of her throne and country.

LINA B. MORGENSTERN

Lina Bauer Morgenstern (1830-1909), a German social reformer. At eighteen she had organized a league to aid poor school children, and after her marriage to Dr. Morgenstern she founded the Berlin Kindergarten Association, of which she was president from 1860-1866. The Public Kitchens established by her in Berlin to relieve economic distress were imitated in other large cities and constitute her most notable achievement. She also founded a society for the protection of illegitimate children, an academy for the instruction of young women in useful arts, and was the author of a number of books on domestic and educational subjects.

HELENA P. BLAVATSKY

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky (1831-1891), a Russian traveler and theosophist. She married in her seventeenth year a man very much her senior, Nicephon Blavatsky, a Russian official, from whom she was separated after a few months. During the next twenty years she travelled widely in Canada, Texas, Mexico, India, and after several attempts, penetrated into Tibet. In 1858 she revisited Russia where she created a sensation as a spiritualistic medium, and in 1873 she came to the United States, where, with H. S. Olcott, she in 1875 founded the Theosophical Society with the object of (1) forming a universal brotherhood of man, (2) studying and making known the ancient religions, philosophies and sciences, (3) investigating the laws of nature and developing the divine powers latent in man. The Brahmanic and Buddhistic literature supplied the society with its terminology and its doctrines were a curious amalgam of Egyptian, Kabbalistic, occultist, Indian and modern spiritualistic ideas and formulas. Mme. Blavatsky's principal books were "Isis Unveiled" (1877), "The Secret Doctrine" (1888), and "The Key to Theosophy" (1891). In her efforts to gain converts to Theosophy she resorted to "physical phenomena" and miraculous pretensions; but these were exposed by the investigations of the Society for Psychical Research, and by V. S. Solovyoff in his work "A Modern Priestess of Isis" (1895). Nevertheless, her cleverness, volubility, energy and will-power enabled her to maintain her ground, and when she died in 1891 she was the acknowledged leader of nearly 100,000 Theosophists in England, France, the United States and India. An abridgment of her works was edited and published by Katharine Hillard in English (New York, 1907).

ELIZABETH, EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA

Amelia Eugenie Elizabeth (1837-1898), Empress-Queen of Austria-Hungary, wife of Francis Joseph, daughter of Duke Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria. She was only sixteen when she married, and was regarded as the most beautiful princess in Europe. In the early days of her married life

she frequently came into collision with Viennese prejudice. Her attempts to modify court etiquette, and her extreme fondness for horsemanship scandalized Austrian society, while her predilection for Hungary and for everything Hungarian offended German sentiment. Her popularity with the Hungarians remained unchanged throughout her life, while her care for the wounded in the campaign of 1866 made her beloved by the Austrian people.

The tragic death of her only son, the Crown Prince Rudolph, in 1889, was a shock from which she never really recovered. Her assassination by an anarchist who stabbed her while she was walking in Geneva, completed the list of misfortunes of the Austrian House, and aroused intense indignation throughout Europe.

ANNE C. EDGREN-LEFFLER

Anne Charlotte Edgren-Leffler (1849-1892), a Swedish realistic novelist and dramatist. Her short stories, "By Chance," "From Life," "A Summer Story," "Woman and Love,"—and her dramas, "The Actress," "The Curate," "The Fairy," "Ideal Women," "The Struggle for Happiness," and "A Rescuing Angel," are the most noteworthy and characteristic of her many works.

Her dramatic method forms a connecting link between Ibsen and Strindberg, and its masculine directness, freedom from prejudice, and frankness gave her work a high estimation in Sweden.

Her last book was a biography (1892) of her friend Sonya Kovalevsky. Her Life by Ellen Key, was published in 1893.

SOPHIE KOVALEVSKY

Sophie Kovalevsky, better known under her pen name, Sonya (1850-1891), a Russian mathematician and author, born in Moscow, daughter of General Corvin-Krukovsky. As a young girl she was fired by the aspiration after intellectual liberty that animated so many young Russian women at that period, and drove them to study at foreign universities, since their own were closed to them. This led

her, in 1868, to contract one of those conventional marriages in vogue at the time, with a young student Waldemar Kovalevsky, and the two went together to Germany to continue their studies. At Heidelberg and Berlin her progress was rapid, and she astounded the learned professors by her lucid and original solutions of the problems that at the time engaged their most advanced pupils. In 1874 she received the degree of Ph. D. at the University of Göttingen, and some years later, her husband becoming involved in speculations, the couple parted. His death, which followed shortly, was a crushing blow to her, and she resumed scientific work only after a lingering illness. In 1884 she was appointed professor of higher analysis at the University of Stockholm, and while holding this position she received the Bordin Prize of 5,000 francs from the Paris Academy of Sciences, for one of her notable mathematical essays. Besides contributing many important papers to scientific periodicals, she had literary talents and in 1877 wrote "The Privatdocent"—a sketch from the life of a small university town—which met with a hearty reception. Her "Recollections of Childhood" aroused widespread attention, and in Sweden she formed an intimate friendship with Anne Leffler, a striking figure in Scandinavian letters. They had a strong influence upon each other, and of several works written in collaboration, "A Struggle for Happiness" is the most characteristic. It is a panegyric of love as the mainspring of complete life, and the heroine, Alice, who seeks for it in vain, is Kovalevsky herself.

In one of her periods of despair she caught a severe cold, but paid no attention to it, and attended to her lectures almost until her death from pneumonia, February 10, 1891, just as she had attained the height of her fame and had won recognition even in her own country by election to membership of the St. Petersburg Academy of Science.

MARIE BASHKIRTSEFF

Marie Bashkirtseff (1860-1884), a Russian artist and writer, one of the most individual characters in the literary annals of the nineteenth century, born near Poltava, Russia, and died of consumption in Paris. Her parents were

wealthy and of noble descent, and their daughter, who was gifted with beauty, an unusual voice, and a mind of remarkable maturity, had the advantage of residence in Rome, Nice, Paris and other cities, where she moved in the highest society. A weakness of the throat obliged her to abandon the hope of achieving fame as a singer, and in her seventeenth year she began the study of art in Paris under Robert-Fleury, pursuing it later under Bastien-Lepage until her death, and producing, in spite of her physical disabilities, several paintings of rare merit. Her distinctive work, however, was a journal begun in her thirteenth year and faithfully continued through life. It was designed for publication after her death, and intended to be, to use her own words, "the transcript of a woman's life—her thoughts and hopes, her deceptions, weakness, good qualities, sorrows and joys." She herself believed it to be unparalleled in literature, and the same opinion was expressed by Gladstone, one of her many sympathetic reviewers.

Consult: "The Journal of Marie Bashkirtseff," translated with an Introduction, by Mathilde Blind (two volumes, London, 1890).

EMMA LAZARUS

Emma Lazarus (1849-1887), an American Jewish poet and philanthropist, born in New York City. Trained at home under the personal direction of her father, Moses Lazarus, a merchant of prominence in the social and business world, she early displayed intellectual promise. From her childhood, books were her most precious possession, and her mind was turned to poetry for its utterance.

Of her literary work and social service, Israel Abrahams says: "At the age of twenty-one she published 'Admetus and other Poems,' inscribed to Emerson, who greatly influenced her, and with whom she maintained a regular correspondence for several years. In 1874 her prose romance 'Alide,' based on Goethe's autobiography, appeared, and received a generous letter of admiration from Turgeniev. Two years later she visited Concord and made the acquaintance of the Emerson circle; while there she read the proof-sheets

Louisa May Alcott

of her tragedy 'The Spagnoletto,' and later published her excellent translations of Heine's poems.

"Meanwhile events were occurring which appealed to her Jewish sympathies and gave a new turn to her feeling. The Russian massacres of 1880-1881 were a trumpet-call to her. She belonged to the oldest Jewish congregation of New York, though she had not for some years taken a personal part in the observances of the synagogue. But from this time she took up the cause of her race, and her verse rang out as it had never rung before, a clarion note, calling a people to heroic action and unity; to the consciousness and fulfilment of a grand destiny. Her poems 'The Crowing of the Red Cock' and 'The Banner of the Jew' helped to produce the new Zionism, and the short remainder of her life was devoted to the cause of Jewish nationalism.

"Her drama the 'Dance of Death' was included in 'Songs of a Semite' which she dedicated to George Eliot, and in 1887 her final work appeared, 'By the Waters of Babylon,' a series of prose poems, full of prophetic fire."

A sonnet by her is engraved on a memorial tablet on the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, New York City.

EMMA ABBOTT

Emma Abbott (1849-1891), an American singer. She began her musical experience in the choir of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and afterwards studied in Milan and Paris. After making her début at Covent Garden, London, she came to the United States and sang for a number of years with the English opera company known by her name. She appeared successfully in the operas of Verdi, Gounod, Bellini, etc., and was one of the most popular sopranos of her time.

CHARLOTTE WOLTER

Charlotte Wolter (1834-1897), an Austrian actress, born at Cologne, began her artistic career at Budapest in 1857. Four years later she appeared at the Victoria Theatre in Berlin where her performance of Hermione in the "Winter's Tale" took the play-going world by storm, and she was given

in 1862 an appointment at the Vienna Hofburg Theatre, to which she remained faithful until her death in 1897. According to her wish, she was buried in the costume of Iphigenia, in which rôle she had achieved her most brilliant success.

Charlotte Wolter was one of the great tragic actresses of modern times, and excelled in a rich repertory of classic, poetic and historical characters.

FANNY DAVENPORT

Fanny Davenport (1850-1898), an American actress, daughter of the tragedian, E. L. Davenport. She was born in London, but was brought to America as a child, and when seven years old made her first appearance on the stage in Boston. While playing in Philadelphia in 1869, she attracted the attention of Augustin Daly, who engaged her for the Fifth Avenue Theatre in New York where she became a favorite. Later she visited the principal cities as a star, her greatest successes being in Sardou's "Fedora," "La Tosca," and "Cleopatra."

MARY H. KINGSLEY

Mary Henrietta Kingsley (1862-1900), an English traveller, ethnologist and author, daughter of George H. Kingsley, and niece of Charles Kingsley. In her studies she was early attracted to natural history, and at Cambridge she studied the science of sociology. The loss of both parents in 1892 left her free to pursue her own course, and she resolved to study native religion and law in West Africa with a view to completing a book which her father had left unfinished.

She made two trips to the West Coast, and visited parts hitherto untrodden by Europeans. After a series of adventures and hair-breadth escapes from the cannibals and the dangers of land and water, she returned to England in 1895, and later published "Travels in West Africa." The book aroused wide interest, and she lectured to scientific gatherings on the fauna, flora and folk-lore of West Africa, and to commercial audiences on the trade of that region and its

possibilities. Her chief concern was for the development of the negro on African, not European, lines and for the government of the British possessions by methods which left the native "a free unsmashed man—not a whitewashed slave or an enemy." With undaunted energy Miss Kingsley made preparations for a third journey, but the Anglo-Boer war changed her plans, and she decided to go first to South Africa to nurse fever cases. While engaged in tending Boer prisoners at Simon's Town, she died of enteric fever.

VICTORIA, QUEEN OF ENGLAND

Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India (1819-1901).

She was the only child of the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III, and when born held the fifth place in succession to the throne. The first eighteen years of her life were spent, in comparative seclusion, in Kensington Palace, where her education was superintended by Louise Lehzen and the Rev. George Davys.

On June 20, 1837, by the death of William IV, the last barrier between Princess Victoria and the crown was removed, and the following day she was proclaimed queen. The general enthusiasm her accession evoked was partly due to the contrast she presented with those who had lately occupied the throne. The substitution for kings whose personalities inspired no respect of an innocent girl, with what promised to be a long and virtuous life before her, evoked at the outset in the large mass of the people a sentiment of chivalric devotion to the monarchy which gave it new stability and deprived revolution of all foot-hold.

The ceremonial of the coronation in Westminster Abbey was endued with exceptional splendor, and lasted more than five hours. When at last the queen set out for Buckingham Palace, she drove through the streets wearing her crown and all her apparel of state, and looked to spectators pale and tremulous. Carlyle, who was in the throng, breathed a blessing on her: "Poor little Queen," he added, "she is at an age at which a girl can hardly be trusted to choose a bonnet for herself; yet a task is laid upon her from which an archangel might shrink."

One of the first important acts of her reign was the adoption in July, 1839, of Rowland Hill's scheme for the conveyance and delivery of letters at a uniform minimum rate of one penny throughout the United Kingdom. This gave an enormous impetus to communication among various parts of Great Britain and Ireland for commercial and all other purposes. The usefulness of the new arrangement was greatly increased by the invention at the same time of the adhesive postage-stamp, which bore as its distinguishing mark the queen's portrait-head, and this rendered her likeness familiar throughout the globe. On February 10, 1840, she was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and a new era in the queen's life and reign began. From a personal point of view the union realized the highest ideal of which matrimony is capable, the queen's love for her husband was without alloy, and invested him in her sight with every perfection. He, on his part, reciprocated her affection, and he made her happiness the main object of his life.

The queen's first child, a daughter, afterwards Empress Frederick of Germany, was born the following November, and a year later, November 9, 1841, her second child, a son and heir, was born at Buckingham Palace. The boy was named Albert Edward, and more than fifty-nine years later succeeded his mother as King Edward VII.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert had nine children, four sons and five daughters, and three of these died in the queen's lifetime. She had forty grandchildren and thirty-seven great-grandchildren.

An important event in the queen's long reign occurred in January, 1845, when she met for the first time the two men who were later to be her two most brilliant ministers of state—Benjamin Disraeli and Wm. Ewart Gladstone. In 1851 a demonstration of peace and goodwill among the nations which excited the Queen's highest hopes was the inauguration of the Great Exhibition in the Crystal Palace erected in Hyde Park. The brilliant opening ceremony, over which she presided, evoked a marvellous outburst of loyalty. Besides twenty-five thousand people in the building, seven hundred thousand cheered her outside as she passed them

on her way from Buckingham Palace. It was, she said, the proudest and happiest day of her happy life.

While attending to public affairs she encouraged social gaiety, and was still regarded as one of the most graceful performers of the day in minuets and country-dances. At a ball at Windsor in June, 1856, she danced every dance, and finally performed a Scottish reel to the bagpipes. In the autumn of the same year she received at Balmoral, Miss Florence Nightingale, who had reorganized the nursing in the military hospitals of the Crimea, and to whom she had sent a valuable jewel as a memento.

The queen and Prince Albert visited France and Germany in 1858, and during the same year she expressed her interest in the completion of the laying of the first submarine cable between America and the United Kingdom, the most effective bond of union between the two countries that science could devise. She sent an elaborate message of congratulation over the wires to the President of the United States, James Buchanan, and described the enterprise as an additional link between nations whose friendship was founded upon common interest and reciprocal esteem.

About this time the English rule of India began to assume vast proportions. The absorption by the Crown of the territories and administrative powers of the old East India Company added nearly two hundred million human beings to those who already owed direct allegiance to Queen Victoria, and more than eight hundred thousand square miles to the existing area of the British dominions.

By the noble spirit of justice which the queen infused into her proclamation of sovereignty over her new subjects and her new territories, she proved her consciousness of the high responsibilities that imperial rule involved.

But the happy life of the queen was soon to be clouded by a sorrow from which she never entirely recovered. On December 14, 1861, after a short illness, Prince Albert passed away at Windsor in the queen's presence. He was little more than forty-two years old, and she was only his senior by a month. Almost without warning the romance of the queen's life was at its meridian changed into a tragedy. Few parallels can be found in history to the length of time during which the actively vivid sense of loss clung

to the queen's heart. She never ceased to wear mourning for him, and lived long in seclusion, taking no part in court festivities or ceremonial pageantry.

The next twenty-five years of the queen's reign continued with the various celebrated men whom she chose as her advisers, the last being Lord Salisbury who remained her prime minister unitl her death.

In June, 1887, occurred the jubilee with which England celebrated the fiftieth year of her reign. The entrance on her year of jubilee and the approaching close of a quarter of a century of widowhood conquered some of her reluctance to figure in public life.

The celebration was of historic import, and the mighty outburst of enthusiasm which greeted the queen, as loudly in the colonies and India as in the United Kingdom, gave new strength to the monarchy.

Ten years later, in 1897, the nation celebrated with appropriate splendor the completion of her sixtieth year of rule—her "Diamond Jubilee." The festivities lasted a fortnight, and, though the queen was now seventy-eight, she attended almost all the official celebrations.

Though domestic afflictions, and the Boer War which began in 1899 weighed heavily on the queen's mind, she remained active, and in December, 1900, she welcomed home some of the troops from South Africa, and addressed a few grateful words to the men. On December 14th she celebrated the thirty-ninth anniversary of the Prince Consort's death with customary solemnity.

On January 14, she engaged in an hour's talk with Lord Roberts and showed acute anxiety to learn all details of the recent progress of the war. She appeared to stand the exertion well, but a collapse followed the general's departure. On the 19th it was publicly announced that she was growing weaker, and her children who were in England were summoned to her deathbed. Two days later her grandson, the German emperor, arrived, and in his presence, and in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and three of her daughters, she passed away in the evening of January 22, 1901.

The queen was eighty-one years old and eight months,

and her reign had lasted sixty-three years and seven months, the longest in English history.

After an imposing funeral, attended by members of every royal family in Europe, the queen's body was placed in the sarcophagus which held the remains of Prince Albert.

KATE GREENAWAY

Kate Greenaway (1846-1901), an English artist, born in London. Her special field was the delineation of child life, and her drawings are distinctive for their individual charm and quaint humor. Her more remarkable early work consisted of Christmas cards, which, by reason of their beauty of design and charm of draughtsmanship, enjoyed an extraordinary vogue. In 1890 and after, she exhibited water-color drawings which surprised the artistic world by their delicacy, tenderness and grace. Of late years other influences have superseded hers, but she retains a unique place among English artists. Kate Greenaway, who is said to have "dressed the children of two continents," had great charm of character, but was extremely shy of public notice.

ALICE FREEMAN PALMER

Alice Freeman Palmer (1855-1902), an American educator. She was elected to the chair of history in Wellesley College in 1879, and three years later became president, which position she retained till her marriage in 1887 to Prof. G. H. Palmer of Harvard University. During her administration of Wellesley the college standard of scholarship was raised, the number of students was greatly increased, and several important buildings were added.

She took an active interest in educational and reform associations, and was prominent as a lecturer on municipal topics.

Wellesley College possesses a very beautiful memorial to her, sculptured in relief by Daniel Chester French.

AUGUSTA M. A. HOLMÈS

Augusta Mary Anne Holmès (1847-1903), a French composer, born in Paris of English-Irish parents. She studied

with various masters, and although a brilliant pianist, she attained distinction entirely through her compositions. Besides over one hundred songs, and other orchestral works, characterized by much grace of expression, she wrote the well-known symphony "Hero et Leandre;" three other symphonies, "Lutece," which in 1879 won third prize in an open competition instituted by the city of Paris,—"Les Argonautes," and "Irlande." Her four act lyric opera "Le Montagne Noire" was produced at the Grand Opera in 1895.

FRANCES POWER COBBE

Frances Power Cobbe (1822-1904), an English philanthropist and author, born in Dublin. Brought up in an atmosphere of evangelical piety, she was sent to a fashionable boarding school which proved to be torture to her vigorous, independent spirit. She soon became a busy author of books, leader-writer for the London dailies, and contributor to the magazines. In 1857, after a year of travel in Italy, she joined Mary Carpenter in conducting schools and reformatories for girls. She was for years an editorial writer in London, her special subjects suffrage and property rights for women, and vivisection. She was long one of the foremost opponents of vivisection in England. Her published works are all characterized by a remarkably fluent and forcible style. Among them are: "Intuitive Morals" (1855), "Pursuits of Women" (1863), "Hopes of the Human Race" (1874), and "The Scientific Spirit of the Age" (1888).

JANE L. STANFORD

Jane Lathrop Stanford (1825-1905), an American philanthropist, born at Albany, N. Y. She was married in 1850 to Leland Stanford, subsequently Governor of California and U. S. Senator. In 1885 she aided her husband to establish Leland Stanford Jr. University at Palo Alto, Cal., in memory of their son. After her husband's death in 1893 Mrs. Stanford was occupied chiefly in fostering the development and extension of the university, and by further benefactions of securities and land, valued at $30,000,000, she made

it the wealthiest educational institution in the world. Mrs. Stanford also established the Children's Hospital in her native town of Albany, N. Y., and gave large sums to various schools and kindergartens.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL

Josephine Shaw Lowell (1843-1905), an American philanthropist and social worker, born at West Roxbury, Mass. In 1863 she married Col. Charles Russell Lowell, who was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., 1864. Grief at her husband's loss was not permitted to paralyze her energies, and she soon began her work for the alleviation of human misery, which was to last for more than forty years. Governor Tilden's appointment of Mrs. Lowell in 1876, when she was only thirty-two years old, as the first woman commissioner of the New York State Board of Charities, came as a well merited recognition of the public services she had already performed. She was reappointed by several succeeding governors, her period of service extending from 1877 until 1889. The remainder of her life was passed in active philanthropic work, particularly prison reform.

Joseph H. Choate said of her: "If you should ask me to sum up in one word the life and character of Mrs. Lowell, I should call it Consecration." Theodore Roosevelt said: "She had a sweet, unworldly character; and never man or woman ever strove for loftier ideals."

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE

Lady Florence Dixie (1857-1905), an English explorer and writer, daughter of the Marquis of Queensberry, and married to Sir Alexander Dixie in 1875. She explored Patagonia 1878-1879, was war correspondent for the London Morning Post in the Boer war 1880-1881, and was instrumental in securing the liberty of Cetawayo, King of Zululand. In later years she was a champion of woman's rights. Her books include: "Across Patagonia," "A Defense of Zulu-land and its King," "The Child Hunters of Patagonia," etc.

DOROTHEA BEALE

Dorothea Beale (1831-1906), an English schoolmistress. She had already shown a strong intellectual bent when in 1848 she was one of the first to attend lectures at the newly opened Queen's College for Ladies, London, and from 1849-1856 she herself took classes there. In 1858 she was appointed principal of the Ladies College at Cheltenham, then in very low water. Under Miss Beale's headship it grew into one of the great girls schools of the country, and its development and example played an important part in the revolution effected in regard to the higher education of women. Miss Beale retained her post till her death in 1906. Strongly religious by nature, broad-minded and keenly interested in all branches of culture, she exercised a far-reaching influence on her pupils.

MARY PUTNAM JACOBI

Mary Putnam Jacobi (1842-1906), an American physician, daughter of George P. Putnam the publisher. She was the first woman to graduate from the New York College of Pharmacy, in 1862. Later she spent some time in the Paris hospitals, and studied at the School of Medicine there. After her return to New York she began practice, and was lecturer at the new Women's Medical College. In 1873 she was married to the eminent physician, Abraham Jacobi. The following year she organized and became president of an association for the advancement of the medical education of women; and she was the first woman admitted to the New York medical societies and to the American Medical Association. Her writing on medical subjects was considerable and important, and in 1876 the Boylston essay prize was awarded her by Harvard University.

ELIZABETH CABOT AGASSIZ

Elizabeth Cabot Agassiz (1822-1907), an American teacher and writer, born in Boston. In 1850 she was mar-

ried to the great naturalist, Louis Agassiz, whom she accompanied to Brazil (1865-1866), and on the Hassler expedition in 1871-1872. Her writings include: "A First Lesson in Natural History" (1859), and the "Life of Louis Agassiz" (1885). She became president of the board of control of Radcliffe College and took an active part in promoting the interests of that institution.

AGNES MARY CLERKE

Agnes Mary Clerke (1842-1907), an English astronomer and scientific writer, born in Ireland. While living in Italy she contributed to the Edinburgh Review. In 1888 she made astronomical observations at the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, and in 1890 further observations aboard the yacht *Palatine* in the Baltic Sea. She won the Actonian prize in 1893, and was elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1903. Though not a practical astronomer in the ordinary sense, she possessed remarkable skill in collating, interpreting and summarizing the results of astronomical research, and as a historian her work has an important place in scientific literature. Her principal books are: "A Popular History of Astronomy" (1885), and "The System of the Stars" (1890).

KATHARINE PRESCOTT WORMELEY

Katharine Prescott Wormeley (1836-1908), an American translator and author, born in England, the daughter of a British admiral. She came to the United States in girlhood, and first gained distinction by her service in the relief of Union soldiers during the Civil War, concerning which she wrote "The U. S. Sanitary Commission," and "Letters from Headquarters During the Peninsular Campaign."

Miss Wormeley is best known, however, for her admirable translations of great French writers. These include the novels of Balzac, the plays of Moliere, and the Memoirs of the Duc de St. Simon.

She also wrote a Life of Balzac.

TZŬ HSI, EMPRESS OF CHINA

Tzŭ Hsi (1835-1908), Empress Dowager, the most famous woman in Chinese history, born in Peking. She came of a Manchu family named Hui Cheng, and in her sixteenth year was selected for the Imperial harem of the Emperor Hien-fêng. She started as a concubine of the fifth rank, but because of her beauty and talents was advanced in rank, until in 1858 she was second only to the first concubine, Tze-an, who became Imperial consort on the death of Hien-fêng's legal wife. Practically uneducated when she entered the palace, she applied herself diligently to a thorough course in Chinese history and classics, and became known as a fine scholar of the old school. Having given birth to a son, afterward the Emperor Tung-chih, her influence greatly increased, and she became Empress of the Western Palace. In 1861 on the death of Hien-fêng she frustrated a conspiracy to put her out of the way, and together with Tze-an, the Empress of the Eastern Palace, and Prince Kung she secured the overthrow of her enemies. She was then twenty-six years of age, and easily dominating Tze-an, she became the real ruler of China, remaining so during the reigns of Tung-chih and Kwang-sü. She had the political wisdom to select the great statesman Li Hung Chang as her chief adviser, and later his protégé, Yuan Shih-Kai. These two men, together with Prince Kung and Prince Ching, helped her to direct her foreign policies. She was able to keep her country in fairly good standing among the nations of the world until the Chino-Japanese War (1894-1895) revealed the weakness of China and its inability to prevent territorial aggression. After the seizures, leases, and concessions of the Powers, came the Boxer Rebellion, and although she at first disapproved of it, she later gave the movement encouragement and imperial support. The tragic results of the Rebellion having taught Tzŭ Hsi that the old order in China must be eradicated, from 1901 until her death she distinctly encouraged the modernizing of China, and the gradual forming of a constitutional government.

Tzŭ Hsi has been much maligned by her enemies, and as much overpraised by her admirers, but she was undoubtedly

Queen Victoria and her Court

a great ruler and one of the few women who have profoundly influenced the world's history.

MARIA PARLOA

Maria Parloa (1843-1909), an American domestic economist and author. She was an authority on the proper preparation of food and on household management upon which subjects she lectured and wrote extensively.

In 1877 she was special instructor at various seminaries, and gave courses of lessons in sick-room cookery to Harvard medical students. After visiting Paris for study, she opened a cooking-school in New York City. Her publications include: "Miss Parloa's New Cook Book and Marketing Guide," "The Young Housekeeper," and "Home Economics."

SARAH ORNE JEWETT

Sarah Orne Jewett (1849-1909), an American novelist, and writer of short stories. She excelled in the simple and intimate portrayal of New England character in its finer and gentler moods. Her work is distinguished for its naturalness and is a valuable contribution to the fiction dealing with American life. She describes the people of Maine, their characteristic speech, manners and traditions, with peculiar charm and realism, often recalling the work of Hawthorne.

LILLIAN M. TREBLE

Lillian Massey Treble (1854-1909), a Canadian philanthropist, daughter of H. A. Massey, wife of John Mill Treble. She organized classes in domestic science which led to the adoption of a complete curriculum in household science in various women's colleges throughout Canada. She gave to Toronto University a handsome and commodious structure called the "Lillian Massey Household Science and Art Building," opened in 1913. In addition to numerous benefactions in her lifetime she bequeathed the greater part of a large fortune to charitable institutions.

HELENA MODJESKA

Helena Modjeska (1844-1909), a Polish actress, who after 1876 resided in the United States. Born in Cracow, daughter of Michael Opido, a musician, she was married in 1860 to a manager named Modrzejewski, from the contraction of whose name comes that by which she is known. Three years after her husband's death in 1865, she married Count Bozenta Chlapowski, a Polish politician and critic, and the same year began an engagement at the Imperial Theatre in Warsaw, where she enacted the leading rôles for some time. In 1876 political difficulties and ill health led her to go with her husband and others to California, where they established a Polish colony near Los Angeles, but this plan proving unsuccessful, she decided to return to the stage. After studying English for only a few months, she made her first appearance in San Francisco in 1877 as Adrienne Lecouvreur, and immediately established herself as a tragic actress of the first rank. During the following years she played in New York and London, and was everywhere acclaimed as a notable impersonator of Shakespearian characters, among them Ophelia, Rosalind, Viola, Imogen, Cleopatra and Lady Macbeth; but she also excelled as Mary Stuart, Camille, Magda and more modern parts, her great natural gifts gaining her a foremost rank upon the American stage, despite the fact that she never used English with ease. In May, 1905, she was given a farewell benefit in New York City at the Metropolitan Opera House, after which she retired to her home in Southern California.

In her autobiography, "Memories and Impressions of Helena Modjeska" (New York, 1910), she says: "When I was young, I yearned for fame, but later on all other considerations paled against the enthusiasm of the work itself. I fell in love with my art. To get out of myself, to forget all about Helena Modjeska, to throw my whole soul into the assumed character, to lead its life, to be moved by its emotions, thrilled by its passions, to suffer or rejoice—in one word, to identify myself with it and reincarnate another soul and body, this became my ideal, the goal of all my aspirations, and at the same time the enchantment and attraction of my work. I was very often misjudged and misunder-

stood, oftener yet appreciated beyond my merits,—and yet none of the comments upon my value made me deviate from my aim, which was always the grasping for my ideal, as far as it could be attained,—which at the end proved a struggle for the impossible.

"The keynote of my conceptions was always founded on human sympathy, and I persistently tried to find a redeeming side to the weaknesses and errors of my heroines, whilst, on the other hand, I endeavored in the execution never to lose sight of the aesthetic objects of art. Another advantage I reaped, which I value most highly, was the privilege I shared with several illustrious countrymen of mine in proving to the outside world that our unfortunate and much-maligned nation, Poland, is always alive, and cannot be relegated to oblivion, as its civilization and art are undeniable tokens of its vitality."

CHAPTER NINE

PERIOD 1896-1924

MARY BAKER G. EDDY

MARY BAKER GLOVER EDDY (1821-1910), the founder of Christian Science. She was born at Bow, near Concord, N. H., and received a careful education, which included natural philosophy, logic, moral science, Greek and Hebrew. Bred a Congregationalist, she even in childhood wrote verses containing ideas approximating to her later teaching, and as a girl was remarkable for the spirituality of her temper. At eighteen she was writing for the New Hampshire papers, and for the magazines of both North and South. In 1843 she married Col. George W. Glover of Charleston, S. C., where she resided until his death, when she made her home in New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and in 1877 was married to Dr. Asa G. Eddy.

It was in 1862 that she began "to write down and give to her friends the results of her Scriptural studies," but these compositions, she says, "were crude, the first steps of a child in the newly discovered world of Spirit." Her principal work, and the text-book of the system: "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," was first published in 1875, and has since been printed in many editions. In that book she declares: "In the year 1866 I discovered the Christ Science, or divine laws of Life, and named it Christian Science. God has been graciously fitting me, during many years, for the reception of a final revelation of the absolute divine principle of scientific being and healing." In 1879 Mrs. Eddy organized the First Church of Christ, Scientist, and in 1881 was ordained to the ministry, and founded the Massachusetts Metaphysical College at Boston. She died December 3, 1910, at Newton, Mass., leaving the bulk of her estate, valued at $2,600,000, to be used for extending the world's knowledge of the religion which she taught.

Mary Baker Eddy

J. B. Willis says: "The world's highest meed of praise is eventually bestowed upon those who have made the largest contribution to its spiritual good, and it is in the light of this fact that the honored place of Mrs. Eddy's name, in the annals of the race, is unqualifiedly assured."

PAULINE G. VIARDOT

Pauline Garcia Viardot (1821-1910), a Spanish vocalist, born in Paris. She studied singing under her father, Manual Garcia, and at a later period Liszt perfected her in piano-playing. In 1825 she was taken with the Garcia troupe to America, and after their return in 1828 she sang in the concerts of her sister, Mme. Malibran. She first appeared in opera at London in 1839, and the following year was married to Louis Viardot, the French author and operatic manager. She was brilliantly successful in all the European capitals, and possessing a mezzo-soprano voice of remarkable compass and elasticity, was able to sing with almost equal facility in French, Italian, German, Spanish and English.

Mme. Viardot also achieved distinction as a composer, and was for some years a professor of music at the conservatory of Paris.

WILMA NERUDA

Wilma Neruda, known in her later years as Lady Hallé (1839-1911), an English violinist, born in Austria. She came of a distinguished family of violinists, and was the daughter of Josef Neruda, organist of the Cathedral at Brünn, in Moravia. She began to play the violin almost as soon as she could walk, and at seven years of age made her first appearance in Vienna where she excited much astonishment by the extraordinary power of her bow, and her great execution, notwithstanding the smallness of her hands. In 1864, after playing in Paris with unusual success, she married Ludwig Norman, a Swedish musician. Having frequently played in London, she was induced to remain there after 1869, and appeared at many concerts, playing with ever-increasing power and refinement. In 1888 she mar-

ried Sir Charles Hallé, and was associated with him on the concert-platform until 1895, when he died. The distinctive title of "Violinist to the Queen" was conferred upon her by Queen Alexandra in 1901.

ELLEN H. RICHARDS

Ellen Henrietta Richards (1842-1911), an American sanitary chemist, educator, and author, born at Dunstable, Mass. After graduating at Vassar in 1870, she studied for three years at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where from 1876 till her death she was instructor and chemist. She specialized in oil and water analysis and the chemistry of foods, and made researches relative to spontaneous combustion and explosion.

In 1875 she married Robert Hallowell Richards, the eminent mining engineer and metallurgist.

Among the important and most popular books by Mrs. Richards are: "Chemistry of Cooking and Cleaning," "Food Materials and their Adulterations," "The Cost of Living," "Air, Water and Food," "Sanitation in Daily Life," and "Euthenics, the Science of Controllable Environment."

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward (1844-1911), an American philanthropist and author, born in Andover, Mass. She was known for her work in temperance reform, and in behalf of the advancement of women. Her many books are often of a religious trend,—her first work to attract attention was "The Gates Ajar" (1868), which had a very wide reading and was instrumental in substituting reasonable healthy views concerning a future existence in place of the vague and conventional ideas on the subject then prevalent.

Mrs. Ward was a voluminous writer, and also was the author of several volumes in collaboration with her husband, the Rev. Herbert D. Ward.

ALICE MORSE EARLE

Alice Morse Earle (1853-1911), an American writer on colonial history. She was born in Worcester, Mass., and in 1874 was married to Henry Earle. She has written extensively upon the manners and customs of the colonial period in New England and New York, and in her various books presents a mass of quaint and interesting information. One of her most valuable works is "Two Centuries of Costume in America" (two volumes, 1903).

Among other publications are: "China Collecting in America," "Colonial Days in Old New York," "Stage Coach and Tavern Days," "Old Time Gardens," and "Sun-Dials and Roses of Yesterday."

W. P. FLEMING

Williamina Paton Fleming (1857-1911), an American astronomer, born at Dundee, Scotland, where she taught school from 1871 to 1876. In 1879 she became an assistant at the Harvard College Observatory, and later was appointed curator of astronomical photographs. She found the spectrum of a meteor, and is also known as the discoverer of new stars and variables. In 1906 she became an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society, London. She published "A Photographic Study of Variable Stars" (1907) and "Spectra and Photographic Magnitudes of Stars in Standard Regions" (1911).

OCTAVIA HILL

Octavia Hill (1836-1912), an English social reformer and author. At an early age she began her efforts to improve the homes of the London poor. In 1864 she was associated with John Ruskin who advanced the money for purchasing the houses and improving them or erecting new ones. She taught multitudes to help themselves, impressing upon them ideas of cleanliness, order, and self-respect. Her books include: "Homes of the London Poor" (1875) and "Our Common Land" (1877).

SOPHIA JEX-BLAKE

Sophia Jex-Blake (1840-1912), an English physician, born at Brighton. In 1869 she matriculated in medicine at the University of Edinburgh, and completed her medical education at the University of Bonn, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1877.

In 1886 she opened the Edinburgh School of Medicine for Women, of which she was dean until her retirement in 1899. She is the author of "American Schools and Colleges," "Medical Women," and "Care of Infants."

MATHILDE MARCHESI

Mathilde Marchesi (1826-1913), a French singing teacher, born at Frankfort-on-the-Main. She studied in Vienna and Paris and appeared as a concert singer in London and on the Continent. Her voice was pleasing, but not remarkable. In 1852 she married the Italian baritone and singing master, Salvatore Marchesi, and took up her work as a teacher of singing. She eventually fixed her resirence in Paris and succeeded in making her salon one of the most important circles of musical life in the city. She published several books on vocalism, but is chiefly celebrated for the great singers who studied with her. Among her pupils were Etelka Gerster, Nellie Melba, Emma Eamès, Emma Calvé, Sibyl Sanderson and Frances Alda.

KATHERINE I. BARROWS

Katherine Isabel Barrows (1845-1913), an American editor and penologist. She studied medicine in New York City, and secured the degree of M. D. In 1865 she became the wife of Samuel June Barrows, the author. In early life she was employed by the Department of State at Washington as stenographer, the first woman to hold such a position in the department. For twenty years she edited the Proceedings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and notable service was rendered by her as secretary to the National Prison Association.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE

Mrs. Frank Leslie (1828-1914), an American publisher, born in New Orleans. Her maiden name was Miriam Florence Folline and she was a descendant of a noble French-Huguenot family. When Frank Leslie, the publisher, to whom she had been married, died in 1880, leaving his business badly involved, Mrs. Leslie took it in hand and placed it on a paying basis. The circulation of the Popular monthly increased 200,000 in four months under her management. In 1902 she sold out all her publishing interests.

Part of her fortune, estimated at more than $1,000,000, was devoted to the advancement of woman suffrage.

BERTHA VON SUTTNER

Bertha, Baroness von Suttner (1843-1914), an Austrian novelist, especially known for her efforts to promote peace. In 1891 she founded the Austrian Society of Peace Lovers, and as its president took a prominent part in various European peace congresses. In 1905 she received the Nobel peace prize of £5,000. She wrote a number of novels, but her most important work is "Die Waffen nieder!" (Lay Down Your Arms!), which has been translated into many languages.

Her "Memoiren," full of interesting autobiographical matter, were published in 1908.

VINNIE R. HOXIE

Vinnie Ream Hoxie (1847-1914), an American sculptor, born at Madison, Wis. She studied in Paris and Rome, and shortly after Lincoln's death, while still a young girl, she won a $30,000 prize in a competition for a statue of the martyred president. The first woman sculptor ever to receive a commission from the government, she executed a life-size figure, which is now in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Congress later commissioned her to make the heroic statue of Farragut, now in Farragut Square, Washington.

Her work is represented in various cities here and abroad.

In 1878 she was married to Major R. L. Hoxie of the U. S. Engineers.

M. G. VAN RENSSELAER

Mariana Griswold Van Rensselaer, usually known as Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer (1851-1914), an American author, born in New York City. She was elected as honorary member of the American Institute of Architects, and in 1910 received the degree of Litt. D. from Columbia University. Her writings include: "H. H. Richardson and his Works," "English Cathedrals," "Art out of Doors," "Should we Ask for the Suffrage?" "History of the city of New York in the Seventeenth Century," and "Poems."

GRACE HOADLEY DODGE

Grace Hoadley Dodge, an American philanthropist, and leader in religious and educational work. She was born in New York City and was the daughter of William E. Dodge, the merchant. Having at her command part of her father's large fortune, she devoted herself to increasing opportunities for self-supporting girls and young women. She built a chain of hotels for working girls, and through her personal influence and quiet but notable generosity accomplished the unification and success of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States.

Miss Dodge was elected president of the national board of Y. W. C. A. and in 1912 gave $350,000 for association buildings in New York City. She died in 1914.

LILLIAN NORDICA

Lillian Nordica (1859-1914), an American soprano, born at Farmington, Maine; her real name being Lillian Norton. After studying in Boston where she appeared as a church soloist in 1876 she continued her studies in Italy, and made her operatic début as Brescia in "La Traviata." At Paris in

1881 she won a great triumph, and from 1887 to 1893 she was one of the principal stars of the Covent Garden season in London. In later years she appeared in New York at the Manhattan and the Metropolitan, and was greatly admired. In 1914 while on a concert tour around the world, she died at Batavia, Java.

Lillian Nordica had a magnificent voice and a pleasing presence that won her immediate success. Unsurpassed in coloratura parts, she abandoned them in the latter part of her career and devoted her genius to the great Wagner rôles in which she was supremely effective.

EDITH CAVELL

Edith Cavell, an English war-nurse, head of a nurses' training school in Brussels, where she attended German as well as Allied soldiers in the European War. In August, 1915, she was accused by the German military authorities in Belgium of assisting prisoners to escape, and in October was condemned to be shot by a firing squad of German soldiers.

The execution roused England and France and was commented on throughout the United States.

In England Edith Cavell was henceforth regarded as a martyr, a notable memorial service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and later a statue of her was erected near Trafalgar Square. In May, 1919, her body was conveyed to England in a warship, and buried with military honors in her native town.

MARY E. GARRETT

Mary E. Garrett, an American philanthropist, born in Baltimore, the daughter of John W. Garrett, president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At her father's death in 1884 she inherited a third of his large fortune, and thereafter devoted her time and money to the advancement of medical education for women and to woman suffrage. During her lifetime her benefactions amounted to a very large sum, and when she died in 1915, she bequeathed $15,000,000 to

President Thomas of Bryn Mawr College to be disposed of as she saw fit.

CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG

Clara Louise Kellogg (1842-1916), an American singer, born at Sumterville, S. C. She made her professional début in 1860 at Pittsburgh as a member of a concert company. She made her first appearance in opera in New York in 1861, and when she was only twenty created the rôle of Marguerite in Gounod's "Faust." Henceforward she was one of the most popular American singers, and was also cordially received in England when she sang with Christine Nilsson. In 1874 she organized her own opera company in English. She had an extensive repertory, a pure and flexible soprano voice, and dramatic ability of a high order.

In 1887 she married her manager, Carl Strakosch, and soon after retired from professional life.

Her reminiscences were published in 1913 as "Memoirs of an American Prima Donna."

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF RUMANIA

Elizabeth, Queen of Rumania, known as "Carmen Sylva" (1843-1916), a poet and novelist. She fostered the higher education of women in Rumania, and established societies for various charitable objects. In the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 she devoted herself to the care of the wounded, and founded the Order of Elizabeth to reward distinguished service in such work.

A lively poetic imagination led her to the path of literature, especially to folk-lore and ballads. In addition to numerous original works she put into literary form many of the legends current among the Rumanian peasantry, and her poetry is full of homely beauty in its expression of nature and life. She wrote with facility in Rumanian, German, French and English, and her works include novels, plays, poems, short stories, essays, aphorisms, etc.

In 1888 she received the Botta prize from the French Academy and in 1914 she was elected an honorary fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom.

ADA REHAN

Ada Rehan (1860-1916), an American actress, born in Limerick, Ireland, original name Crehan, came to America as a child, made her first appearance in Newark, N. J., when she was fourteen. Later, for some years, she gained her experience in stock companies in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Albany. In the latter company she is said to have played some ninety characters, among them Ophelia to Booth's Hamlet and Lady Anne to McCullough's Richard III. But her period of great success began when Augustin Daly engaged her in 1879 for the company with which he opened Daly's Theatre in New York. With him she remained till his death, twenty years later,—a period that has been called the "golden age" in American theatrical achievement. She played a wide range of parts in Shakespearian comedy, in Old English comedies, her Lady Teazle in "The School for Scandal" being one of her most successful rôles; and in modern comedies. In London, where she appeared at intervals, she was very popular and much admired. After Mr. Daly's death in 1899 she did relatively little acting, and made her last appearance in 1905 at the testimonial to Modjeska.

In his "Vagrant Memories," the veteran dramatic critic, William Winter, says: "Daly rendered many, various, and important services to the theatre of his time, but his recognition and development of the genius of Ada Rehan was the most valuable of them all. In her the stage was illumined and graced by an actress who not only preserved, but bettered, the brilliant traditions of Peg Woffington and Dora Jordon. Her rich beauty, her imposing stature, her Celtic sparkle of mischievous piquancy, her deep feeling, her round, full, clear, caressing voice, her supple freedom of movement, the expressive play of her features, and the delightful vivacity of her action—who that ever appreciated could ever forget them?"

INEZ M. BOISSEVAIN

Inez Milholland Boissevain (1886-1916), an American woman suffrage leader and lawyer. She graduated in 1909 from Vassar College where she was prominent in athletics and for her championship of radical social ideas. During a

vacation she went to England, joined Mrs. Pankhurst's forces, and was arrested in a demonstration. In 1912 she entered the Law School of New York University and the following year she was married to Eugene Boissevain, a Dutch electrical engineer. During the next three years her enthusiasm and ability as a speaker and organizer made her invaluable to the Woman's Party, and there was deep regret at her early death, November 25, 1916, at Los Angeles, Cal., where she had been overtaken by illness during a speaking tour made in behalf of woman suffrage.

BELVA ANN LOCKWOOD

Belva Ann Lockwood (1830-1917), an American lawyer and reformer, born at Royalton, N. Y. She studied law at Washington, and was admitted to the bar in the District of Columbia in 1873. Before that time she had secured the passage of a bill giving women employees of the government equal pay for equal work. She became prominent as a woman practitioner, and obtained congressional action in favor of the admission of members of her sex to the U. S. Supreme Court, and was herself admitted to practice in that court in 1879. Her activity in temperance and woman suffrage caused her nomination in 1884 and 1888 as presidential candidate of the Equal Rights party, and she held numerous official positions. Mrs. Lockwood frequently wrote and lectured on the reforms which she advocated, and she gave much attention and personal service to the rights of Indians.

KATE BATEMAN

Kate Josephine Bateman (1842-1917), an American actress. Her parents were both actors, and she appeared on the stage almost in infancy and exhibited unusual talent. In 1862 she began her career in New York as Julia, Pauline, Juliet and Lady Macbeth. The following year she went to England, and made a great success in London by her impersonation of Leah, the Forsaken. In later years she appeared with Henry Irving in "Macbeth" and played the title rôle in Tennyson's "Queen Mary."

In 1892 she founded and conducted for years a school of acting in London.

TERESA CARRÊNO

Teresa Carrêno (1853-1917), a celebrated pianist, born in Caracas, Venezuela. Her father was a talented amateur musician, and from him the daughter received her first instruction as a small child. She studied in New York with Louis Gottschalk, and later in Paris with George Mathias. She began her career as an opera singer, conducted an opera troupe herself once in Venezuela, and composed a string quartet, works for piano, and the Venezuelan national anthem. But her great reputation was made as a pianist, and on two continents she was hailed as the greatest of woman artists at her instrument. She continued to tour in concert and to play in the larger cities until a few months before her death.

Her most famous pupil was the American composer Edward MacDowell. The chief traits of her playing were intellectual grasp and breadth of interpretation, brilliancy, dash, and masculine vigor for which she gained the appelation of "the Valkyr of the piano."

Mme. Carrêno was four times married and thrice divorced. Her first husband was Emile Sauret, violinist, her second Giovanni Tagliapietra, a singer, her third Eugen d'Albert, pianist and composer, and her fourth Arturo Tagliapietra, younger brother of her second husband. Although she considered herself an American she resided principally abroad.

MRS. RUSSELL SAGE

Mrs. Russell Sage (1828-1918), an American philanthropist, born in Syracuse, N. Y. Margaret Olivia Slocum was the daughter of Joseph and Margaret Slocum, and upon the paternal side was descended from Captain Miles Standish. She graduated from the Troy Female Seminary in 1846, and then became a teacher at the Chestnut Street Seminary in Philadelphia, where she continued this work for a number of years. After her marriage in 1859 to the banker, Russell Sage, she lived in New York, and did not become interested

in philanthropy until about 1890. From that time on she devoted herself to the establishment and maintenance of many beneficent institutions, and in recognition of her work and interest in education for women, New York University conferred the degree of Master of Letters upon her in 1904. When Russell Sage died in 1906 she became one of the world's wealthiest women, and the following year she gave $10,000,000 for the Sage Foundation, for the improvement of social and living conditions in the United States.

One of her most thoughtful and characteristic charities was a refuge for birds in Southern Louisiana, known as Marsh Island, consisting of about 70,000 acres.

The benefactions of Mrs. Sage during her life and after her death amounted to about seventy-five million dollars.

ELLA FLAGG YOUNG

Ella Flagg Young (1845-1918), an American educator, born in Buffalo. After a long career as a teacher she became professor of education in the University of Chicago, and was superintendent of schools of Chicago from 1909 until her resignation in 1915. Mrs. Young was the first woman president of the National Educational Association, and also identified herself prominently with the woman's suffrage movement. As an educator she occupies a notable position among American women.

AMALIE MATERNA

Amalie Materna (1847-1918), an Austrian opera singer. Her début occurred in 1869, when she sang at the Imperial Opera in Vienna as Selika in "L'Africaine." She made such a favorable impression that Wagner chose her to create the rôle of Brunhilda, and later the parts of Kundry in "Parsifal." She became one of the greatest sopranos of the early Wagnerian opera, and was for some years a favorite singer at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City.

Mme. Materna retired in 1897.

Adelina Patti as Aida

SUSAN M. OSBORNE

Susan M. Osborne (1858-1918), an American philanthropist. At the age of nineteen, she founded the Home for Friendless Women and Girls in New York City, and later established a refuge shelter there. During forty-one years Miss Osborne continued as the active head of these institutions, which were supported by voluntary subscriptions, and it was one of her rules that no one was to be turned away. Besides caring for homeless girls and women, Miss Osborne also fed, clothed, and partly supported many homeless men.

AMELIA EDITH BARR

Amelia Edith Barr (1831-1919), an American novelist, born in England. When about eighteen, she married Robert Barr, an author, and a few years later Mr. and Mrs. Barr came to America, landing in New York when Bowling Green and Lafayette Place were among the city's fashionable quarters. They went West, then South, and finally settled in Galveston, Texas.

In 1867 an epidemic of yellow fever occurred, in which her husband and four sons died, while she and her three daughters were spared. Shortly afterward she came to New York and secured a position as teacher in Ridgewood, New Jersey.

One night at a dinner party some one said to her: "Mrs. Barr, if you can write as well as you can talk you might make some money." She determined to do so, and went to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was then editor of the Christian Union, and soon commenced to write for that paper. Her first novel "Jan Vedder's Wife" written in 1884 put her at once among the successful novel writers of the day. Soon afterward she established a home, Cherry Croft, Cornwall-on-Hudson, and spent many years there, with occasional summers in Europe. Her later years were spent at Richmond Hill, where she lived quietly, surrounded by friends, still devoting most of her time to her writing, and keenly interested in all that went on in the world. Mrs. Barr wrote no less than eighty novels. The last one completed in June, 1918, was entitled "The Paper Cap," and

was based on labor troubles in her native country, England, of which she had been a witness. She was best in historical tales with a flavor of religious persecution, and in scenes of Scotland, the north of England, and Dutch New York. A series of eighty novels, written and published during a period of thirty-four years, a period starting after the author had reached the age of fifty-three, is an amazing record of literary activity at a comparatively advanced age. Moreover, Mrs. Barr's novels, although produced in such swift succession, were well worth reading, skilfully constructed as to plot and character, and, in many instances, represented wide historical research. She was also a prolific writer in other fields; in essay, poem, or tale she labored zealously for the highest ideals in living and thinking, and will long be remembered as a beneficent influence by her host of readers.

MRS. KIYO MINIJIMA

Mrs. Kiyo Minijima (1833-1919), a Japanese business woman and philanthropist. In 1879 her husband died, and bequeathed her his savings, which she invested in real estate until she owned 570 acres in Tokio, where values increased rapidly. By her business sagacity she became the wealthiest woman in Japan. She founded in succession a bank, a trust company, and a real estate company, and conducted them all with an iron hand. She was rigidly honest in all her dealings, her word being her bond. In November, 1918, she donated $250,000 to the city of Tokio to assist the cause of education.

PHOEBE A. HEARST

Phoebe Apperson Hearst (1842-1919), an American philanthropist, mother of William Randolph Hearst. She was for a time a teacher, and in 1861 married Senator George F. Hearst of California. She was active in charitable and philanthropic enterprises and gave largely, especially to educational institutions. In San Francisco she established kindergarten classes for the children of the poor, and a manual training school, and organized a number of working girls' clubs.

At Lead, South Dakota, and at Anaconda, Montana, she built and at first maintained public libraries, and in Washington, D. C., she built the National Cathedral School for Girls at a cost of $250,000. Among her other donations are those to the University of California, where she erected and equipped the mining building as a memorial to her husband.

The charities of Mrs. Hearst were wide-spread, and hundreds of needy individuals and institutions annually were in receipt of her bounty at the Christmas season.

Her last years were spent at Pleasanton, Cal., near San Francisco. During her life she distributed in charity, philanthropies, education and public works about twenty million dollars.

ADELINA PATTI

Adelina Patti (1843-1919), an operatic singer of Italian parentage, born in Madrid, Spain. The daughter of opera-singers, she was brought up in New York, where she was trained by Strakosch, and where her wonderful voice, when she was only in her seventh year, saved her family from poverty. In November, 1859, she made her début in New York as Lucia, and in May, 1861, in London as Amina in "La Somnambula," after which she was acknowledged one of the greatest artists of her day. Her success in all the European capitals was tremendous, partly because of her personal grace and charm as an actress, but mostly due to her voice, an unusually high soprano, of rich bell-like quality, and remarkable evenness of tone.

She frequently sang in New York where she was a great favorite, and in 1903 made an American concert tour, which showed that her vocal powers were only slightly impaired.

In 1868 she married the Marquis of Caux from whom she was divorced; in 1886 she married the tenor Niccolini, after whose death in 1898 she married Baron Cedarstrom.

She acquired a large fortune, and made her residence in her magnificent castle at Craig-y-Nos, Wales.

Adelina Patti was the first operatic singer in the world to be made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor and European potentates vied with each other in bestowing upon her jewels, decorations and social distinctions.

Alexandre Dumas once said to her: "Being a man and a Christian, I love to listen to your singing; but if I were a bird I would die of envy."

ANNA HOWARD SHAW

Anna Howard Shaw (1847-1919), an American suffragist leader, minister and physician, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and came to America with her parents in 1853. When she was nine years old her parents went from Massachusetts to Michigan, settling in what was then a wilderness. In her "The Story of a Pioneer," published in 1915, she told the interesting story of her life.

When she was fifteen she began teaching school, receiving four dollars a week and walking eight miles a day. Later she paid her own expenses through college and university by preaching and lecturing, and for several years was pastor of Methodist Episcopal churches in Massachusetts. She received an M. D. from Boston University in 1885, and for many years was national lecturer of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, of which she was president from 1904 till 1915. Though an ardent suffragist, Dr. Shaw did not approve of the methods of the militant suffrage workers. For her endeavors in the interest of women at home as well as soldiers in France during the war, she was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, and received letters from Queen Mary of England, Mme. Poincaré, wife of the President of France, President Wilson, General Pershing, and other celebrities.

In an editorial review of her career, the New York Times, July 4, 1919, said: "Anna Howard Shaw was a genuine American, with all the qualities which in fiction collect about that name, but which are not so often seen in real life; an American with the measureless patience, the deep and gentle humor, the whimsical and tolerant philosophy, and the dauntless courage, physical as well as moral, which we find most satisfyingly displayed in Lincoln, of all our heroes. She was a statesman whose wise guidance of the woman suffrage cause probably had as much to do with its triumph as anything that contributed to bring it about. Her spell was not to be evaded. Even in conversation her voice had

the indefinable quality which makes the orator; and no one could look into those speaking eyes, or see that majestic head, without being aware that he was in the presence of an unusual human being."

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

Ella Wheeler Wilcox (1855-1919), an American writer of popular verse, born at Johnstown Centre, Wisconsin. She was married to Robert M. Wilcox in 1884, and then moved to New York, where she became a successful contributor to magazines, and wrote many short essays for the New York Journal and Chicago American.

Her principal books are: "Poems of Passion" (1883), "Poems of Pleasure" (1888), "Men, Women and Emotions" (1896), and "The Story of a Literary Career" (1905).

Though many critics refused to take Mrs. Wilcox's work seriously, she found a large public for her writings in both verse and prose.

RUTH McENERY STUART

Ruth McEnery Stuart (1856-1919), an American story-writer, born in Louisiana, educated at New Orleans. In 1879 she married Alfred O. Stuart, a cotton planter, and in later life, she made her home in New York City.

Mrs. Stuart's books have been deservedly popular, and her richly humorous negro sketches have a leading place among their kind.

LADY ARTHUR PAGET

Lady Arthur Paget (1865-1919), an English-American social leader, philanthropist and war nurse. She was the daughter of Paran Stevens of Boston, Mass., and became the wife of Sir Arthur H. Paget. During the reign of Edward VII she was one of the foremost leaders of London society, and her home was frequented by all who were celebrated in the world of society, literature, and art. During the Boer War she equipped a hospital ship and called it the *Maine*.

She made a collection of furniture of the period of James I for the Jamestown Exposition.

When Sir Arthur Paget was Minister at Belgrade, she rendered herself universally beloved for her services in relieving distress and suffering during the first and second Balkan wars. She labored in the hospitals day and night, nursing the sick and wounded with the utmost courage and self-sacrifice. During the great World War of 1914-1918 Lady Paget rendered valuable service in Serbia, where she maintained a hospital and worked in co-operation with the American Red Cross. The natives of every class in Serbia, from the monarch downward, revered her almost like a saint, and her services there won the praise of the Austro-Hungarian Government, one of the rare occasions in the war in which a belligerent nation said a kind word, even in the name of humanity, about the subjects of an enemy nation.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD

Mrs. Humphrey Ward (1851-1920), an English novelist, daughter of Thomas Arnold, and niece of Matthew Arnold, the poet,—born in Hobart, Tasmania. Mary Augusta Arnold began her literary career at Oxford, and in 1872 was married to Thomas Humphry Ward, an English author and journalist. In 1880 they settled in London, and Mrs. Ward contributed several biographical introductions to her husband's "English Poets." Her story, "Miss Bretherton," published in 1884 showed much promise, and in the following year she brought out her excellent translation of "Amiel's Journal." In 1888 she attracted the attention of the English-speaking world by her novel, "Robert Elsmere," a suggestive presentation of widely discussed religious problems of the day, which achieved an immense vogue, and was translated into several languages. The book was an attempt to represent the struggle of a soul in its voyage towards newer theistic aspirations after losing the landmarks of the old faith. It started, as no academic work could have done, a popular discussion on historic and essential Christianity. Its phenomenal success was due to the fact that it was a genuine product of an age of spiritual unrest, when

men were everywhere looking for a sign. Profound spiritual insight, broad human sympathy, and strong thinking are manifest throughout, but as a work of art it is marred by diffuseness, and a lack of power to make the characters live rather than preach.

Late works of hers are "The History of David Grieve," "Marcella," "Sir George Tressady," "Lady Rose's Daughter," "The Marriage of William Ashe," and "The Case of Richard Meynell."

All of Mrs. Ward's novels reveal a high conception of the art of fiction, a strong grasp of intellectual and social problems, and an intensity of moral purpose, so that her books have had considerable influence upon the social and ethical thought of England and the United States.

Her activities have not been entirely confined to literature. She was the originator in England of the Vacation Schools, which have done much to educate the poorest children of the community upon rational lines. She also took a leading part in the movement for opposing the grant of the parliamentary suffrage to women, whilst encouraging their active participation in the work of local government.

GABRIELLE RÉJANE

Gabrielle Réjane (1857-1920), a French actress, born in Paris. She was a pupil of Regnier at the Conservatoire, and took the second prize for comedy in 1874. She made her début the following year, but her first great success was in Henri Meilhac's "Ma Camarada," in 1883, and she soon became known as an emotional actress of rare gifts. In later years she created her two famous parts, Madame Sans Gene and Zaza, which she played successfully in London and New York. In 1906 she opened the Théâtre Réjane in Paris.

In every critique of Réjane there is a pointed reference to her wonderful fluency and flexibility of style, her fertility of invention, the natural transitions of her mood, and that peculiar fineness of taste which belongs to her nation. Sarcey called her "the very essence of the Parisienne."

OLIVE SCHREINER

Olive Schreiner (1862-1920), an English-South African writer, born in Basutoland, daughter of W. P. Schreiner, a missionary. When about twenty years old she visited England, taking with her the manuscript of her "Story of an African Farm," and in 1883 it was published, the author using the pseudonym of Ralph Iron. The book won instant success by its dramatic power, its revelation of naked truths that wrest the soul, and its masterly description of the African veld. About ten years later she brought out "Dreams" in which the awakening of woman, and the yearning for truth are vividly portrayed. In "Trooper Peter Halket" (1897) she expressed her sympathy for the Boers and arraigned the policy and methods of the Chartered Company in South Africa.

In her latest book, "Woman and Labor" (1911), she again voiced her strong feminist convictions.

Olive Schreiner's vision pierces the central mysteries of life and death, and while at times her creed seems hopeless, she suggests light ahead, and that by the awakened activity of woman, life shall become more worth while.

In 1894 Miss Schreiner was married to G. C. Cronwright, an Anglo-African resident of her native colony.

MAUD POWELL

Maud Powell (1868-1920), an American violinist, born in Peru, Illinois. After studying in Europe with Joachim, she returned to the United States in 1885, and devoted herself to concert playing with the most important orchestras of the country. Miss Powell soon established herself as the foremost American woman violinist, distinguished alike for the musical quality of her tone and the masculine breadth of her style, and she deserves high commendation for bringing out new works for the violin, especially by American composers.

ANTOINETTE BLACKWELL

Antoinette Brown Blackwell (1825-1921), the first woman to be ordained as a minister. Born in a log cabin at Henri-

etta, New York, she celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday in 1912, and was then engaged in preaching once a month at All Souls' Church, Elizabeth, N. J. After graduating from Oberlin College, she announced her intention to enter the Theological Seminary attached to the university. The professors of Divinity were surprised and shocked, but their protests were in vain as the charter of the institution provided that nobody should be excluded as a student on account of sex. After completing her studies, her ordination as a Congregational minister took place at South Butler, N. Y., where she had accepted a pastorate, at a salary of $300 a year. In spite of opposition and denunciation she successfully continued her work. Some years after she had begun her career as a pastor she became the wife of Samuel C. Blackwell, and fifty years after her admission to the theological seminary, Oberlin honored her with the degree of doctor of divinity.

ANNIE LOUISE CARY

Annie Louise Cary (1842-1921), an American contralto. After studying abroad, she made her début in New York in 1870, singing with Nilsson, Brignoli, and Vieuxtemps. Her success with the public was instantaneous, and for years she was a favorite singer in the United States. In 1873, she created, in New York, the part of Amneris in "Aïda," and her tours in Russia in 1875-1877 were a series of continuous triumphs.

In 1882 she married Chas. M. Raymond, of Brooklyn, and retired from public life, only occasionally singing for charity. At her death she bequeathed $50,000 to the Peoples' Symphony Orchestra of New York, and $50,000 to charitable and educational institutions.

CHRISTINE NILSSON

Christine Nilsson (1843-1921), a Swedish singer, daughter of a farmer. From an early date she showed great aptitude for music, and her voice proved the means of her introduction to Baroness Lenhusen, who enabled her to

study in Stockholm and Paris. She made her début in 1864 at the Théâtre Lyrique in Paris, as Violetta in "La Traviata," and three years later appeared in London. For about twenty years, during which she made two visits to the United States, Madame Nilsson was one of the most distinguished singers. Her voice was of moderate power, great sweetnes, brilliancy, and evenness in all the registers, while her style was especially suited to the more pathetic parts of opera, such as Elsa, Margaret, and Mignon.

In 1887 Mme. Nilsson married Count Casa di Miranda, and the following year, after a series of farewell concerts, she definitely retired.

SARA YORKE STEVENSON

Sara Yorke Stevenson (1847-1921), an American archaeologist, born in Paris, France. She came to America in 1862, and in 1870 was married to Cornelius Stevenson. The degree of Sc. D. was awarded her by the University of Pennsylvania, the first degree ever conferred on a woman by that institution. In 1898 she was sent to Egypt for the American Exploration Society, to make investigations in connection with archaeological work in the Nile valley.

Her books are: "Maximilian in Mexico," and "The Book of the Dead."

COUNTESS OF WARWICK

Frances Evelyn, Countess of Warwick (1861-), a British philanthropist and social leader. She married the fifth Earl of Warwick, and founded various organizations for the welfare of the poor, the nursing of the sick, and the care of crippled children. She also established the Lady Warwick College for training young women in horticulture, dairy, bee, and poultry keeping. Lady Warwick was an active Socialist, and lectured on Socialism when she visited the United States. Among her writings are: "Warwick Castle and its Earls" (1903), and "William Morris, his Home and Haunts" (1912).

MRS. JAMES SPEYER

Mrs. James Speyer (1862-1921), an American philanthropist, born in Lowell, Mass. She was the daughter of J. Dynely Prince and Mary Travers of Baltimore. Her first husband was John A. Lowery, who died in 1892, and five years later she was married to James Speyer, the New York banker. In 1884 she was a moving spirit in organizing the first working girls' club in the United States. For more than twenty-five years she gave her time and labor to worthy charities, and no movement for the care of the sick and the weak, and especially of children and animals, appealed to her in vain. She was one of the founders of the New York Women's League for Animals in 1909, of which she was president from the beginning until her death. The growth and success of this organization, which built a model hospital for the free care of sick animals belonging to the poor, were largely due to her inspiration and untiring zeal. Mrs. Speyer will be remembered for her innumerable acts of kindness, but especially for being the friend of work horses, and in organizing the Work-horse Parade, which was held for eight years preceding the war, the keenness of her sympathies and the quaint originality of her mind found perhaps their happiest and most eloquent public expression.

MARION HARLAND

Marion Harland (1831-1922), the pen name of Mrs. E. P. Terhune, an American novelist and journalist, born in Richmond, Va., of New England ancestry. She was editorially connected with Babyhood, Wide Awake, Saint Nicholas, and the Home-Maker, and during her long career, she wrote many popular domestic manuals, social essays, sketches of travel, novels, and short stories. Her works include: "Alone, A Tale of Southern Life and Manners" (1854), "Common Sense in the Household" (1872) and "Marion Harland's Autobiography" (1910).

JOSEPHINE PRESTON PEABODY

Josephine Preston Peabody (1880-1922), an American poet and dramatist, born in New York, educated at Radcliffe College. After being instructor in English at Wellesley from 1901 to 1903, she was married in 1906 to Prof. L. S. Marks of Harvard University.

In 1909 she won the Stratford-on-Avon prize with her beautiful poetic play "The Piper," produced in England in 1910, and at the New Theatre, New York, in 1911.

Her writing has the qualities of delicate beauty and refinement, with deep poetic feeling. Among her books are: "Fortune and Men's Eyes," "Marlowe, a Drama," "The Singing Man," "The Wolf of Gubbio, a Drama" (1913), "New Poems" (1915).

MARY N. MURFREE

Mary Noailles Murfree (1850-1922), an American novelist, born in Murfreesboro, Tenn. Under the pen-name of Charles Egbert Craddock, she became widely known for her graphic studies of the life and people of the Tennessee mountains. The dramatic quality of her stories is such that for years they were supposed to be the work of a man.

The freshness and fidelity of Miss Murfree's work, and her complete familiarity with her subjects, has given her a high place among the Southern writers of her generation.

Among her novels are: "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," "In the 'Stranger People's' Country," "The Bushwhackers," "The Champion," etc.

ALICE MEYNELL

Alice Meynell (1850-1922), an English poet, essayist and critic, born in London, daughter of Thomas J. Thompson, an intimate friend of Dickens. She was educated by her father, and her early life was chiefly spent in Italy. Her first volume of verse, "Preludes" (1875), illustrated by her sister Elizabeth, afterwards Lady Butler, attracted little public notice, but the delicacy and beauty of the poems were warmly praised by Ruskin. In 1877 she married Wilfrid

Meynell, the journalist and author, and contributed a number of important articles to English magazines. A second book of poems brought her more definitely before the public, and in 1897 she published "The Flower of the Mind," an anthology of English verse, in which she showed herself a fine critic of poetry by her admirable selection. Mrs. Meynell's prose essays are remarkable for their fineness of culture and peculiar restraint of style. Some of her books are: "The Rhythm of Life," "The Spirit of Place," "Lives of Ruskin and Samuel Johnson," "London Impressions," "Essays," etc.

ETELKA GERSTER

Etelka Gerster (1855-1922), a Hungarian singer, who studied with Mme. Marchesi, and made her début at Venice as Gilda, with great success in January 1876. The following year she married her director Pietro Gardini, and after a tour of Europe, visited the United States, singing at the Academy of Music, New York, in 1878, 1883 and 1887. Three years later when she re-appeared in London, her vocal powers had became impaired, and she retired from public life.

Mme. Gerster was one of the favorite prima donnas at the old Academy of Music,—she had a voice of exquisite beauty, and was an artist of extraordinary vocal and dramatic genius.

LILLIAN RUSSELL

Lillian Russell (1861-1922), an American actress and singer, born at Clinton, Iowa. She sang in "Pinafore" in 1879, and later was the popular prima donna of the McCaull Opera Company. After appearing in London in 1883, she returned to New York and for a number of years was a favorite at the Casino. In 1912 she was married to A. P. Moore, editor and owner of the Pittsburgh Leader, this being her fourth marriage. Lillian Russell was a noted beauty of the American stage, and much beloved for her kindliness and charities.

During the latter part of her life she became interested in public matters, and in 1921 President Harding appointed

her a special investigator to study immigration conditions. On her return from a European trip in fulfillment of her mission she presented to the Department of Labor a report that favored an "immigration holiday" of five years, and twenty-one years' residence here before naturalization.

SARAH BERNHARDT

Sarah Bernhardt (1845-1923), a noted French actress born in Paris of French and Dutch parentage. She was of Jewish descent, but at the age of twelve, in accordance with her father's wish, was baptized into the Christian faith and entered a convent to be educated. In 1858 she entered the Conservatoire, where she gained second prize for tragedy in 1861 and for comedy in 1862. In 1867 she joined the company at the Odéon and made her first notable success as Cordelia in a French version of King Lear, and as the Queen in Victor Hugo's Ruy Blas. In 1872 she was called to the Comédie Française, later was elected "societaire," and by a series of remarkable performances, chief among which was the rôle of Dona Sol in Hugo's Hermani (1877), she steadily increased her reputation till she became the best-known actress of her time. Leaving the Comédie in 1879 she appeared in London, and later made tours in Denmark, Russia and America. In 1882 she returned to London and married Jaques Damala, a Greek actor, from whom she separated the following year. On her return to Paris she achieved another signal triumph in the Fedora of Sardou, and thus began her long connection with this popular author, who wrote for her Theodora, La Tosca and Cléopâtre. During this decade she made visits to the United States, and made a tour of the world, including North and South America, Australia, and the chief European countries. In 1896, during an elaborate public fête held in her honor at Paris, she received congratulations from almost every country in the civilized world. Three years later she opened the Théâtre Sarah-Bernhardt with a revival of La Tosca, and later appeared as the weak-willed son of Napoleon I in Rostand's L'Aiglon. Her success in this led her to attempt a French production of Hamlet, in which she played the title rôle. In the spring of 1913 she visited America again and played

a short engagement in single acts selected from her repertoire. Owing to a permanent injury to her knee, she was unable to walk without assistance, but her matchless voice was unimpaired and she received an ovation at every performance. In 1914 she was made a member of the Legion of Honor, and in the same year won one of her greatest triumphs in Bernard's Jeanne Doré.

Six years later, in April, 1920, she appeared in her own theatre in Paris in her famous rôle of Athalie in Racine's play. At her first performance the emotion of her admirers who crowded the theatre, was the most singular of all the tributes ever paid to this extraordinary woman. When she was carried on the stage in the golden litter of Athalie, surrounded by attendants, the audience cheered and wept in a kind of frenzy, which even she, in all her fifty years of triumphs, had never known equalled.

In spite of her seventy-five years, in spite of her infirmities, including partial blindness, her power seemed as great as ever, and she showed herself still to be beyond question the foremost actress of France.

She was at work, rehearsing for a new production, only a week before her death in Paris, on March 26, 1923, aged seventy-eight having been sixty-one years on the stage.

While Sarah Bernhardt's position as the first actress of her day was undisputed, she was never able, as Modjeska was, to portray the highest inspirations of poetry, and she lacked Duse's serenity and sincerity and her ability to suggest unutterable emotions; but she was mistress of every item of stage-craft, and when inspiration failed her she triumphed by sheer technical efficiency. Before age destroyed her panther-like grace, her every pose and movement were so artfully contrived that they appeared inseparable from the character she was portraying. Her amazing power of emotional acting, the extraordinary realism and pathos of her death-scenes, the magnetism of her personality, and the beauty of her "golden voice," made the public tolerant of her occasional caprices.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

Kate Douglas Wiggin (1859-1923), an American author, born in Philadelphia. She lived in California for several

years, studying and giving instruction in kindergarten work, and organized at San Francisco the first free kindergarten on the Pacific Coast. In 1880 she was married to S. B. Wiggin, a California lawyer. Six years after his death in 1889 she became the wife of George C. Riggs of New York. Mrs. Wiggin has written numerous books, some of which have been unusually popular. Perhaps the best liked of her stories is "The Bird's Christmas Carol," published in 1888. Another popular book is "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," which was later made into a play and produced with much success.

CHARLOTTE CRABTREE

Charlotte Crabtree (1847-1924), an American actress, best known by her stage name "Lotta." She was born in New York, and when a child of six began her career in California. After starring in the West, she came again to New York and in 1867, as Little Nell and the Marchioness in a dramatization of Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," she made her first great impression and became a popular favorite. Her success was entirely due to her personal charm, characterized by a naturalness and grace which won the hearts of her audience. Her chief successes were in plays specially written for her, such as "Musette," "Zip," "Bob," "The Little Detective," and "Nitouche."

Miss Crabtree never married, and in 1891 retired from the stage, having acquired a fortune. At her death, she bequeathed her fortune, amounting to almost $4,000,000 to various charities, the larger part of her bequests being for the benefit of disabled veterans of the World War.

FRANCES E. H. BURNETT

Frances E. H. Burnett (1849-1924), an American author, born in England, came to the United States at the close of the Civil War. Her reputation as a writer became firmly established by "That Lass o' Lowrie's" (1877), a powerful story of life in the English mining districts. Her most popular book, "Little Lord Fauntleroy" (1886), was dramatized with great success. Other notable novels and stories

by Mrs. Burnett are: "A Lady of Quality," "A Fair Barbarian," "Editha's Burglar," "Through One Administration," "The Shuttle," and "The Dawn of a Tomorrow." She also wrote a play, "Esmaralda" (1881), with W. H. Gillette, founded on one of her short stories, which was successfully produced at the Madison Square Theatre, New York.

ELEANORA DUSE

Eleanora Duse (1859-1924), an Italian actress, born at Vigevano. Her childhood and early youth were filled with sorrow, arising from poverty, hardships, and an unworthily bestowed affection. She came of a family of actors, her grandfather having founded the Garibaldi Theatre in Padua. As a little girl she was dragged about the minor theatres of Italy in her father's companies, playing Cosette in "Les Miserables" at seven, Franceska da Rimini at thirteen, and when she was fourteen she played Juliet at Verona, with brilliant success. But she was compelled to struggle for some years in itinerant companies, and her privations seriously impaired her health. Before she was twenty she was married to an Italian actor-journalist, Signor Chechi, but they soon separated. By 1885 she was recognized as the greatest actress of Italy and one of the greatest of her time, and her subsequent career was one of extraordinary success. After meeting with enthusiastic approval in European capitals, she made her American début in January, 1893, as Camille, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York, where she created a profound impression by the originality, simplicity and sincerity of her acting.

For several years she was closely associated with the poet, Gabriele D'Annunzio, and much of his success as a dramatist was undoubtedly due to her interpretation of his work.

In 1902 she reappeared in America, and later acted at intervals in Italy and in brief European tours, but her health was such that she was compelled for the most part to live in retirement.

In 1923 she again visited the United States and was everywhere received with the honors due to a great artist, but her frail health succumbed to the strain, and she died at Pittsburgh, Pa., in April, 1924.

The art of Eleanora Duse was distinguished above all for its naturalness, its subtle intensity of expression, and its strange pantomimic power. In contrast to Sarah Bernhardt, who alone among modern actresses could be compared with her, she avoided all accessories of make-up, depending on intense naturalness rather than stage effect, on sympathetic force and poignant intellectuality rather than the theatrical emotionalism of the French tradition. She will be remembered as one of the great actresses of this generation, and as a powerful influence on the modern style of acting.

An eloquent tribute to her dramatic genius may be found in "Studies in Seven Arts" by A. Symons (London, 1906).

MARIE CORELLI

Marie Corelli (1864-1924), a popular English novelist, daughter of an Italian father and a Scottish mother, but in infancy was adopted by Charles Mackay. In 1886 she published under the title of "A Romance of Two Worlds" a clever and well-written story on the theme of a self-revelation connecting the Christian Deity with a world force in the form of electricity. It had an immediate and large sale, and Miss Corelli devoted her inventive faculty to satisfy the public demand for similar works. She wrote in succession a series of melodramatic romantic novels, among them: "Vendetta," "Thelma," "Ardath," "Barrabas," "The Sorrows of Satan," and "Temporal Power," all of which met with public approval, although literary critics have not always given them serious consideration.

EDITH M. THOMAS

Edith Matilda Thomas (1854-1925), an American poet and essayist, born at Chatham, Ohio. She began writing early for local newspapers, and first received encouragement in literary work from Helen Hunt Jackson.

Miss Thomas came to New York in 1888 where she became a frequent contributor of verse and prose to the periodicals. Her verse displays subtle feeling, delicacy of expression, and technical excellence.

GENE STRATTON PORTER

Gene Stratton Porter (1868-1925), an American author and ornithologist. Some of her novels, and books on birds illustrated by her own photographs are very popular. Among her books are: "The Song of the Cardinal," "Freckles," "What I Have Done with Birds," "A Girl of the Limberlost," "Birds of the Bible," "Music of the Wild," and "Michael O'Halloran."

AMY LOWELL

Amy Lowell (1874-1925), an American poet and critic, sister of President Lowell of Harvard University. In 1912 she published a small book of poems—"A Dome of Many-Coloured Glass," and this was followed by two other slender volumes of verse—"Sword Blades" and "Poppy Seeds," and "Men, Women and Ghosts." She also wrote two critical works—"Tendencies in Modern American Poetry" and "Six French Poets," and a book of prose poems entitled "Can Grande's Castle," which appeared in 1917.

Her work as poet and critic has given her a distinguished position among American writers, and she won high praise from some of the discerning literary minds of her time.

Her last work, published a short time before her death, was a two-volume biography of John Keats, her favorite poet, in which she gave a sympathetic and tender picture of Keats's sweetheart, Fanny Brawne. Miss Lowell never married, but she was no advocate of a career for women at the sacrifice of marriage and family life.

CLARA MORRIS

Clara Morris (1846-1925), an American actress, born in Toronto, Canada, reared in Cleveland, Ohio, where at the age of fifteen she was a ballet-dancer, and subsequently became the leading actress at the Academy of Music.

In 1870 she joined Augustin Daly's company in New York, where in an adaptation of Wilkie Collins's "Man and Wife" she scored an instant success, and her career as an emotional actress continued until 1894 when illness com-

pelled her retirement, though she occasionally appeared in later years at special performances.

In 1874 she was married to F. C. Harriott, and for some years after her retirement she devoted herself mainly to literary work treating of stage life, and her own Personal Experiences and Recollections.

Clara Morris will be remembered as the greatest emotional actress of her time, with a power of repressed feeling and passionate outburst that was startling. Her most notable successes were in "Article 47," "Alixe," "Camille," "The Geneva Cross," and Miss Multon in a version of "East Lynne."

ALEXANDRA, QUEEN OF ENGLAND

Alexandra, Dowager Queen of England (1844-1925). She was the daughter of Christian IX, King of Denmark, and was married to Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, in 1863. For thirty-seven years, as Princess of Wales, she took part, along with her husband, in numerous public and state functions. In 1901 she became Queen of England, on the accession of her husband as Edward VII. Throughout her life, both as Princess of Wales and as queen, she displayed deep interest in philanthropic agencies, especially in the London hospitals, and participated actively in the efforts made to succor the wounded soldiers and to support the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in war.

On the death of Edward VII in 1910, when her son became King as George V, she assumed the title of Queen Mother. Beautiful in her youth, always kindly and considerate with her subjects, Alexandra was enshrined in the hearts of the English people for more than three-score years with an affection such as has fallen to the lot of few queens in history.

Sarah Bernhardt

CHAPTER TEN

NOTABLE WOMEN LIVING IN 1925

JULIETTE ADAM

JULIETTE ADAM (1836——), a French writer, known also by her maiden name of Juliette Lamber. One of her first books is an account of her experiences during the siege of Paris in 1870-1871, when her husband Antoine Adam was prefect of police. Her "Nouvelle Revue," founded in 1879, and her salon have both been politically influential. She has written much on politics, literature, education and the position of women. The most famous of her numerous novels is "Paienne" (1883), a passionate protest against the anti-natural, or supernatural, in Christianity. Her reminiscences (1904-1905) contain much interesting gossip about her distinguished contemporaries.

After the European war broke out, Mme. Adam, despite her eighty years, engaged valiantly in war work, toiling unceasingly in aid of those who suffered.

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER

Louisa Lee Schuyler (1840——), an American philanthropic social worker, great-grand daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler and of Alexander Hamilton. During the Civil War she was a volunteer worker for the U. S. Sanitary Commission, and in 1873 helped to organize the New York State Charities Aid Association. The following year she established the first training school for nurses, in connection with Bellevue Hospital. In 1907 she was appointed one of the original trustees of the Russell Sage Foundation, and in recognition of her forty years of activity in charitable work she received in 1915 the first honorary degree of LL.D. ever conferred upon a woman by Columbia University.

COSIMA WAGNER

Cosima Wagner (1840——), the second wife of Richard Wagner. She was the daughter of Franz Liszt and the Countess d'Agoult, and in 1858 became the wife of Hans von Bülow, the pianist. She separated from him in 1869 and the following year was married to Wagner. She brought to the great composer a rare character and gifts, and he found true happiness in her constant sympathy and companionship. She penetrated into and assimilated Wagner's ideals, and after his death in 1883 she continued the festivals as the leading spirit of Bayreuth and the keeper of her husband's precious heritage to mankind.

CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKAYA

Catherine Breshkovskaya (1844——), a Russian heroine. She was the daughter of a noble who held hundreds of serfs, and her girlhood was spent in luxury. At the age of eighteen she left her home and began to speak and write against the iniquities and tyranny of the Czar's government. She was soon sent into exile to a Siberian hamlet north of the Arctic Circle where she remained sixteen years, and was then released, but her speeches against autocracy periodically sent her back to exile. Many times she escaped, many marvellous adventures were attributed to her, and she became known to the people as the "Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution." During one of her free periods, in 1905, she came to the United States and collected more than $10,000 for the revolutionary cause, but the following year she was again a prisoner, having been sentenced, without formal charges, to perpetual exile. When at last set free by the great revolution of 1917, she had spent forty-four of her seventy-three years as a political prisoner. Her journey from Irkutsk was a triumphal progress, and when she reached Petrograd she was welcomed by an enormous, enthusiastic gathering. After her first words of thanks that the people had freed themselves from Czardom, she made an appeal that her countrymen continue faithful to the great nations who were her allies, and continue the war of freedom; she further warned

Russia not to abuse the gift of democracy which had been bestowed by fate.

She insistently repeated her appeal and warning as the Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates grew into power, and her friends hid her away, fearing for her safety.

Later she escaped, and came to the United States, arriving here in January, 1919, where she at once began her work of raising funds for the benefit of four million Russian orphans, and soon after returned to her native country, continuing her labors for the poor children.

ALICE C. FLETCHER

Alice Cunningham Fletcher (1845——), an American ethnologist, born at Boston, Mass. She has become widely known in scientific circles as a worker for the American Indians, having originated the plan whereby through small loans they are encouraged to buy land and build houses. In 1883 Miss Fletcher served as United States Special Agent to allot the Omaha tribes their lands in severalty, and in 1887 she acted in the same capacity for the Winnebago and Nez Percé tribes. Tact, sympathy, and a just appreciation of the Indians enabled her to discharge all these missions successfully, and incidentally endeared her to the tribes for whom she worked. Among her writings are: "Indian Ceremonies," "A Study of Omaha Indian Music," "A Report on Indian Civilization and Education," published by the United States Senate, and "Indian Story and Song from North America" (1900), a unique collection of native music gathered from the Omaha, Pawnee, and other Western tribes, and accompanied by translations and explanatory texts, which has already borne fruit by suggesting American compositions.

EDMONIA LEWIS

Edmonia Lewis (1845——), an American sculptor, born in New York, of negro and Indian parentage. She received little instruction, but attracted attention by exhibiting a bust of Colonel Shaw at Boston in 1865. Later she went to Rome to study, and after 1867 made her residence there.

Among her works, which show talent and imagination, are "The Freedwoman," "Dying Cleopatra," "Asleep," "Marriage of Hiawatha," and "Madonna with the Infant Christ." Among her portrait busts in terra cotta are those of Longfellow, Charles Sumner, John Brown, and Abraham Lincoln.

ANNE H. WHARTON

Anne Hollingsworth Wharton (1845 ——), an American writer, a founder and the first historian of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. She has written a number of entertaining and instructive books, her favorite subjects being those of Colonial and Revolutionary times. In 1893 she was appointed a judge at the Chicago World's Fair, and she is an honorary member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Her works include: "St. Bartholomew's Eve," "Colonial Days and Dames," "Life of Martha Washington," "Social Life in the Early Republic," and "English Ancestral Homes of Noted Americans."

BLANCHE WHIFFIN

Blanche Whiffin, better known as Mrs. Thomas Whiffin (1845 ——), an American actress, born in London. She came to the United States in 1868, and was the original Buttercup in the American production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pinafore." She joined the Lyceum Theatre Company in New York in 1887, later played at the Empire, and became a great favorite with the public.

Mrs. Whiffin is still active at the age of eighty, admired as an actress, beloved and respected as a woman.

MARY CASSATT

Mary Cassatt (1845 ——), an American figure and portrait painter, born in Pittsburgh. In 1875, after a brief course at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, she went to Europe. She studied the masters of the Renaissance in Italy, and in Spain the paintings of Velasquez, who exercised a strong influence on her art. In

1879 she removed to Paris, where she thereafter resided.

Her subjects are almost invariably women and children, particularly mother and child, in the environment of home. The children, especially, are depicted with truth, originality, and a remarkable power of observation.

At the Chicago Exposition of 1893 Miss Cassatt decorated the north tympanum of the Woman's Building with a mural painting entitled "Modern Women."

She is represented in the Metropolitan Museum by "Mother and Child," and special exhibitions of her work have been held in Paris, New York and Boston.

FLORA ANNIE STEEL

Flora Annie Steel (1847——), an English novelist, born at Harrow. In 1867 she married an Indian civilian, and for the next twenty-two years lived in India. Her interest in the education of women, as an inspectress of schools, gave her a special insight into Hindu life and character with which her novels mainly deal. Some of her best work is contained in two collections of short stories: "From the Five Rivers," and "Tales from the Punjab," while her most ambitious effort was her novel, "On the Face of the Waters" (1896), describing incidents of the Indian mutiny. She also wrote a popular history of India.

ANNIE BESANT

Annie Besant (1847——), an English theosophist, author and lecturer, born in London. She began life as a devout ritualist, married the Rev. Frank Besant in 1867, but soon afterward became an avowed freethinker, and in 1873 separated from her husband. She then became prominently connected with various socialistic movements, and was a frequent speaker at meetings for workingmen.

In 1889 she joined the Theosophical Society and became an ardent disciple of Madam Blavatsky, and since then has devoted herself to the propaganda of theosophy throughout the world. In 1892-1893 she visited the United States and lectured on reincarnation, theosophy and occultism. She founded the Central Hindu College at Benares, India, in

1898, and in 1907 was made president of the Theosophical Society. Of late she has lived in India, where she is reverenced by the natives, and where her teachings have a wide influence.

Among her numerous publications are: "The Building of Cosmos," "Four Great Religions," "The Ancient Wisdom," "The Religious Problem in India," and her autobiography under the title, "Through Storm to Peace."

LILLI LEHMANN

Lilli Lehmann (1848——), a distinguished dramatic soprano, born in Würzburg, Bavaria. After singing successfully in various European cities, she was engaged as principal soprano at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, where from 1885 to 1890 she helped accomplish the final triumph of Wagner's music. In 1888 she was married to the tenor, Paul Kalisch.

Lilli Lehmann had a voice of superb quality and volume, and was one of the greatest Wagnerian singers of her day, unsurpassed in the rôles of Brünhilde and Isolde.

Her autobiography, "My Path Through Life," translated by Alice B. Seligmann, was published in New York in 1914.

ELLEN TERRY

Ellen Terry (1848——), an English actress, the most popular of her time, born at Coventry. She was the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Terry, well-known provincial actors, and her sisters Kate, Marion and Florence, and her brother Fred, all joined the theatrical profession. Her own first appearance was made in 1856 as the boy Mamilius in "The Winter's Tale," at the Princess Theatre, London, and two years later she played Prince Arthur in "King John" with such grace as to win high praise. During the next ten years she acted with various stock companies, and in 1867 she played for the first time with Henry Irving, as Katharine to his Petruchio in "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Queen's Theatre. After appearing in various later London productions, she made a great success in 1878 with her beautiful impersonation of Olivia in W. G. Wills's dramatic version

of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield." This led to her long association of twenty-four years with Henry Irving, and in this artistic partnership Miss Terry's attractive personality played an important part. Among her Shakespearian rôles with Irving at the Lyceum were Ophelia, Portia, Desdamona, Juliet, Beatrice, Viola, Lady Macbeth, Cordelia, Imogen, Volumnia and Katherine in "Henry VIII." Other notable performances were those of the Queen in Wills's "Charles I," Camma in Tennyson's "The Cup," Margaret in Wills's "Faust," the title-part in Charles Reade's one-act play "Nance Oldfield," Rosamund in Tennyson's "Becket," Madame Sans-Gêne in Sardou's play, and Clarisse in "Robespierre." With Irving and the Lyceum Company she made several visits to America, where she was enthusiastically welcomed as the leading English actress of her time. After her final appearances with Irving in 1902 she occasionally acted in other productions, and in 1906, fifty years after her first appearance in "The Winter's Tale," her stage-jubilee was celebrated in London with affectionate enthusiasm, and a popular subscription in England and America resulted in some £8,000 being raised. In 1915 she visited the United States and lectured on Shakespeare's heroines, with readings.

When quite a girl she married G. F. Watts, the painter, but the marriage was soon dissolved. She was later married to Charles Kelly, and in 1907 to James Carew, both actors.

In his biography of Sir Henry Irving, Percy Fitzgerald says: "Many admirers held that hers was the secret attraction of the theatre—that her magic charm, vivacity and versatility, were what drew the audience; that, though nominally his assistant, her talents almost overpowered his. We might amend this view and contend that each was necessary to the other, and from constant companionship had come to draw unsuspected gifts and charms. With all his blemishes, Irving had no one near him; no one has surpassed him. No one in the same period has approached Ellen Terry."

Charles Reade described her in 1875: "Her eyes are pale, her nose rather long, her mouth nothing particular. Complexion a delicate brick dust, her hair rather like tow. Yet somehow she is beautiful. Her expression kills any pretty face you see beside her. Her figure is lean and bony, her

hand masculine in size and form. Yet she is a pattern of faun-like grace, whether in movement or repose. Grace pervades the hussy. In character impulsive, intelligent, weak, hysterical—in short, all that is abominable and charming in woman."

ELLEN KEY

Ellen Key (1849——), a Swedish social and ethical writer, of international importance. Born of a family of landed gentry and statesmen in which strains of Scottish and English blood were blended, she was educated at home and became in her twentieth year the secretary of her father, a member of the Riksdag. From 1870 on she was a contributor to periodicals, on literary, historical, and sociological subjects. Later she became a teacher and lecturer at the Peoples' Institute, Stockholm, and from 1899 to 1910 she lived much abroad, the success of her books afterward enabling her to make a permanent country home for herself in Sweden.

An ardent feminist, with views of love and marriage that startle the conventional, and with convictions on the sex relations that condemn at certain points old moral standards, she was exposed to unwarranted slander and abuse, which was offset by the admiration of eminent thinkers. Her works have been translated into many languages; those which have appeared in English include: "The Education of the Child," "Love and Marriage," "The Woman Movement," "The Renaissance of Motherhood," and the "Younger Generation."

The Danish critic, George Brandes said: "Ellen Key has influenced women as no one else. She has known her sex. Women have felt themselves understood by her. She has widened their views, overcome their prejudices, liberated their thoughts, awakened their courage to live. Though caring little for the external forms of morality, she yet lives and breathes the highest and purest moral atmosphere. She is and remains a brave and noble priestess of high personal culture."

The philosopher and dramatist, Maurice Maeterlinck, speaks of her as "the good, the noble, the heroic, Ellen Key,

—the great liberator who, in our children, will find more enlightened, more enthusiastic and trusty followers." And Vitalis Norström, professor of philosophy, one of Sweden's most profound thinkers, paid her this tribute: "When purging Time has passed over her works, there will remain that which will place Ellen Key among the signs foreboding the new day, the day which she herself had divined and dreamt, but which will be far better than her own prophetic vision."

E. L. ASHFORD

Emma Louise Ashford (1850——), an American musician and composer, born at Newark, Del., studied church music abroad, married John Ashford of Vanderbilt University, Tenn., in 1867.

Mrs. Ashford was organist and choir director in Nashville churches many years ,editor of "The Organist," and has won many prizes in various international song and anthem contests. She has written over three hundred anthems, about seventy-five sacred songs, duets and cantatas, and many compositions for organ and piano.

ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP

Rose Hawthorne Lathrop (1851——), an American poet and philanthropist, daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne. During her youth she lived in England and Portugal where her father was U. S. consul. In 1871 she married George Parson Lathrop, with whom, until his death in 1898, she was associated in literary labors.

She has been especially interested in the improvement of conditions for suffering and needy people, and in 1891 established Saint Rose's Free Home for Cancer, and Rosary Hill Home, in New York, where she afterward became head of a Dominican community and directress of a charitable home, her title being Mother Mary Alphonsa.

Besides many poems, stories, and sketches, she wrote, with her husband, "Memories of Hawthorne" (1897).

MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT

Mabel Osgood Wright (1851 ——), a popular American nature writer and novelist, born in New York City. In 1884 she was married to J. O. Wright, and made her home in Fairfield, Conn., where, in the large garden at her home, she found much of the material to which she gave attractive literary expression.

Mrs. Wright became president of the Audubon Society of Connecticut on its organization in 1898. Her many books include: "The Friendship of Nature," "Birdcraft," "Four-footed Americans," "Flowers and Ferns in their Haunts," "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," "The Open Window," and "Poppea of the Post Office."

LILLIE LANGTRY

Mrs. Lillie Langtry (1852 ——), an English actress, born at Le Breton, the daughter of a clergyman in the island of Jersey. She was married in 1874 to Edward Langtry, and, as the "Jersey Lily," was noted for her beauty in English society before she began her career upon the stage. Her début before the London public was at the Haymarket Theatre in "She Stoops to Conquer," in 1881. Later she visited America where she met with popular success. Mr. Langtry died in 1897, and in 1899 she was married to Gerald de Bathe.

She appeared on the vaudeville stage in the United States in 1906 and 1912.

The social and dramatic career of this famous beauty are described in her Memoirs, published in 1918.

ALVA E. BELMONT

Alva E. Smith Belmont (Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont), an American philanthropist and woman suffrage leader, born in Mobile, Ala., daughter of Murray Forbes and Phoebe Ann Smith. She was educated in France, and in 1874 was married to William K. Vanderbilt. In 1896 she became the wife of Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, who died in 1908. Mrs. Belmont is actively interested in architecture, hospitals,

children's homes, abolition of child-labor, better and more sanitary conditions for working women, and other social and charitable work. She gave $100,000 to the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, L. I., and is the founder and president of the Political Equality Association. Mrs. Belmont has rendered notable service in the cause of woman suffrage, and is an eloquent speaker and writer on that subject.

AGNES REPPLIER

Agnes Repplier (1855——), an American essayist and critic, born in Philadelphia, of French descent. She contributed to many periodicals such as Scribner's and the Atlantic Monthly, and has spent much of her time in Europe. Her essays are distinguished for dignity of treatment, a lucid style, and a delicate sense of humor, with not a little irony.

In 1902 the University of Pennsylvania conferred on her the degree of Litt. D. Miss Repplier's published volumes include: "Books and Men," "Points of View," "Essays in Idleness," "The Fireside Sphinx," "Compromises," "Americans and Others."

KATHARINE J. BUSH

Katharine Jeanette Bush (1855——), an American zoologist. After studying with Prof. Verrill, she in 1879 assumed the position of assistant in the zoölogical museum at Yale. She served on the United States Fish Commission, helped to edit the 1890 edition of Webster's Dictionary, was made a member of the American Society of Naturalists, and has written a number of valuable scientific books.

COUNTESS VON ARNIM

Countess von Arnim (Mary Beauchamp), an English writer, born in Sydney, Australia, in 1856. She married Count von Arnim, a German nobleman, who died in 1910, and in 1916 she was married to Earl Russell. Her first book, "Elizabeth and Her German Garden" was published anonymously in 1898. The delightful picture which it gives of outdoor life in Germany, and the charming vivacity of its

style made it at once a great success in England and the United States. In similar vein is "The Solitary Summer," brought out in 1899. Since then she has written a number of novels, and some books of travel in the guise of fiction.

HARRIET STANTON BLATCH

Harriet Stanton Blatch (1856——), an American reformer, daughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. She graduated from Vassar College in 1878, studied in Berlin and Paris, and in 1882 married Henry Blatch, an Englishman. She took a prominent part during her twenty years' residence in England in the work of the Fabian Society, of the Women's Industrial Union, and of woman's suffrage organizations. Her studies of English village life carried on with Charles Booth were embodied in a thesis for which she received a master's degree from Vassar in 1893. Since her return to America she has carried on her mother's work for the improvement of the legal status of women.

ELIZABETH MARBURY

Elizabeth Marbury (1856——), an American author's representative and theatrical manager. She has been interested in many literary and dramatic activities, and was twice decorated by the French Government for services rendered to French authors. In recent years she attained prominence in New York as a producer of plays and musical comedies.

When the European War broke out Miss Marbury by her energy and influence gave valuable aid to the Allied cause, and was made honorary president of the Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society. In 1919 she was decorated by the Belgian Government with the medal of Queen Elizabeth "in recognition of services she has rendered to Belgium since 1914."

CAROLINE HAZARD

Caroline Hazard (1856——), an American educator, from 1899 to 1911 president of Wellesley College. She was

Eleonora Duse as Franceska da Rimini

educated by private tutors and abroad, and in 1899 received the degrees of A. M. from the University of Michigan and that of Litt. D. from Brown. She has contributed reviews, essays and verse to magazines, and published several volumes.

Her works include: "Some Ideals in the Education of Women," "A Brief Pilgrimage in the Holy Land," and the "College Year."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Alice Stone Blackwell (1857——), an American reformer, daughter of Lucy Stone and niece of Elizabeth Blackwell. In 1885-1905 she edited a paper called the "Woman's Column." Devoting her main energies to the cause of woman's suffrage, she was made chairman of the literature committee of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She also labored for the Armenians and other oppressed peoples, and wrote "Armenian Poems (1896), "Songs of Russia" (1906), and "Songs of Grief and Joy" (1907), translated from the Yiddish.

IDA M. TARBELL

Ida Minerva Tarbell (1857——), an American author, born in Erie County, Pa. She graduated at Allegheny College, Meadville, in 1880, and from 1883 until 1891 was associate editor of the Chautauquan. After studying three years in Paris she became an associate editor of McClure's Magazine, and in 1906 of the American Magazine.

In her historical and investigational writings, Miss Tarbell adopted a system of seeking her material, as far as possible, from first-hand sources, and gathering personal reminiscences and explanations from men still living.

Her books include: "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," "Madame Roland," "Life of Abraham Lincoln," "The Business of Being a Woman," and "History of the Standard Oil Company," a strong indictment of the business methods of that concern.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON

Gertrude Franklin Atherton (1857——), an American novelist, the grand-niece of Benjamin Franklin, born at San Francisco, Cal., educated in California and in Lexington, Ky. She became the wife of G. H. B. Atherton, now deceased. The background to a series of her novels is California, and of the life of her State today she has given memorable studies. The California series include: "The Splendid Idle Forties," the "Doomswoman," "A Daughter of the Vine," "Ancestors," etc. In the East she is almost equally at home, having written "Patience Sparhawk," a satirical study of life in New York—"Aristocrats," which has the Adirondacks for its setting,—and "Senator North," with its intimate pictures of social and political life in Washington. One of her notable stories is "The Conqueror," in which the subject is of an epic breadth and where the personal story of Alexander Hamilton stands out in relief against the nationanl life of his time.

During the European war of 1914-1918 she spent much of her time in Paris, and wrote many interesting and illuminating letters.

ALICE BROWN

Alice Brown (1857——), an American novelist and dramatist. She wrote a biography of Mercy Otis Warren (1896), some verse, and a book on English travels, but she is better known for her artistic analysis of New England characters and consciences, in her short stories and novels. In 1913 a prize of $10,000 was offered by Winthrop Ames for the best play, to be submitted anonymously, by an American author. Nearly seventeen hundred manuscripts were received; and in June, 1914, the judges, Augustus Thomas, Adolph Klauber and Winthrop Ames, awarded the prize to "Children of Earth," by Alice Brown. In January, 1915, Mr. Ames produced the play at the Booth Theatre, New York.

MARG. W. DELAND

Margaret Wade Deland (1857——), an American novelist, born at Allegheny, Pa. She was educated at the Cooper

Union, New York, and in 1880 married L. F. Deland of Boston, where she has since lived. In 1886 "The Old Garden and Other Verses" appeared, but she first attracted attention with "John Ward, Preacher," a novel of real merit and wide appeal. The most popular of her stories are those in which Dr. Lavender, with his keen yet kindly insight, is the centre, and in which appear a varied group of village characters faithfully and graphically portrayed. Among her later works are: "Old Chester Tales" (1899), "The Awakening of Helena Richie" (1906) and "The Iron Woman" (1911).

MARTHA CAREY THOMAS

Martha Carey Thomas (1857——), an American educator, born at Baltimore, Md. She graduated at Cornell in 1877, and then studied at Zurich, where she was awarded Ph. D. in 1883, being the first woman to receive such a doctorate at a European university. In 1885 she became professor of English and dean, and in 1895 president of Bryn Mawr College. She has been honored by the degree of LL. D., and in 1900 published her book "Education of Women." In 1915 Mary Garrett, a benefactor of Bryn Mawr, left to President Thomas $15,000,000 to be disposed of as she saw fit.

Miss Thomas retired in 1922, after thirty-eight years' service at Bryn Mawr.

EMMELINE PANKHURST

Emmeline Pankhurst (1858——), leader of the militant wing of the English suffrage movement. She was born in Manchester of parents who were advocates of woman suffrage and champions of freedom for the slaves during the American Civil War. In 1879 she married Dr. R. P. Pankhurst who was associated with her social reforms until his death in 1898. After being connected with various societies, Mrs. Pankhurst in 1903 founded the Woman's Social and Political Union at a meeting held at her Manchester home and this organization to attain political equality of women with men soon had its headquarters in London whither Mrs. Pankhurst moved. When the Union became potent and

formidable, receiving much financial and personal support, persuaded that more aggressive methods were necessary, the tactics of "peaceful militancy" were pursued for some years, but although pledges from a majority of members of parliament to support equal suffrage had been secured, the cabinet was hostile. In 1913 it was decided by Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers to inaugurate a "women's revolution," and the incitements to violence had their effect. Country houses, club houses, railway stations, lumber yards, and churches were fired; race courses and golf links damaged and bombs exploded. Thousands of women were put in jail, and Mrs. Pankhurst, held responsible for the acts of her associates, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment. She restorted to the "hunger strike," proclaiming that she would die if necessary, and after a few days was released, only to be imprisoned again and again. Soon after she sailed for an American lecture tour. On her arrival in New York, she was detained for two days by the immigration authorities as an "undesirable alien," but was released by orders from Washington, and received a triumphant welcome. After her return to England she was frequently imprisoned; in the summer of 1914 Mrs. Pankhurst and her associates announced a cessation of militant tactics until the European War should end, and in 1917 suffrage in England was granted to all women of thirty years and over. Mrs. Pankhurst's daughters, Christobel (1880——), and Sylvia (1882——), are both women of exceptional capacity and energy, have taken part in their mother's suffrage activity from childhood on, and have shared her prison and other experiences.

RHODA HOLMES NICHOLLS

Rhoda Holmes Nicholls (1858——), an American water-color painter, born in Coventry, England. She studied in London and Rome, and in 1884, after her marriage to Burr H. Nicholls, she removed to the United States and settled in New York City.

Her Venetian water colors and her illustrations for Howells's "Venetian Life" are representative of her brilliant and individual style. Four of her paintings are in the Boston Art Club and two in the Boston Museum.

Mrs. Nicholls's work has received the tribute of various medals and awards at exhibitions in New York and elsewhere.

JULIA C. LATHROP

Julia Clifford Lathrop (1858——), an American humanitarian and social welfare worker, born in Rockford, Ill. She has spent much time as a volunteer resident of Hull House, Chicago, and has been active in various reform movements. She has made a special study of the care of the insane, and of the better education of children, and has written many articles on these subjects.

SELMA LAGERLÖF

Selma Lagerlöf (1858——), an eminent Swedish novelist and leader of the modern romantic reaction in Sweden. She was born at the old manor of Marbacka, Vermland, her father was an army officer, while her mother came of a family of artists and clergymen.

While she was a teacher in a high school for girls, she brought out in 1891 her first book, "Gösta Berling's Saga," a modern treatment of old legends with a mystical undercurrent and an idealistic aim. Coming at a time when Sweden was weary of the pessimistic realism which had been the vogue, it was welcomed as a refreshing breath of romance and won an instantaneous popularity. This work was followed and surpassed in 1897 by Miracles of Anti-Christ, an eloquent plea for Christian socialism. A year's travel in Egypt, Palestine, and Greece provided her with material for the second volume of her Jerusalem, and also for portions of her beautiful Christ Legends.

Commissioned in 1902 by the National Teachers' Association of Sweden to write a school textbook which should present in story form the folklore, geographical peculiarities, and flora and fauna of the various provinces of the country, Miss Lagerlöf accomplished her task with a success that added a children's classic to Swedish literature, the English translation of which is entitled "The Wonderful Adventure of Nils" (New York, 1907). A number of other

books have come from the pen of this gifted writer, while honors have followed her successes. In 1904 the Swedish Academy awarded her its great gold medal, and three years later she received the degree of doctor of letters from Upsala University; in 1909 she was awarded the Nobel prize for literature, and in 1914 the Swedish Academy elected her to membership—the first woman to have received this honor.

MARCELLA SEMBRICH

Marcella Sembrich (1858——), an operatic soprano, born in a small Polish town in Galicia. Her real name was Kadanska, and her father, from whom she received her first instruction, was a teacher of the violin and piano. At a very early age she was a talented performer on both instruments, long before it was discovered that she was the possessor of a voice. She began her operatic career in 1877, and soon became one of the most popular sopranos of Europe. Later she visited the United States and for a number of years was one of the favorite artists at the Metropolitan Opera House, where her Rosina in "The Barber of Seville" was especially admired.

Her voice is of great limpid purity, very brilliant in the upper register, and she possessed remarkable coloratura facility.

During the World War in 1914-1918, Mme. Sembrich devoted herself to the cause of Poland and the Allies, and rendered valuable service.

ANNE SMITH PECK

Anne Smith Peck, an American mountain climber, born in Providence, R. I. After graduating from the University of Michigan in 1878, she spent some years studying in Europe and afterwards became professor of Latin at Smith College.

In 1895 Miss Peck ascended the Matterhorn and other peaks in the Alps, but her subsequent and most notable feats in mountaineering were performed in South America. She reached a height of 20,500 feet on Mount Sorata, Bolivia, in 1904, and four years later attained the summit of

Jane Addams

the north peak at Huascaran, Peru, an altitude of 21,812 feet.

The government of Peru presented Miss Peck with a gold medal. She is the author of "A Search for the Apex of America" (1911), and "The South American Tour" (1913).

MARY ANDERSON

Mary Anderson (1859——), an American actress. She was educated at the Ursuline Convent in Louisville, Ky., and at the age of thirteen began to study for the stage. In November, 1875, she made her début in the character of Juliet, at Louisville, and scored an immediate success. During the ten following years she played in all the principal cities of the United States, and was immensely popular with all classes. Her beauty, her picturesque figure and magnificent voice easily made her the most successful actress of her day.

From 1885-1889 she appeared in England, where she repeated her American triumphs. Her most notable impersonations were Perdita, Hermione, Galatea, Rosalind, Bianca, Pauline, and Juliet.

Illness in 1889 compelled her to retire, and in 1890 when she married Antonio de Navarro, she decided not to return to the stage, and made her residence in England. After the European War broke out she frequently appeared at special performances for the benefit of wounded soldiers.

Her Autobiography, entitled "A Few Memories" (1896) is an interesting narrative of her dramatic career.

JANE ADDAMS

Jane Addams (1860——), an American sociologist. She graduated at Rockford Female Seminary in 1880, and after two years of study in Europe, and a year at the Women's Medical College at Philadelphia, she decided to devote her life to social work among the city poor. Together with Miss Ellen G. Starr, she established (in 1889, at Chicago), the Hull House, the leading social settlement in the United States, of which she became the head worker and guiding spirit. Her practical common sense, great executive ability,

and fine unselfish spirit have made her the natural leader of the settlement movement in this country. She has taken an active interest in city administrative problems and served for three years as inspector of streets and alleys in the district around Hull House. She took a prominent part in the formation of the National Progressive Party in 1912. Her writings include: "Democracy and Social Ethics" (1902), "The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets" (1909), "Twenty Years at Hull House" (1910), "A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil" (1912). Among living American women who have nobly worked for the cause of peace and human progress, Jane Addams holds the most distinguished place.

LADY AUGUSTA GREGORY

Lady Augusta Gregory (1860——), an Irish dramatist. Deeply interested in the movement known as the Irish Literary Revival, she was a constant friend of its leader, William Butler Yeats, who owed much to her help and encouragement. She devoted herself especially to the Irish Literary Theatre in Dublin, and accompanied the Irish Players when they visited America in 1911-1912. Besides her substantial literary achievements in her renderings of the Irish sagas, Lady Gregory has written many excellent short plays, illustrative of Irish life and legend.

ANNIE E. F. HORNIMAN

Annie E. F. Horniman (1860——), an English dramatic manager and producer. She studied art at the Slade School, London, and in 1894 attempted her first dramatic experiment at the Avenue Theatre. In 1904 she provided the Irish National Theatre Society with the Abbey Theatre, Dublin—at her own expense, and subsidized it for a number of years. In 1908 she bought the Gaiety Theatre of Manchester, and made of it a repertory house, and the first endowed theatre in England. Her company was very successful, and her productions of many worthy new plays gave an impetus to the progress of the modern drama, and brought to light many dramatic works of genius which might otherwise never have been produced.

CHARLOTTE P. GILMAN

Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1860——), an American speaker and writer on social and economic subjects. She was born at Hartford, Conn., and was married to C. W. Stetson in 1884 and Geo. H. Gilman in 1900. She has been a prominent lecturer in Europe and America, and is known especially for her interest in labor problems and for her advocacy of woman's rights. In 1914 a series of lectures which she gave in New York City on "The Larger Feminism" gained unusual attention. Her writings include: "Woman and Economics," "Concerning Children," "The Man-Made World," and "Moving the Mountain."

MARG. M. SAUNDERS

Margaret Marshall Saunders (1861——), a Canadian author, born at Milton, Nova Scotia. Her many short stories and books are devoted chiefly to encouraging humane treatment of animals. "Beautiful Joe" (1894) gained the prize of the American Humane Educational Society, reached a circulation of over 500,000 copies, and was translated into several languages.

ERN. SCHUMANN-HEINK

Ernestine Schumann-Heink (1861——), a dramatic contralto, born near Prague, Bohemia. After appearing successfully in Dresden, Hamburg, and at the Baireuth Festivals, she came to America in 1898 and made her début at the Metropolitan Opera House, where she immediately became a prime favorite, especially in the Wagnerian rôles.

After 1908 she devoted herself almost exclusively to singing in concerts, though in 1915 she appeared with the Chicago Opera.

NELLIE MELBA

Nellie Melba (1861——), an Australian operatic soprano. Her family name was Mitchell, Melba being an adaptation of Melbourne, her native city. After studying

with Marchesi in Paris she appeared as Gilda in "Rigoletto" at Brussels in 1887, and soon became known and admired in the large cities of Europe as an unsurpassed coloratura singer, with a voice of exceptional purity and beauty, though without great dramatic ability. Madame Melba has been a favorite in the United States since her first visit in 1893. In the seasons of 1916-1918 she was a member of the Chicago Opera Company.

CÉCILE CHAMINADE

Cécile Chaminade (1861 ——), a French musical composer, born in Paris. At the age of eight her talent was shown by the writing of some church music which attracted Bizet's attention; and at eighteen she came out in public as a pianist. Her compositions, both songs and instrumental pieces, were soon produced in profusion: melodious, interesting, and often charming, they became very popular, without being entitled to rank with the greater style of music.

In 1908 she visited America and was warmly received.

LIZA LEHMANN

Liza Lehmann (1862 ——), an English musical composer and vocalist, born in London. There, in 1885, she made her début at the Monday Popular Concerts, and met with remarkable success as a concert singer. In 1894 she married Herbert Bedford and devoted herself to composition. Her most successful and popular work is the song cycle "In a Persian Garden," the words taken from the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," the music consisting of a connected group of solos and part songs.

This work of Liza Lehmann is a remarkably beautiful and effective interpretation of the famous poem.

EDITH WHARTON

Edith Wharton (1862 ——), an American novelist, born in New York, married in 1885 to Edward Wharton of Boston, and has lived much abroad, chiefly in Paris. She has

written many novels and short stories notable for their clean-cut brilliance and finished artistry. Among her best known stories are: "The Valley of Decision," "Sanctuary," "The Greater Inclination" and "The Custom of the Country."

"The House of Mirth," published in 1906, made a deep impression, and that novel in point of characterization, and as a finely executed picture of a phase of American society, is probably her highest achievement in fiction.

In 1915 Mrs. Wharton wrote "Fighting France," and edited "The Book of the Homeless," to which well-known writers and illustrators contributed in order to aid the Belgian refugees whom the German invasion had brought to want. In other ways she did much for sufferers from the great war in 1916, being rewarded by the cross of the French Legion of Honor.

MARY E. WILKINS

Mary Eleanor Wilkins (1862——), an American novelist, born in Randolph, Mass., of Puritan descent. She was educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, and for many years was secretary to Dr. O. W. Holmes. In 1902 she married Dr. Chas. M. Freeman of Metuchen, N. J. Her stories deal mostly with New England life, and she has gained a definite place in American letters as a realistic portrayer of certain characteristics of New England life which are fast disappearing. The unity, suggestiveness and charm of her short stories, are notable contributions to modern American literature, and her poetic drama "Giles Corey, Yeoman," based on the Salem witchcraft craze, is a powerful play.

Among her important books are: "The Adventures of Ann," "A Humble Romance," "A New England Nun," "Pembroke," "Jerome, a Poor Man," "The Portion of Labor," "Butterfly House," and "The Copy-Cat."

MARY EMMA WOOLEY

Mary Emma Wooley (1863——), an American educator, born at South Norwalk, Conn. She graduated from Brown University in 1894, later taught biblical history at Wellesley, and in 1900 was made president of Mount Holyoke College,

with the development of which her name became closely identified. Miss Wooley has served in many other offices of responsibility, and has received honorary degrees from Brown, Amherst, and Smith. In 1911 she edited a volume on Education.

AMÉLIE RIVES

Amélia Rives (1863——), an American author, born in Richmond, Va. She showed early an aptitude for writing, and a collection of her stories was published in 1888. The following year she created a marked sensation by her novel "The Quick or the Dead?" the intense emotionalism of which attracted much attention, and aroused conflicting criticism. Since then she has written a number of books including "Tanis," a powerful story, and "Herod and Mariamne," a drama in verse.

Miss Rives was married in 1888 to J. A. Chamber of New York, from whom she was subsequently divorced. In 1896 she became the wife of Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy, a Russian.

MARGARET C. FERGUSON

Margaret Clay Ferguson (1863——), an American botanist. She graduated in 1899 from Cornell University, and later became head of the department of botany at Wellesley College. She received the degree of Ph. D. from Cornell University, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science elected her a fellow. Her writings consist mainly of papers on plant embryology and physiology.

FANNY B. WORKMAN

Fanny Bullock Workman (1863——), an American mountain-climber and explorer, born at Worcester, Mass. In 1881 she was married to W. Hunter Workman, the alpinist, whom she accompanied on extensive travels in North Africa, Asia Minor and the Far East.

She has made record first-ascents for women in the Himalaya, and her ascent of one of the Nun Kun peaks to

the height of 23,300 feet in 1906 gave her the world record for mountaineering for women.

Mrs. Workman became a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, lectured before learned companies and alpine clubs, and received various decorations.

In collaboration with her husband she wrote: "Algerian Memories," "In the Ice-World of Himalaya," and "Peaks and Glaciers of Nun Kun."

CECILIA BEAUX

Cecilia Beaux (1863——), an American painter, born of French descent in Philadelphia, where she studied with William Sartain. After working abroad several years under various masters, she settled in New York, and soon became distinguished for her portraits of women and children. The art of Miss Beaux is thoroughly modern and unconventional, with a fine feeling for color, and an ease and freedom of treatment. Miss Beaux has won a place among the most eminent of American painters, and among her many honors are the medals of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh (1899), and the Exposition Universelle in Paris (1900).

ANNIE JUMP CANNON

Annie Jump Cannon (1863——), an American astronomer, born at Dover, Del. Educated at Wellesley College, she became an assistant in Harvard College Observatory in 1897 and curator of astronomical photographs in 1911. Besides completing a bibliography of variable stars, she discovered several new stars, and has written a number of important books on astronomy and scientific subjects.

FRANCES F. PRESTON

Frances Folsom (Cleveland) Preston, born at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1864, daughter of Oscar Folsom, law partner of Grover Cleveland. She graduated from Wells College in 1885, and on June 2, 1886, she was married to President Cleveland in the White House, Washington. Her charm

and high type of womanhood added largely to the social grace of Washington life while her husband was President. On his retirement, they lived in Princeton, N. J., where the ex-President died in 1908, and in 1913 she was married to Thomas Jux Preston, Jr., professor of archaeology at Princeton University. During the European war Mrs. Preston rendered valuable service in connection with the National Security League.

ANITA NEWCOMB McGEE

Anita Newcomb McGee (1864——), an American physician and army nurse, daughter of Prof. Simon Newcomb, born in Washington, D. C. In 1888 she married the ethnologist, W. J. McGee, and four years afterward received the degree of M. D. from Columbia University.

During the Spanish-American War in 1898-1900 she was acting assistant surgeon, the only woman officer in the U. S. Army, and had charge of the nurse corps division of the Surgeon-General's office.

In 1904 Mrs. McGee took a party of American nurses to Japan, and served successfully in the military hospitals there for six months, holding rank as supervisor of nurses in the Japanese Army.

EMMA CALVÉ

Emma Calvé, stage name of Emma de Roquer (1864——), a French dramatic soprano. Born of a Spanish father and a French mother she was brought up in a convent school. After studying under Laborde and Marchesi, she appeared successfully in 1884 at the Théâtre des Italiens. Since then she has sung in all the principal cities of Europe. For some years she was one of the stars at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, where she gave her memorable impersonation of Carmen. After 1909 she practically abandoned the stage, devoting her time to concert tours, and helping young girls to study in Paris. In 1921 she sang in New York, with her art unimpaired.

Mme. Calvé's voice is a rich soprano with a contralto-

Marie Curie in her Laboratory

like low register, and her dramatic powers are of the highest order.

EMILY J. PUTNAM

Emily James Putnam (1865——), an American author and educator, daughter of Judge James C. Smith, of Canandaigua, New York, where she was born. After graduating from Bryn Mawr in 1889, she became a teacher of Greek at the Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, and later served as dean and associate in history at Barnard College, Columbia University. In 1889 she married George Haven Putnam, the publisher. For some years Mrs. Putnam was President of the League for Political Education, and Vice President and Manager of the Women's University Club, New York.

Besides translations from the Greek, she is the author of "The Lady: Significant Phases of her History" (1913), which the North American Review declared to be "the most brilliant book of essays ever written by an American woman."

LOUISE H. K. COX

Louise Howland King Cox (1865——), an American painter, born in San Francisco, studied at the New York Academy under Kenyon Cox, whom she married in 1892. Her decorative work is of a high order, but she is at her best in her charming portraits of children, whom she portrays with delightful naturalism.

Mrs. Cox was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, and in 1900 was awarded a bronze medal at the Paris Exposition.

HELEN MAROT

Helen Marot (1865——), an American labor leader, born in Philadelphia. She became executive secretary of the Woman's Trade Union League in New York, and was also an investigator of child-labor conditions. Her book, "Ameriran Labor Union" (1914) is regarded as an authoritative

presentation of the trade-unionist point of view of the labor movement.

ALBION F. BACON

Albion Fellows Bacon (1865——), an American reformer, of Evansville, Ind. Though a small, fragile woman, Mrs. Bacon by the intensity of her purpose, after years of struggle, secured for Indiana a tenement-house law which makes slums such as those in our great cities forever impossible in her State, and which will wipe out the little plague spots now in existence. Having accepted the law and secured its passage, Indiana named it after its maker.

By her work Mrs. Bacon increased the health and happiness of citizens in a hundred towns of Indiana, and has inspired reforms in the building laws of other States.

MINNIE MADDERN FISKE

Minnie Maddern Fiske (1865——), an American actress, born in New Orleans. From infancy her life was largely spent in the theatre, and at three years she made her appearance on the stage. After traveling about, and playing many parts as a young girl, she was brought out as a star at the age of seventeen in a comedy called "Foggs' Ferry." In 1890 she was married to Harrison Grey Fiske and retired from the stage until 1893 when she played Nora in Ibsen's "A Doll's House." It was in 1897 that she made a powerful impression in Hardy's "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," and in 1899 she gave a remarkable impersonation of Becky Sharp in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Since then Mrs. Fiske has made a number of productions that have commanded attention by their high artistic quality. She is an actress of strong intelligence, with natural realistic methods, and displaying at times great powers of sustained emotion and suppressed intensity. As an interesting and original dramatic artist, Mrs. Fiske occupies a notable position on the modern American stage.

MARY SHAW

Mary Shaw (1865——), an American actress, lecturer, and woman suffrage leader. Her dramatic talent early attracted the attention of Madame Modjeska with whom she played for several seasons, and where she attained distinction by the power and intelligence of her acting. She soon became recognized as one of the leading emotional actresses of her time, and from 1890 to 1910 appeared in many notable New York productions. Miss Shaw was one of the first actresses to present Ibsen on the American stage, when she created a profound impression by her impersonation of Mrs. Alving in "Ghosts." In recent years she has given much of her time to the cause of woman suffrage, and by her brilliant lectures throughout the country she has rendered valuable service for the progress and political liberty of woman.

ELSIE DE WOLFE

Elsie De Wolfe (1865——), an American actress and decorator, born in New York City. After studying in Paris, she made her theatrical début in New York in 1891, in Sardou's "Thermidor," playing the rôle of Fabienne with Forbes-Robertson. In 1894 she joined the Empire Theatre Company, and during the next ten years played a number of parts, in which she displayed a delicacy of sentiment and refinement of method. She retired from the stage in 1905 and devoted herself to interior decorating, with much success. In 1913 she published "The House in Good Taste."

When the European War broke out Miss De Wolfe went to France where she rendered valuable service in the hospitals near the front, and was decorated by the French government with the Legion of Honor for bravery under fire while aiding in the removal of wounded soldiers to a place of safety.

MAUDE BALLINGTON BOOTH

Maude Ballington Booth (1865——), a leader of the Volunteers of America. She was born near London, early

became interested in the work of the Salvation Army, and at the age of seventeen left home and became a companion of Miss Catherine Booth in organizing a branch of the Army in Paris. There she remained two years, then went with a party of Salvationists to Switzerland, where, after suffering imprisonment, she finally succeeded in establishing a Salvation Army Corps. In 1886 she married Ballington Booth, and ten years later withdrew with her husband from the Salvation Army and founded the Volunteers of America. Of late she has turned her attention to prison work particularly. Her publications include: "Branded" (1897), "After Prison—What?" (1903) and "Twilight Fairy Tales" (1906). In January, 1923, in recognition of her work among those who have served terms in prison, she was awarded a medal with the inscription, "To Maude Ballington Booth, the little mother to men who have erred."

FLORENCE BASCOM

Florence Bascom, an American geologist, born in Williamstown, Mass. In 1882 she graduated at the University of Wisconsin, and continued her studies at Johns Hopkins University, where she received the degree of Ph. D. She became a member of the American Academy for the Advancement of Science, and was assistant editor of the American Geologist. In 1906 Miss Bascom was made professor of geology in Bryn Mawr College.

She has written a number of scientific works.

LILLIAN D. WALD

Lillian D. Wald (1866——), an American social worker. In 1893 she became president and head worker of the Henry Street Settlement, New York. She has lectured and rendered valuable service in various social centres. Mount Holyoke College gave her the degree of LL. D. in 1912, and the National Institute of Social Sciences awarded her its gold medal.

In 1916 Miss Wald published "The House on Henry Street," a history of the settlement.

MARY F. LOW

Mary Fairchild Low (1866——), an American painter, born at New Haven, Conn. She studied at the St. Louis Art School, where she won a three years' scholarship, and later in Paris under Carolus Duran. Her works include groups of nudes or modern figures painted in the open air and sunlight with dainty charm, as well as landscapes and portraits.

She was awarded several gold medals in European exhibitions, and in 1902 she won the Julia Shaw prize of the Society of American Artists.

She was married in 1888 to the sculptor, Frederick MacMonnies, and in 1909 to the painter and illustrator, Will H. Low.

ANNA JENNESS MILLER

Anna Jenness Miller, an American dress reformer, author and lecturer, born in New Hampshire. She is widely known as an advocate of correct principles of physical development and dress for women. About 1885 she became editor and proprietor of the Jenness Miller Monthly, in which she advocated her views. Mrs. Miller has given over one thousand lectures in the United States and Canada on physical culture and dress, and has designed a costume for women which she claims fulfils the requirements of both hygiene and art. Her books include: "Mother and Babe" (1892) and "Creating a Home" (1896).

MRS. Z. NUTTALL

Mrs. Zelia Nuttall (1866——), an American archaeologist, born at San Francisco. She made extensive studies in antiquities, history and languages, and is a leading authority on Mexican archaeology and ancient picture writing.

She first came into prominence in 1886 through the publication of her work on "The Terra Cotta Heads of Teotibuacan" in the American Journal of Archaeology. Since then she has published several important works, including: "The Fundamental Principles of Old and New World Civilization," and "Book of the Life of Ancient Mexicans."

In 1908 Mrs. Nuttall was named honorary professor of the National Museum of Mexico.

MARIE CURIE

Marie Sklodowska Curie (1867——), a Polish-French physicist and chemist, born in Warsaw, where her father was professor of physics in the University. She completed a course of study in Warsaw, and in 1891 went to Paris, taking a degree in physical and chemical sciences there two years later. In 1895 she married Pierre Curie, and to the researches on radio-active substances and radio-activity which have made her name and that of her husband famous, she contributed at least an equal share. The honors and prizes for the discovery of the radio-active elements were awarded jointly to her and her husband, including part of the Nobel prize for physics in 1903.

On her husband's death, in 1906, she succeeded him as professor of physics and director of the physical laboratory at the Sorbonne, where she continued her researches, and later became professor also in the Normal School at Sèvres. In 1910 she was awarded the Albert medal of the Royal Society of Arts, and in 1911 she received the Nobel prize for chemistry. She visited the United States in 1921, and was everywhere received with honors.

The value and importance of Mme. Curie's discovery, places her name among the greatest and most distinguished in the world of science.

AGNES SMITH LEWIS

Agnes Smith Lewis, an English Orientalist, daughter of John Smith, a Scottish jurist. She was educated in private schools and by tutors, and became especially proficient in modern Greek, Arabic, and Syriac. Before her marriage in 1887 to Rev. S. S. Lewis, she wrote a number of novels and accounts of travel. In 1892, with her twin sister, Mrs. Margaret Dunlop Gibson, she discovered in the library of the convent of St. Catherine on Mt. Sinai, the palimpsest containing the Four Gospels in Syriac, representing the oldest text yet known of any part of the New Testament.

Her services were recognized by the bestowal upon her of honorary degrees from Halle, Wittenberg, St. Andrews, Heidelberg, and Dublin.

Mrs. Lewis wrote a number of learned works on Scripture antiquities.

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER

Annie Nathan Meyer (1867——), an American author and promoter of the higher education of women, born in New York City. She is a sister of Maud Nathan, and in 1887 was married to Dr. Alfred Meyer. Besides editing Woman's Work in America, and publishing several books on education and the woman question, Mrs. Meyer was instrumental in founding Barnard College, now a part of Columbia University. She became known also as an opponent of woman suffrage.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

Carrie Chapman Catt, an American lecturer and woman suffrage leader, born at Ripon, Wisconsin. She was educated in the State Industrial College of Iowa, and later was superintendent of schools in Mason City, Iowa. In 1890 she began her work as lecturer and organizer for woman suffrage, has conducted successful campaigns in many states, and has lectured in almost every country of Europe. Mrs. Catt has been an ardent worker in procuring enlargement of woman's rights in many parts of the United States. In 1916 she was elected President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

AMY M. C. BEACH

Amy Marcy Cheney Beach (1867——), an American composer and pianist. Up to the time of her marriage to Dr. Henry Harris Aubrey Beach in 1885, she attained distinction as a pianist, playing in concerts and recitals; since then she has devoted herself almost entirely to composition.

The Gaelic Symphony, for full orchestra, conceded to be her best work, has been played by all the great national or-

chestras. Her many other works for orchestra, piano and voice have given her a place in the foremost rank of American composers.

MLLE. CHAUVIN

Mlle. Chauvin, a French lawyer, the first woman admitted to the bar in Europe. At school she was an infant prodigy. In 1884 she took her bachelorship of letters, and in 1892 became a doctor of laws.

Her application to practice was strongly contested, but it was found by judges that the law was on her side, and she was duly sworn in.

She was an ardent exponent of the rights of women, and wrote a thesis, "Professions Accessible to Women" which was a powerful plea for the admission of women to all the professions without distinction.

HARRIET C. ADAMS

Harriet Chalmers Adams, an American explorer and lecturer, born at Stockton, Calif. She traveled through Mexico and became a student of Latin American affairs in 1900, after which she made a three years' journey through Central and South America, traveling forty thousand miles, visiting every country and reaching many points before unknown to any white woman. After lecturing in the United States in 1906-1908, she crossed Haiti in saddle, 1910, and then traveled through the Philippines, and from Siberia to Sumatra, studying ancient races allied with earliest Americ peoples.

In 1916 she became a war correspondent at the French front, and in 1917 again lectured throughout the United States.

Mrs. Adams is a fellow and member of various geographical and scientific associations throughout the world.

EMMA EAMES

Emma Eames (1867——), an American operatic prima donna, born in Shanghai, China, studied in Boston, and later

with Marchesi in Paris. In 1889 she successfully sang Juliet in Gounod's opera in Paris, and after appeared as Marguerite in Faust. Two years later she sang in London, and there married Julian Story, the portrait painter. In November, 1891, she made her début at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, where her beautiful voice was much admired, and where she sang for a number of years. In 1907 she separated from Mr. Story and in 1911 was married to the baritone, Emilio de Gogorza.

MARY H. AUSTIN

Mary Hunter Austin (1868——), an American author and dramatist. For seventeen years she made a special study of Indian life in the Mojave Desert, and her publications set forth the intimate knowledge she thus acquired. She is the author of "The Land of Little Rain," "The Basket Woman," and other stories. Her play, "The Arrowmaker," dealing with Indian life, was produced at The New Theatre, New York, in 1911.

HELEN L. GRENFELL

Helen Loring Grenfell (1868——), an American educator and penologist, born at Valparaiso, Chile. She was married to Edwin I. Grenfell in 1889. After serving as superintendent of schools, she was made State superintendent of public instruction in Colorado, and during her three terms from 1899 to 1905 she greatly increased the school revenues, and she revised and annotated the school laws. From 1909 to 1914 Mrs. Grenfell was commissioner of the State Penitentiary and Reformatory, with full control of the penal institutions of the State, being the only woman ever intrusted with the duties of such an office.

HELEN M. GOULD

Helen Miller Gould (1868——), an American philanthropist, the eldest daughter of Jay Gould, the financier. She was born in New York City, and since 1892 when she in-

herited part of her father's fortune, she has achieved an extended fame through her benefactions for charitable and educational uses. Besides large donations in money, she has given her personal services in various movements for public and social welfare. In 1913 Miss Gould was married to Finley J. Shepard.

JULIA MARLOWE

Julia Marlowe (1870 ——), an American actress, real name Sarah Frances Frost, born in England, came to the United States in 1872 and appeared as a child in "Pinafore" in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her professional career began in 1887 when she played Parthenia and Juliet in New York, but it was not until 1894 that she succeeded in establishing herself in general public recognition. She was first married to Robert Taber from whom she obtained a divorce, and in 1911 was married to Edward H. Sothern with whom she acted in a notable series of Shakespearian productions. A dominant charm of Miss Marlowe's acting is its womanly loveliness, ardor, and romantic beauty with a poetic atmosphere and a refined dramatic intelligence. In 1919 Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern returned to the stage after an absence of several years, and gave productions of Shakespeare's plays that were welcomed by vast audiences throughout the United States.

MARIA MONTESSORI

Maria Montessori (1870——), an Italian physician and educator, founder of the Montessori System of teaching children. She studied at the University of Rome and was the first woman in Italy to secure the degree of Doctor of Medicine. She became interested in the training of feeble-minded children, and at the request of the Minister of Education delivered a series of lectures to teachers in Rome. The success of her work led her to turn her attention to the education of normal children, and in 1907 the first House of Childhood was opened, and was soon followed by others. Dr. Montessori maintained her connection with these schools until 1911, when she turned her attention to experiments for

extending her methods and applying them to older children. Her work attracted wide attention among laymen as well as among professional educators. The central principle of her system is the doctrine that the pupils should be allowed freedom to unfold themselves. The teacher ceases to be a dictator and becomes a supervisor and guide; the pupils have no other incentive to work than the joy of work without the stimulus of rewards and punishments; the impelling force comes from within and is no longer imposed from without; and concentration on attractive occupations leads to self-control without the intervention of restrictive discipline.

MARY JOHNSTON

Mary Johnston (1870——), an American novelist, born at Buchanan, Va. Her first book, "Prisoners of Hope: a Tale of Colonial Virginia" made an immediate success and established the author as a historical novelist of unusual power. A year later, in 1899, she published "To Have and to Hold" which was equally successful, and in 1902 she brought out "Audrey," another popular work. Since then she has produced a number of novels on historical themes, displaying a high order of merit.

OLIVE FREMSTAD

Olive Fremstad, an American dramatic soprano, born at Stockholm, Sweden, about 1870, and came to America with her parents when she was twelve. She early displayed musical talent, and after singing in concert in Boston, she went abroad and studied for two years with Lilli Lehmann. In 1896 she attracted the attention of Madame Cosima Wagner, and in 1900 she began a three years' engagement at the Royal Opera in Munich, during which she also sang at Covent Garden, London. The turning point in her career was her American début in November, 1903, as Sieglinde at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. Her success was overwhelming, and during the next ten years she was one of the important stars at the Metropolitan. Mme. Fremstad's glorious voice and splendid acting in the Wagnerian heroines have given her a foremost place among the great

operatic artists of her time, and it is generally admitted that in parts demanding poetic grandeur and nobility, her interpretations have never been surpassed.

DORA KEEN

Dora Keen (1871 ——), an American traveler, mountain climber and writer, born in Philadelphia. After graduating from Bryn Mawr College in 1896, she held responsible civic positions in Philadelphia, helping to bring about important reforms. After traveling in various parts of the world, she made eight ascents of first class peaks in the Alps in 1909-1910. In 1911 her inadequate expedition failed to make the ascent of Mount Blackburn (16,140 feet) in Alaska,—but, returning early in 1912, she accomplished the first ascent of this sub-Arctic peak. This expedition was followed by a journey of three hundred miles on foot and by open, camp-built boat over the Alaskan wilderness to the Yukon River, by way of Skolai Pass, which Miss Keen was the first woman ever to cross. In 1914, with three men, she made scientific observations of various glaciers in Alaska, contributed numerous articles to popular and geographical magazines, and lectured on her experiences. She became a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London, the same year.

ANNE MORGAN

Anne Morgan, an American philanthropist and social worker, daughter of the financier, John Pierpont Morgan. She has devoted herself especially to the woman's department of the National Civic Federation. Her activity in a variety of good causes brought her a medal from the National Institute of Social Science in 1915. During the European War she rendered valuable service both in France and in the United States.

CORA WILSON STUART

Cora Wilson Stuart, an American educator and reformer, known as "The Moonlight-School Lady". In 1911 she started a campaign against adult illiteracy by establishing

classes, taught by volunteer teachers, in the schoolhouses of her native county of Rowan in Kentucky. The schools were open only on moonlight nights, because in the dark of the moon the mountain roads were impassable. This great movement, inspired by Mrs. Stewart, has spread over a large part of the United States, and now thousands of persons, between 30 and 80 years of age, who could not read or write, have gladly availed themselves of this educational opportunity. In 1924 Mrs. Stuart was the recipient of the Pictorial Review's $5,000,—Annual Achievement Award. She was unanimously selected as the prize-winner by 20 judges, who declared the "Moonlight Schools" to be the greatest contribution to American civilization by any woman for that year. This struggle against the illiteracy that darkens the world, is, as Mrs. Stuart says: "a war without the loss of human blood, without the click of a gun or the firing of a cannon—a war fought with the book and the pen, weapons mightier than the sword."

FLORENCE RENA SABIN

Florence Rena Sabin (1871——), an American anatomist, and professor of histology, at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. She is a noted authority on anatomy and embryology, and has written valuable articles on these subjects.

THEO A. R. KITSON

Theo Alice Ruggles Kitson (1871——), an American sculptor, the wife and most talented pupil of Henry Hudson Kitson. Later she studied with Dagnan-Bouveret in Paris, became one of the few women members of the National Sculpture Society, and at the time she received honors at the Paris salon, was the only American woman to have gained such distinction. The monumental statues which are her chief productions are spirited, robust, and simple both in conception and execution. Among the best are the Massachusetts State Monument at Vicksburg; The Minute Man of '76 at Framingham, and various soldiers' monuments.

MAUDE ADAMS

Maude Adams (1872——), an American actress. She was born at Salt Lake City, her parents James and Annie Kiskadden (stage name Adams) were both actors. She first appeared in the West, in children's parts, when very young. Her first success in New York was with John Drew in "The Masked Ball" (1892) when she made an extraordinary advance in public favor. Soon after this she became a star under the management of Charles Frohman, and remained under his direction until his death in 1915.

Her most important impersonations have been in plays by J. M. Barrie and Edmond Rostand. The delightful, whimsical boyishness of her "Peter Pan," the charm of her "Lady Babbie," and the power and pathos of her "Duke de Reichstadt," have placed Miss Adams among the foremost artists on the American stage.

In 1908-1910 she gave some notable performances of "Twelfth Night," "Joan of Arc" and "As You Like It" at some of the principal universities.

Recently Miss Adams has been devoting herself to new ideas in the progress of motion-picture art.

BESSIE POTTER VONNOH

Bessie Potter Vonnoh (1872——), an American sculptor, born in St. Louis. She studied at the Art Institute of Chicago under Lorado Taft, whom she assisted in his work on the Agricultural Building at the World's Fair of 1893. Afterward she studied in Paris and Italy. In 1899 she was married to Robert W. Vonnoh, the painter. Her subjects are portrait and ideal statuette groups of children and young women. Her "Dancing Girl," "Reading Girl," and the group of mother and children, called "Motherhood," have been widely praised owing to their grace and simplicity. Mrs. Vonnoh was awarded a bronze medal at Paris in 1900, and a gold medal at St. Louis in 1904.

JANET SCUDDER

Janet Scudder (1873——), an American sculptor, born in Terre Haute, Ind., studied with Frederick MacMonnies

in Paris. She is known for her medallions and relief portraits and especially for her fountains, usually with childish figures conceived in a playful manner. Notable examples of her art are the "Frog Fountain" in the Metropolitan Museum, New York; the "Fighting Boy Fountain" in the Chicago Art Institute; and "The Sun Goddess" on the façade of the Brooklyn Institute Museum.

Miss Scudder received medals at Chicago in 1893, St. Louis in 1904, and San Francisco in 1915.

LUISA TETRAZZINI

Luisa Tetrazzini (1874——), an Italian prima donna, born in Florence. After only three months' regular study she sang with success in 1895 as Inez in "L'Africaine," and following engagements in Italy, Spain and Russia, she went to Buenos Aires, Mexico and California, whence her fame as a second Patti began to spread. In 1907 she made a sensation at Covent Garden, London, and the next year she sang at the Manhattan Opera House, New York.

Mme. Tetrazzini has a soprano voice of wonderful purity, power and charm, combined with a faultless technical execution of the most florid and difficult passages in the Italian operas.

ELLEN GLASGOW

Ellen Glasgow (1874——), an American novelist, born at Richmond, Va

Her books include: "The Descendant," "The Battle-Ground," "The Deliverance," "The Wheel of Life," and "Virginia."

Miss Glasgow displays an interesting talent in her studies of Southern scenes and people, and in her pictures of the change in the South from the old order to the new.

In her latest, and perhaps her finest novel, "One Man in His Time," she displays a vivid power of characterization, a beauty of style, and a clear understanding of problems in American life.

VIOLET OAKLEY

Violet Oakley (1874——), an American illustrator and designer, born in New York City. She is best known for her mural paintings, which include the series of thirteen panels on the Founding of the State of Spiritual Liberty in the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa.; and her decorations for the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia, and the Church of All Souls and All Angels, New York City.

Miss Oakley was awarded gold medals at the St. Louis Exposition (1904) and at the Pennsylvania Academy (1905), and in 1915 she received a medal of honor at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

EVELYN B. LONGMAN

Evelyn Beatrice Longman (1874——), an American sculptor, born at Winchester, Ohio. She studied at the Art Institute, Chicago, and from 1901 worked in New York as assistant to Daniel C. French. Her first important piece was a male statue, Victory, in the Festival Hall at the St. Louis Exposition, for which she was awarded a silver medal. In 1906 she won the $20,000 competition for the bronze doors of the Naval Academy Chapel at Annapolis. These doors, executed in low relief, are remarkable for beauty of line and balance of composition. Besides her statues, Miss Longman has produced a number of fine portrait busts.

ANNA VAUGHN HYATT

Anna Vaughn Hyatt (1876——), an American sculptor, born at Cambridge, Mass. Her work consists chiefly of small bronzes of animals, notable examples of which are in the Metropolitan Museum. Her bronze equestrian statue of Joan of Arc adorns Riverside Drive in the City of New York, and her productions have been exhibited in most of the salons of Europe. In 1923 Miss Hyatt was married to Archer M. Huntington, the American historian and patron of art.

MARY C. FRAZER

Mary Crawford Frazer, an English author, the daughter of Thomas Crawford, the sculptor, and sister of Marion Crawford, the novelist. She was born in Rome, educated in England, and married Hugh Frazer, later Minister to Japan. Mrs. Frazer's finest literary work is found in her interpretations of the new Japan, the land and its people. She began writing in 1899 and since then has published a number of noted books, among them: "A Diplomat's Wife in Japan." "The Customs of the Country," "A Chapter of Accidents," "The Splendid Porsenna," and "Italian Yesterdays."

MARGARET ANGLIN

Margaret Anglin (1876——), an American actress, daughter of the Hon. T. W. Anglin, who at the time of her birth, at Ottawa, Canada, was Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons. She studied in New York, and made her first success as Roxane, in Richard Mansfield's presentation of "Cyrano de Bergerac." After playing in a number of important productions, she went to Australia in 1908-1909, where she appeared in Shakespearian rôles. In recent years her revivals of the Greek tragedies have distinguished her as a dramatic artist of rare intelligence and ability.

MARY GARDEN

Mary Garden (1877——), an American dramatic soprano, born at Aberdeen, Scotland, came to the United States at the age of six, and went with her parents to Chicago. Her musical talent soon expressed itself at the violin and piano, and in 1895 she went to Paris to complete her vocal studies. She made her début there in 1900 in Charpentier's Louise, and in 1902 created the part of Melisande in Debussy's opera. After having been a great favorite in Paris, she made her first appearance in the United States at the Manhattan Opera House, New York, in 1908, and achieved instant success. Her recent engagements have been with the Chicago Opera Company, of which she became the director in 1921. Besides her extraordinary talent as a singer, Miss

Garden is a superb actress, a dramatic artist of subtle delineation, plastic pose, and compelling power.

MINA A. ELLIS

Mina A. Ellis, a Canadian explorer and author, born at Bewdly, Ontario, and graduated at the Brooklyn, N. Y. Training School for Nurses. She became superintendent of the Virginia Hospital, Richmond, Va., and in 1901 married Leonidas Hubbard, a journalist and explorer who perished in Labrador in 1903. After his death she organized an expedition which in 1905 successfully crossed the northeastern part of the Labrador Peninsula with the object of completing Hubbard's work. She made many interesting discoveries, and was the first white person to cross the Great Divide between the Naskaupi and George Rivers. On returning to the United States she gave an account of her journey to the American Geographical Society, and in 1908 published "A Woman's Way through Unknown Labrador."

GERTRUDE VANDERBILT WHITNEY

Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney (Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney), an American sculptor, daughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt. In 1896 she was married, and after a distinguished social career, she studied sculpture with James E. Fraser and Andrew O'Connor. Good examples of her work are the Titanic Memorial in Washington, and the Fountain of El Dorado, exhibited at San Francisco. Mrs. Whitney has done much to encourage young artists through the Society of Friends of Young Artists, which she organized. During the European War she established and maintained a hospital for the wounded at Neuilly, France, for which she was awarded a gold medal by the French Foreign Office in 1915.

ETHEL BARRYMORE

Ethel Barrymore (1879——), an American actress. She comes of a celebrated dramatic family, her parents, Maurice Barrymore and Georgiana Drew, were both well-known

artists, and her brothers, John and Lionel, hold important positions on the American stage. Miss Barrymore first attracted general attention in Clyde Fitch's "Captain Jinks" in 1900. Since then she has successfully created many rôles in the plays of Barrie, Pinero, Galsworthy, Chambers and other dramatists. Her beauty, her deep, rich voice, her charm of manner, her mastery of her art, both in comedy and serious plays, have deservedly made Miss Barrymore one of the most popular and admired of American actresses.

LADY NANCY ASTOR

Lady Nancy Astor, the first woman to sit in the English House of Commons, was American-born, the daughter of C. D. Langhorne, of Greenwood, Va. Like her sisters, famous for their beauty and accomplishments, Nancy Langhorne was one of the belles of Virginia, and at an early age married Robert Gould Shaw. Left a widow, she in 1906 became the wife of Waldorf Astor, whose father, the head of the Astor family, had permanently settled in England. In 1919, her husband, by the death of his father, took the title of Viscount, and gave up his seat in the House of Commons to enter the House of Lords. The seat he vacated was contested for by various candidates, among them being his wife, Lady Astor. After a spirited campaign in which her clever and original public speeches won the support of the voters, she was elected by a considerable majority, and on December 1, 1919, took the oath as a member of Commons.

WILHELMINA, QUEEN OF HOLLAND

Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands (1880——), only daughter of William III and his second wife, Emma. Upon the death of her father in 1890 she became queen; but the country remained under the able regency of Queen Emma until 1898, when Wilhelmina completed her eighteenth year and became Queen regnant. Her coronation took place in Amsterdam amid great rejoicing, and the charming personality and strength of character of the young queen have made her very popular with her people.

In 1901 she was married to Duke Frederick of Mecklen-

burg-Schwerin, and a daughter and heir presumptive, Juliana, was born at the Hague in April, 1909.

HELEN KELLER

Helen Adams Keller (1880——), an American writer and lecturer, blind and deaf from infancy, as a result of scarlet fever. In her eighth year she was placed under the care of Anne M. Sullivan, who remained with Miss Keller indefinitely as companion and teacher. Her progress was remarkable. When she had learned to read and write and to use the finger alphabet, she determined that she would learn to speak, and in less than a month was able to talk intelligently. After studying for some years, she entered Radcliffe College in 1900 and graduated in 1904. Having later served on the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind and on the committees of various societies for the blind, she became widely known as a lecturer and writer of her own experiences and of the possibilities of a rich intellectual life for the deaf and blind. Her ideas are eloquently voiced in her autobiography, "The Story of my Life," with her letters, 1887-1901, and a supplementary account of her education (New York, 1903). Her other writings include: "Optimism," "The World I Live In," "The Song of the Stone wall," "Out of the Dark."

After a visit to Miss Keller, Madame Maeterlinck (Georgette Leblanc) wrote "The Girl Who Found the Bluebird" (New York, 1914), in which she says: "Her life seems to me a sublime lesson. She is a primitive saint and a saint of tomorrow! She is the archangel of the victories that are eternal and of the virtues that do not change with moral systems or with peoples. Be happy, Helen, and be free, for you have proved that there is no real prison save in mediocrity, that the darkness which has no ending is the darkness of the mind and that mortal silence reigns only in loveless hearts."

JESSIE WILLCOX SMITH

Jessie Willcox Smith, an American illustrator and painter, born in Philadelphia. Her child subjects, charmingly done,

are very popular, and display genuine love for and insight into child nature. Well-known series of her work are: "The Child's World," "The Five Senses, "Seven Ages of Childhood" (1909) and illustrations for "Mother Goose Rhymes." Miss Smith received a silver medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition (1915).

ISADORA DUNCAN

Isadora Duncan (1880 ——), an American dancer and teacher, born in San Francisco. She revived Greek dances in New York, later in Paris and other European capitals, and was the first to introduce the barefoot dance in simple free draperies—the antithesis of ballet and toe dancing. Her dances interpretative of Beethoven, Gluck and Chopin, were greatly admired, and brought back a beautiful spirit of the dance that had been forgotten. Her temporary retirement in 1913 was caused by a sad accident,—her two children were carried by a runaway motor car over the Seine embankment in Paris, and drowned.

She then devoted herself to training young girls in her art, and in 1918-1919 the Isadora Duncan Dancers, composed of six maidens, appeared at Carnegie Hall in New York. The purity, grace, and poetic charm of these young dancers, were a fitting tribute to the genius of their teacher.

GERALDINE FARRAR

Geraldine Farrar (1882 ——), an American dramatic soprano, born in Melrose, Mass. After studying with Madame Thursby in New York, and with Trabadello in Paris, she made her début as Marguerite in Faust at the Royal Opera in Berlin in 1901 and scored a sensational success. She became a prime favorite in Berlin and in 1906 appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, where she has been a regular member for fifteen years. Her voice is a powerful soprano of rare beauty, and her acting in parts like Tosca and Carmen is of a high order.

SUSAN GLASPELL

Susan Glaspell (1882——), an American novelist, born at Davenport, Iowa. She is the author of: "The Glory of the Conquered," "The Visioning" and "Lifted Masks"—novels that are intensely emotional and distinguished by their vivid realism and imaginative power. Miss Glaspell has also written a number of powerful one-act plays.

SARA TEASDALE

Sara Teasdale (1884——), an American poet, born in St. Louis. She is the author of: "Sonnets to Duse," "Helen of Troy," "Rivers to the Sea," "Love Songs,"—and has edited "One Hundred Love Lyrics by Women." Miss Teasdale's poems are graceful, finished and fervent examples of lyric art, and no poet of today has written more beautiful verse on the joys and sadness of love.

KATE BARNARD

Kate Barnard (1885——), an American philanthropist and social reformer. She came to Oklahoma when she was a girl of twelve, later taught school, and then became a political reporter. She soon devoted her energies to various reforms, and when she became candidate for the position of Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, she was elected by a large majority. Among her many duties she included the charge of three hundred and twenty-five jails, poorhouses, orphanages, rescue homes and institutions caring for children, the deaf, the blind and the insane.

During her first three years she took five hundred children out of the mines and placed them in school despite the efforts of the mine workers to keep them at work. She joined the American Federation of Labor and organized the unskilled workmen of Oklahoma City into a union of their own. She has fought corrupt politicians, and has brought about vast improvements in public institutions, and in the social conditions of the poor and the unfortunate.

ALICE PAUL

Alice Paul (1885——), an American suffragist and settlement worker, born in Moorestown, N. J. She soon became connected with settlements in New York, and in English cities, and was active in charity organization work. She was imprisoned three times in England, and three times in the United States for her activities in the woman suffrage movement. She held various offices in the Suffrage Association, and since 1917 has been chairman of the National Woman's Party.

ANNA PAVLOWA

Anna Pavlowa (1886——), a Russian dancer, born in St. Petersburg. She entered the Imperial Russian Ballet School at ten, and after studying there with M. Fokine, she graduated in six years, and became the leading ballet dancer at the Marianski Theatre. Her fame soon spread, and after visiting the various European capitals, she reached London in 1910 and was proclaimed the greatest dancer of her time. This triumph was repeated in New York in 1913 and thereafter. Beyond her extraordinary agility and grace, Anna Pavlowa brought a more natural and dramatic style to the art of dancing, and gave a more spiritual interpretation of the music than other famous artists of the past.

ZOE AKINS

Zoe Akins (1886——), an American dramatist, born in Humansville, Mo. She contributed poems, criticisms, etc., to various magazines, and achieved a brilliant success with her play, "Declassèe," produced at the Empire Theatre, New York, in 1919, with Ethel Barrymore in the leading rôle. In "Declassèe," Miss Akins displayed a high order of talent which established her as one of the leading American dramatists.

MARGARET SANGER

Margaret Sanger, an American author and lecturer, the most notable modern advocate of birth control. Mrs.

Sanger's work in regard to woman's rights concerning motherhood and child-bearing, have aroused wide discussion, and have opened the way towards a liberal trend of thought on this important and significant subject.

WINIFRED HOLT

Winifred Holt, an American sculptor and philanthropist, born in New York. She studied in Florence, and her principal works have been portraits, busts and bas-reliefs. Miss Holt is best known as the founder in 1912 of the New York Association for the Blind, and in 1915 she organized the first lighthouse for the blind in France. The following year she lectured in leading cities of the United States on work for blinded soldiers, and established a number of lighthouses in France and Italy.

Miss Holt's services have been honored with various medals, including the French Gold Medal of Foreign Affairs, and one from the National Institute of Social Sciences.

KATHLEEN PARLOW

Kathleen Parlow (1890——), a British violinist, born at Calgary, Canada. She received her first musical instruction at San Francisco from Holmes, an English violinist. Her progress was so rapid that in 1905 he took her to London and exhibited her as a prodigy. Later she studied with Auer in St. Petersburg, and made her début as an artist in the Russian capital in 1908. Her success was overwhelming.

MARY PICKFORD

Mary Pickford, an American motion picture actress. The girlish charm of her personality, the delicate grace and refinement of her expression have brought her a deserved popularity exceeding that of any other woman in the moving picture world of her time.

VALOR OF WOMANHOOD

During the World War of 1914-1918, women did splendid service in France and Belgium. The distinguished war correspondent, Sir Philip Gibbs says: "Among the women behind the German lines were many gallant girls, English, Scottish and Irish, as well as French and Belgian, who took the most deadly risks in order to help our soldiers and our cause, and whose discovery would have led to death. Not less gallant were those thousands of British and American girls who came over to France to nurse our wounded. They were glorious in their devotion to duty, beautiful in their patient drudgery, wonderful in their courage under fire. So it is, remembering these things, that every soldier who came back from France and Belgium has a reverence for the women who were there, and gives in his heart a salute to the valor of womanhood revealed in the war."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

So far as known Mistress Margaret Brent of Maryland, in 1647, was the first to demand representation, which was based on property. After several hours of heated debate her petition was denied. The first woman to present the question on the lecture platform was Frances Wright, a young Scotch woman; it met with almost universal derision. In 1836 Ernestine L. Rose, daughter of a Polish rabbi, banished from her native country, came to the United States, where she lectured, advocating the full enfranchisement of women and was the first to urge the repeal of laws adverse to women's interests. It was not till 1848 that property rights were secured for women through her efforts, ably supported by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Pauline Wright Davis, and Lydia Mott.

From the beginning of the great anti-slavery movement women became its earnest supporters, and added to their appeals for the slaves, many distinguished women worked to promote the rights of women.

The first Women's Rights Convention was held in 1848. A Declaration of Sentiments was adopted which followed precisely the form of the Declaration of Independence, substituting "all men" for the name of the king ,and setting

forth their grievances in the same manner as the original.

The National Woman Suffrage Association was formed in 1869 and the American Woman Suffrage Association later in the same year; these bodies united in 1889 and formed the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

In the United States women were first granted complete suffrage in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, California, Arizona, Kansas, Oregon, Alaska, Nevada, Montana and New York, while some other states granted part suffrage.

In foreign countries women have full suffrage in the Australian Federation, New Zealand, the Isle of Man, Iceland, Norway, Denmark and Finland, and in the latter three countries women are eligible to all offices.

They have municipal suffrage on the same terms as men throughout the British Isles and in Sweden; in 1907 women were made eligible as mayors, town and county councilors in England.

The western provinces of Canada have granted political equality to women, and they have a measure of franchise rights in the other provinces. In certain districts of Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Russia, property owning women are allowed to cast their votes on various communal matters. In Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Roumania and Switzerland, women have no political rights, but are permitted to vote for certain administrative boards—educational, philanthropic, correctional, or industrial.

On September 30, 1918, President Wilson appeared before the United States Senate, and in an eloquent though vain appeal urged the passage of the suffrage amendment as a war measure. In the course of his address, the President said: "I regard the concurrence of the senate in the constitutional amendment proposing the extension of the suffrage to women as vitally essential to the successful prosecution of the great war of humanity in which we are engaged. We have made partners of the women in this war; shall we admit them only to a partnership of suffering and sacrifice and toil and not to a partnership of privilege and right? This war could not have been fought, either by the other nations engaged or by America, if it had not been for the

services of the women,—services rendered in every sphere, —not merely in the fields of efforts in which we have been accustomed to see them work, but wherever men have worked and upon the very skirts and edges of the battle itself. I tell you plainly that this measure which I urge upon you is vital to the winning of the war and to the energies alike of preparation and of battle. And not to the winning of the war only. It is vital to the right solution of the great problems which we must settle when the war is over. We shall need then in our vision of affairs, as we have never needed them before, the sympathy and insight and clear moral instinct of the women of the world."

On June 4, 1919, the U. S. Senate voted in favor of the amendment, and in 1921, after many years of struggle, woman suffrage prevailed throughout the United States.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

Of these at this time there are about one million. About 600,000 are employed in Educational pursuits, as school teachers, professors in colleges and universities, librarians, instructors of domestic science, etc. About 150,000 are connected with Medicine, as trained nurses, dentists, physicians, surgeons, etc. Music claims 100,000 as musicians, singers and teachers of music. Some 25,000 follow the Arts, as artists, sculptors, photographers, and teachers of art.

The Stage has almost 15,000 actresses, dancers, theatrical managers, agents and officials. Letters and Literature are represented by 8,000 authors, editors, journalists and reporters. Over 3,500 women are devoted to Science, as chemists, architects, astronomers, inventors, civil and electrical engineers, etc. The Law is practiced by 1,800 as lawyers, notaries and judges, while the Church has over 600 members of the clergy.

CONCLUSION

As we reflect on the lives recorded in this book,—the genius, charm, valor and virtues of these women,—their abilities as rulers and advisers, their splendid achievements in literature and the arts, their devotion and services to the unfortunate, their brave struggle to secure education and

political rights, their irresistible influence in leading humanity towards higher aims and nobler ideals,—when we consider how, through the long centuries, almost entirely by their own efforts, they have risen from weakness and slavery to power and freedom, we reverently place at their feet our tribute of admiration and love.

FINIS